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The Worker

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Negro History Week

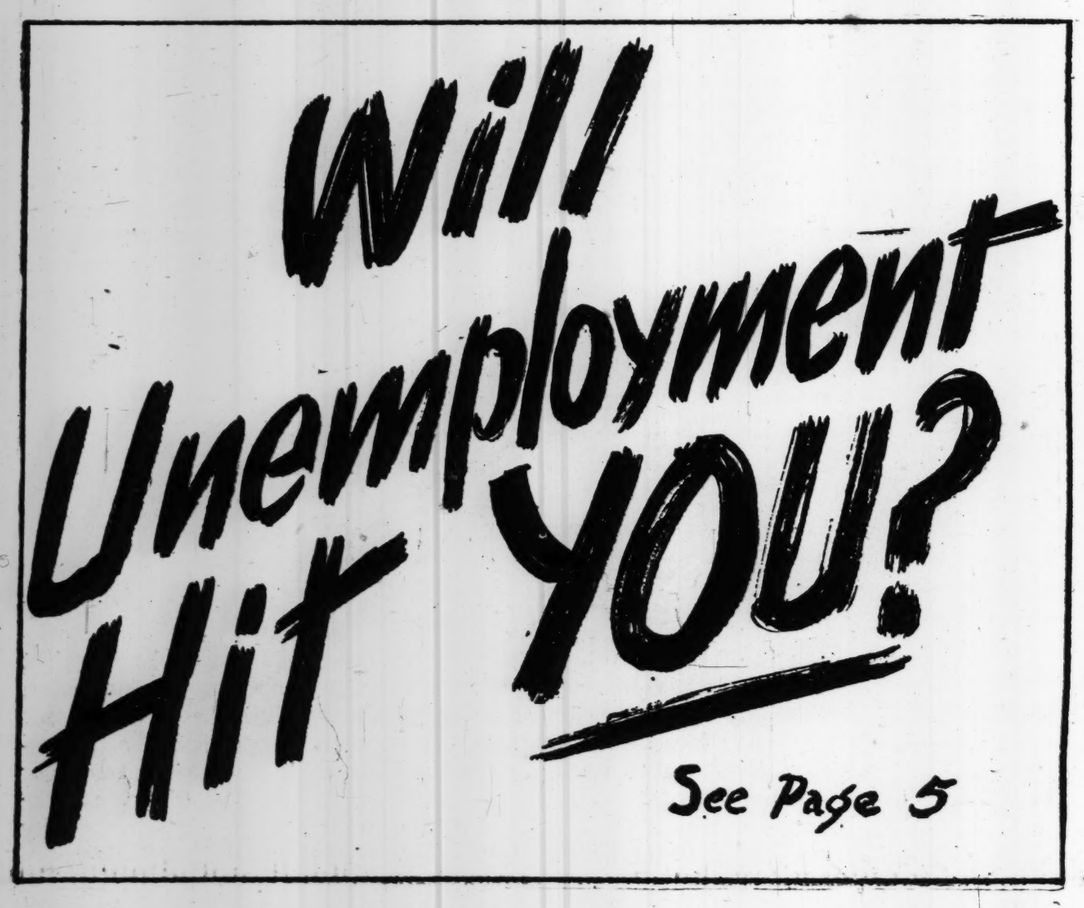
Turn to the Magazine Section for Special Articles and Features

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

See story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 6



CHINESE PARTISANS, two members of the millions of armed workers and peasants who form part of the armed forces supporting the Chinese Liberation Army. Men and women such as these patrol and police liberated areas and attack Kuomintang armies from the rear.



See Page 5

COURT BARS 12's PROOF OF JURY BIAS

— See Page 4 —

8-Week Campaign Breaks Jimcrow at Woolworth's

PHILADELPHIA. — Negro History Week started off with a victory when Woolworth's 5 & 10 cent store at 17th and Susquehanna Streets finally hired their first two Negro salesgirls last Friday, Feb. 4. The victory climaxed an eight-week picket line during which the local manager refused to change the lily-white hiring policy, and the city manager refused even to see a delegation.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENSON of Jones Tabernacle, chairman of the North Philadelphia Committee for Jobs and Equality, which led the successful drive, told the Pennsylvania Worker when a reporter called to congratulate him:

"Congratulate the people. This is a victory for them. I hope it's just the beginning of even greater advances."

Rev. Stevenson, who was on the first picket line himself, added that one of the best ways to move ahead would be to get Woolworth's to hire Negroes at their South Philadelphia store, Point Breeze Ave. and Dickinson St., and for Mayor Bernard Samuel to see that charges are dropped against Harold Allen.

Allen, 19-year-old Negro, faces a trial with stiff prison penalties for the same "crime" that won Negro jobs in North Philadelphia. He was arrested and indicted for "inciting to riot" while picketing Woolworth's at Point Breeze Ave. and Dickinson St. This store still refuses to hire Negroes.

The girls who were hired are Pauline King, 2017 Susquehanna Ave., and Miss Taylor, 1802 Berks St.

Among the organizations whose membership joined the picket lines of the North Philadelphia Committee for Jobs and Equality during the eight weeks of winter weather were: The Progressive Party, the Communist Party, the IWO and the CIO Fur and Leather Workers.

Wife Sues Gosser

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Adultery, extreme cruelty and gross neglect was charged by Mrs. Rut h M. Gosser in a divorce petition filed against Richard T. Gosser, international vice president, UAW-CIO.

Jenkins Trial Judge Admits Case Needs Full Investigation

PHILADELPHIA. — The trial judge who told a jury, November 23, that he was convinced that Bayard Jenkins, 19-year-old Negro was guilty of murder, admitted January 28 that he is now making "a very thorough investigation of the case."

This was revealed when the Free Jenkins Committee released a letter from Judge Frank Smith to a delegation that called on him to insist that Jenkins was innocent and should be freed. Judge Smith wrote the committee:

"I am writing to inform you that I am making a very thorough investigation of the matter which is not yet complete. And that when all of the information is assembled in open court I shall listen to the arguments presented by Mr. Nix, attorney for Mr. Jenkins, and the District Attorney. And with all the information I will then decide what is the proper thing to do."

THIS WAS in marked contrast to what Judge Smith told the jury that found Jenkins guilty of murdering Mrs. Kathryn Meller: **"I believe he murdered this woman and I have no doubt about it."**

Encouraged by this response to the mass movement that has developed for Jenkins' freedom, the committee announced a City Hall picket line for noon on Saturday, Feb. 12, and a "Free Jenkins Sunday," Feb. 27, to swell the demand for Jenkins' immediate release.

Two weeks after Jenkins was convicted on the sole evidence of a police "confession" he repudiated, Herbert Gulembo, white, admitted to Saginaw, Michigan, police that he had murdered Mrs. Meller.

This paper, in initiating the campaign for Jenkins' freedom last year, charged the youth is a victim of a police frameup.



ROVING PICKETS demand freedom for Bayard Jenkins, as they circle City Hall. Led by Isaac Jenkins, brother of the imprisoned youth, they urged Philadelphians to join the fight for justice for Negroes of this city. The Free Jenkins Committee is sponsoring another picket line around City Hall this Saturday.

Drive for More Benefits As Layoffs Mount

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—A drive to extend unemployment compensation benefits was shaping up last week, as layoffs in basic and consumers' goods industries in this area continued to mount. An exclusive round-up by The Pennsylvania Worker reveals:

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY'S campaign to raise and extend jobless payments was winning good response from unemployd workers, party leaders said. They also reported that a lobby in Harrisburg will be held in March to push for higher payments and extension of unemployed compensation benefits.

Eighty thousand anthracite miners in the Wilkes-Barre area, working only two and three days each week, were demanding operators space shut downs so that they can get the seven consecutive idle days needed to draw jobless pay every second week.

Local 30, CIO Fur and Leather Workers, set up an organized method of aiding its laid-off members to obtain unemployment checks. It was one of the first unions in this area to do so.

Local 155, CIO United Electrical Workers, with 350 to 400 of its 5,000 members jobless, was also planning its first meeting on the problem of aiding the unemployed.

★

THE ELECTRICAL industry is apparently the hardest hit by the layoff wave here. A high official of District 1, CIO United Electrical Workers reported that more than 15 percent of the unions 45,000 members in this area are walking the streets.

He said that worst off are workers in the radio, toaster and electrical appliance fields, and employes in small machine shops.

Leaders of unions in the men's and women's garment trades said that employment situation is the worst since the war. Thousands of tailors are out of work, with no improvement in the near future seen by leaders of the CIO Amal-

(Continued on Page 13)

HELP FOR JOBLESS PLAN SET UP BY FUR LOCAL

PHILADELPHIA.—Leather Local 30, CIO Fur and Leather Workers, last week set up a plan to aid its jobless members. With 700 to 800 of its 2500 membership out of work, the progressive-led local is the first in this area to organize a method of handling the needs of its laid off members.

Local leaders said the plan is intended to keep unemployed workers close to the union, to help them fight for their needs, and to prevent employers using them as a weapon to drive down the wages and working conditions of those still in the shop.

AT A MEMBERSHIP meeting last week the local approved the following plan:

(1) The list of unemployed members is to be broken down. Each is to be contacted by the union and questioned as to his problems—is he getting compensation checks, are the checks coming regularly, are they being asked to take jobs in other fields at lower wages?

If a worker has any problem, a leader of the union is to visit the compensation board with him to help straighten it out.

(2) As workers are laid they are to be handed cards by their shop stewards and asked to register with the union. The local would try to help get them jobs, if possible, and see that unemployment benefits are obtained properly and on time.

One day each week is to be set aside, during which unemployed workers could come to the union for help.

Wilkes-Barre Scores-- Philly Muffs Another

FROM ALL SIDES word comes that Jimcrow barriers in professional baseball are cracking.

But Philadelphia remains isolated in a sea of victories for democracy.

To the north are the Boston Braves, who recently hired a young Negro star. To the East, Brooklyn, and the New York Giants who last week joined the growing parade. To the west is Cleveland, with Larry Doby and Satchel Paige.

But democracy has reared its head still closer to the City of Brotherly Love. Namely, Wilkes-Barre, where James W. Perry, smart-fielding Negro shortstop of Daphne, Alabama, is scheduled to begin playing for the Cleveland Indians' Eastern League Farm.

Will Philadelphians have to trek up to the coal country to see democracy in action on the ball field?

What about it Phillies and A's?

Spies Trail Pensioned Miners To Undermine Welfare Fund

Over 260,123 mine workers, who receive benefits from the UMWA Welfare and Retirement fund, are being subjected to a spy investigation over the way their meager allotment is being handled.

International Representative Joseph Jablonsky of the UMWA from District 5, reported that the coal operators, in cooperation with banks and other big business agencies, have set up a net-work of spies in every locality where mine workers receive and spend their Welfare fund allotments.

The purpose of the investigation is, first, to check up on every beneficiary to see whether he is entitled to the funds, secondly to check on how the money is spent and what are the personal activities of those receiving the benefits.

Progressives Head Miners' Drive Against T-H Act

CHARLESTON.— The Progressive Party has started a drive among the 112,000 miners in the country's largest coal state for immediate outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and reenactment of the Wagner Act without crippling amendments.

A sample resolution is going out to all United Mine Worker locals with a letter pointing out that this position was taken in the January 15 UMW Journal.

In addition to campaigns against higher gas and telephone rates, the Progressives have called for mass activity, particularly delegations from mine locals and other unions, to demand that the State Legislature, now overwhelmingly Democratic, fulfill its campaign promises

PTC is out to get YOU

—See Page 13

Progressive Party Joins Tenant Fight

The Progressive Party has joined the campaign in South Philadelphia to force landlords to repair broken-down homes in working class districts, according to Miss Margaretta Timms, chairman of the 30th Ward organization.

In the meantime The Worker, which infuriated the company, will continue to expose violations of the housing law, and to bring to the attention of the city authorities specific instance of broken floors, defective toilets, leaky roofs, falling plaster, wet cellars, etc. Tenants whose complaints have been ignored by the landlords are invited to communicate with The Worker, or to speak directly with the Worker agents in the neighborhood.

Another victory in The Worker campaign was reported by the tenant at 2141 Kater St. The wet cellar, about which he had made complaints in vain for the past few months, is now being corrected. The week before, a leaky roof which had also been ignored previously by the landlord, was fixed. **The repairs followed soon after The Worker declared publicly that such violations are punishable by law, and that it is the duty of the Department of Public Health to order repairs to be made.**

Still ignored, however, is a complaint made by The Worker of a defective toilet on the second floor of the tenement at 2312 Kater St. The Board of Health was given notice two weeks ago of this law violation.

"It is because we know that the city officials will not act until pressure is put on them," said Miss Timms, "that the Progressive Party is taking up this fight for decent housing."

30th Ward Progressive Party headquarters are located at 2034 South St.

CULTURAL, TOPICAL AND OTHERWISE...

By Margaret Winslow

DONT FORGET THE PHILADELPHIA Peoples Songs Free and Equal Hoot Saturday, Feb. 12, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch St. Admission 75 cents and 60 cents for members and patrons.

Peoples' Songs **Folk Dance Workshop** meets every Friday evening at its new headquarters, 4039 Lancaster Ave. All those interested in folk dancing, are invited to attend.

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A SOVIET film **The Village School Teacher** is being presented under the auspices of the IWO Feb. 18, 19, 20, at the Poplar Theatre, 6th and Poplar Sts., Admission: 65 cents.

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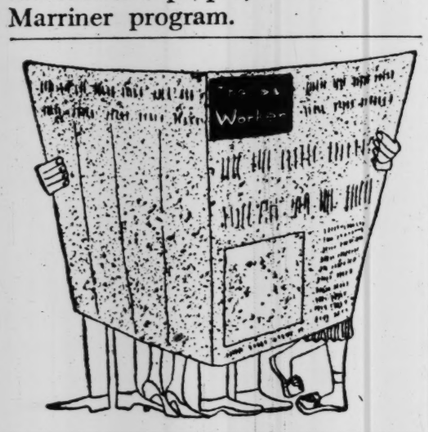
FREE MOVIES: At the University Museum, 34th and Spruce Sts.: **Keys of the Kingdom** with Gregory Peck, Thomas Mitchell and Roddy McDowell. Sunday, Feb. 13 at 3 p.m.

ART MUSEUM: 26th & the Parkway, Feb. 12 and 13: **Jane Eyre,** Orson Welles as Rochester, Jean Fontaine in the title role. Performances at 1 and 3 p.m.

• • •

Guy Marriner, music director at the Franklin Institute, will discuss Ceasar Franck and cyclic forms, on Feb. 13, at the Institute, 21st and the Parkway.

Included in this program will be excerpts from the works of Franck, Bach, Gluck and Chopin. Admission 50 cents plus 10 cents tax, which includes the admission to the Institute proper, as well as the Marriner program.



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MacA. Speedup

SWOYERVILLE

Editor
The Worker

A wage-cutting and speed-up scheme that operators would like to spread to other collieries has just been put over at the Harry E. and MacArthur collieries.

First, the company closed the mines. They claimed they weren't profitable and that the miners weren't producing enough.

Then, in negotiations, the company demanded a direct outright wage cut through elimination of the day wage, and putting all men on contract work (piece work). The men refused.

However, this company demand turned out to be just a softener. After the men were out of work for two pay days, the company did get the men to accept a so-called compromise.

The agreement replaces the prevailing guaranteed day wage with an hourly guarantee. To make this look better, the company agreed to make liberal estimates on hard word, rock works, etc.

A number of men, including some of the local officers, tried to get this scheme rejected, but with the sanction of the district officials, the majority voted to accept it.

The chiseling nature of this scheme is already clear. The company can dock any miner who leaves work before time or force him to stay on the job full day regardless of ventilation or other conditions.

Estimates on an hourly basis will be made to drive the men to accept contract work (piece rate) in places where up to now the day rate was standard.

W. W.

PTC Union Is Leading 4th Round Wage Battle

PHILADELPHIA. — A militant, fighting spirit among the rank and file has put Local 234, CIO Transport Workers, among those unions leading the battle for fourth round wage increases in this area.

The 12,000 PTC transportation and maintenance workers have refused to buckle beneath employer inspired propaganda that a wage hike now would seriously cripple the nation's economy.

This was registered at a rally of 2,500 transport workers in Town Hall last week when they backed their negotiators in rejecting a two cents an hour wage increase offer and held out for 25 cents. They voted unanimously not to work after midnight Feb. 10 unless the company meets their demands.

Many rank and file speakers indicated that PTC workers would not be held responsible for the fare rise, currently being demanded by the company. They indicated that an obvious attempt is being made to prejudice the public against PTC workers by scheduling a Public Utilities Commission hearing on the fare hike request for Feb. 9, a few days before the expiration of their contract.

Speakers were cheered when they urged the men to fight just as hard for improved working con-

One speaker after the other demanded "No one-man operation."

Others called for elimination of the "swing" system. This requires men to work several hours in the morning, layover until the evening and work several more hours. They put in eight working hours, are tied-up 14 hours, but paid only for the eight.

Vice-president Robert High listed three key demands of the 16 presented to the company:

(1) Adequate sick benefits. (2) One rate of pay for cashiers. (3) An across the board wage increase.

International President Michael Quill went along with the spirit of the men. He indicated his full support of their demands and called, as did all the speakers before him, for a decision by the workers in the hall to strike if their demands are not met.

AN EDITORIAL

The PTC Is Out To Get YOU

THIS WEEK'S transit crisis has been carefully cooked up by the Philadelphia Transportation Company. Consider the facts:

Last August the PTC announced that service would have to be curtailed unless fares were raised. Service was cut. A fare rise from 10 to 13 cents was announced. Then a "disinterested attorney," Joseph Sharfsin, the former PTC director and former City Solicitor, proposed that the city buy the PTC watered stocks and bonds at a fantastic price.

Finally, the PTC offered only a two-cent rise to its CIO Transport workers after having already granted a six cent rise to its AFL white collar workers.

THUS the stage has been carefully set by the bankers who control the PTC, for a two-fold purpose:

1) Black-jack another fare rise from the people, using the legitimate wage demands of the workers as a weapon.

2) Infuriate the people by poor service and high fares so they'll agree to let the PTC unload its securities onto the city in a hundred million dollar steal.

The people of Philadelphia can stop the PTC plot by:

SUPPORT the legitimate and modest demands of PTC workers for a decent wage and decent working conditions.

OPPOSE the increase in fares from 10 to 13 cents straight now scheduled for July 21. Make yourself heard by the Public Utility Commission, whose fare hearings opened this past Wednesday, Feb. 9.

OPPOSE the plan for the city to buy the PTC securities at a fictitious value. Under present political conditions, this would saddle the people with a huge financial burden that would establish permanently high fares in Philadelphia.

Committee Resigns in Protest Over Wage Cuts in Steel Local

COATESVILLE. — On the eve of last week's balloting for Director of District 7, CIO United Steel Workers, the committee on reclassifying jobs and job rates in Lukenweld Local 2295 resigned. They acted to protest the way awards on reclassification of jobs and rates had resulted in wage cuts for many steel workers.

In Lukenweld, 11 of 15 awards result in wage cuts, some as high as 22 cents an hour. The few increases that were worked out came in categories involving only a handful of workers. The reclassification committee refused to sign the awards and resigned.

Lukenwald is the home local of John Gillespie, rank and file opponent of incumbent director, Charles Ford, a supporter of the policies of steel union president, Philip Murray.

GILLESPIE, the Lukenweld local's grievance chairman, along with other progressives throughout the steel union, who opposed the terms of the contract negotiated by Murray in 1948, warned last year that this would happen.

In the last weeks of his drive for director, Gillespie had won the public support of a number of local leaders. He was the only member of the 900,000 strong steel union known to be running against the steel leadership's "labor-management collaboration" policies in the Feb. 8 elections.

Rank and filers from his own local had organized a committee in his support, as did workers in other shops, including Baldwin's SKF, Link Belt, Bethlehem and Pittstown.

PROGRESSIVES MAP LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

PHILADELPHIA. — Progressives in Eastern Pennsylvania here outlined a state legislative program designed to bring the people what they voted for last November.

Developed at a regional legislative Assembly sponsored by the Progressive Party, the program listed three main areas of immediate legislative activity: housing, civil rights and unemployment.

A state wide lobby in Harrisburg in March to back up this program was also announced.

The Assembly, as part of its civil rights activity, demanded the indictment of the 12 Communist leaders be dropped, and that Bayard Jenkins, Negro youth framed here on a murder charge, be released immediately.

Attended by more than 150 Progressive Party members and delegates from other organizations, the Assembly also called upon the Public Utilities Commission to refuse to grant an increase in Philadelphia transit fares.

A similar program which included a demand for repeal of anti-labor laws passed at the last Legislative session was also adopted by the Progressive Party at a conference in Pittsburgh a week earlier.

The Philadelphia conclave called for the building of 100,000 homes in Pennsylvania during the next two years through a $30,000,000 state subsidy to public housing authorities. It supported consolidation of Philadelphia's city and county governments as outlined by the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania.

Drive for Higher Unemployment Benefits

(Continued from Page 1-A)

gaamted Clothing workers.

Thousands of AFL Garment Workers have been hard hit for months, both here and in shops in the mine areas.

Approximately two-thirds of the 6,500 AFL longshoremen in this city are jobless or working two or three days a week, while about 15,000 building trades workers are reported out of work.

ASIDE FROM the outright layoffs, thousands are on short weeks. In both the electrical and men's garment industries, many shops like the American Pulley Co. are on a four-day week, while others work two weeks, shut down two weks and reopen again.

Local official unemployment figures do not adequately reflect the overall situation. The latest report of new cases opened by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance only covered December, showing an increase of 7,398 cases over November.

The Progressive Party's Unemployment Compensation campaign includes the following demands: Increase of benefits from $20 per week to $35; Increase of period during which checks are received from 20 to 26 weeks; Elimination of the six to eight week waiting period: extension of coverage to domestics, agricultural workers, and employes of non-profit institution; and elimination of the ban on compensation to strikers.

Miners Battle Layoffs and Speedup

WILKES-BARRE. — Thousands of rank and file miners were in a fighting mood last week as they came to grips with the worst unemployment situation known here in years.

While pushing their battle for unemployment compensation, the miners staged several rank and file strikes, protesting increased speed-up, company chiseling on the contract, and general lowering of working conditions.

Eighty-thousand miners, working only two and three days a week, were demanding operators schedule shut downs so that they may get seven consecutive unemployed days, thus making them eligible for unemployment compensation. The movement was started in the Panther Creek Valley, south of here, and is spreading throughout the Anthracite area.

Miners Launch Drive for U. C.

HAZLETON.—Appeals by a number of mine locals and action taken by the Panthercreek Mine Board to supplement the two- and three-day pay being received by most Anthracite miners, has been taken up with the Tri-District Board of the United Mine Workers, covering the whole Anthracite area, from Scranton to Pottsville.

According to District officials, steps are taken to open negotiations with operators to streamline and schedule production so that miners may get at least seven consecutive unemployed days, required to be eligible for unemployment compensation.

A. J. Caruso, executive director of Compensation Bureau said: "Work pacing plan does not appear to violate any compensation regulations." However, with a few exceptions, operators were still reluctant to agree to it, according to UMW officials.

This is the first issue of a page of news and comment to appear monthly in the Pennsylvania Worker, dealing with the needs and problems of miners. Letters from miners are invited.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Miners in 11 of the Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Co. mines struck here for two weeks recently to protect seniority rights not guaranteed by the national United Mine Workers contract.

They stopped work to protest the laying off of one of the oldest workers in Renton No. 3 mine.

The men went back to the pits after the national UMW leadership promised an investigating committee would be set up to get full facts in the case. The committee, however, did not investigate, but broke up and persecuted the joint rank and file committee which led the walkout.

Miners declared that in light of this, their hit and miss guerilla tactics on a local basis in defense of their conditions are justified, until a clause guaranteeing seniority in both layoffs and upgrading is negotiated in the national UMW contract. They are pressing for complete unity on this issue until the clause is won.

Unity Marks Seniority Strike

One-Day Strike

WILKES-BARRE.—A one-day strike of 1,800 Glen Alden miners at the Huber colliery operation, Local 7779, UMW, protested the appointment of an ash-man in the boiler room who was not approved by the mine committee.

The men returned to work on the promise of Frank Schifka, UMW district board member, that he would be responsible for negotiating the dispute with colliery officials.

Rate-Cutting Fought

SCRANTON.—A two-day strike here last Jan. 17, by 800 United Mine Workers, Local 8029, protested company rate-cutting and compliance with it by local officers. Charging the latter had "sold us out," the men returned to work when disrtict officials agreed that if the men followed grievance procedure they would have grounds for removing their president and other local officials who had refused to call a meeting to discuss company wage chiseling.

Protest Hand Picking

BROWNSVILLE.—Miners at the Bridgeport mine of the H. C. Frick Coal Co. here struck three days recently in protest over the hand-picking of men assigned to run newly-introduced machinery.

The strike began Jan. 20 and ended three days later with the promise that the issue would be settled the following week. An agreement has not been reached yet.

Miners charge that the hand-picking method leads to a struggle for jobs among the men with consequent splitting of their ranks.

Alert miners point out that the men should unite instead against the speed-up system brought in with mechanization.

They say the new machines brought crews down from 22 men to 13, with no lowering of the work load. Miners employed as timbermen, track layers and drillers being speeded up to keep pace with the new machinery.

'Safety' Strikes Spread To 21 Soft Coal Mines

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — A "safety" strike of 8,500 miners lasted more than two weeks and spread to 21 mines in six counties last month. District 29 president George Titler advised the men to return to work pending a court decision on whether mine and section for safety conditions before each shift goes to work. The men want to elect their own fire bosses, have them join the union and be responsible to the miners, whose lives are involved, not controlled by the operators, whose record shows they put production above lives.

The walkout was provoked by explosions that killed two men last November at the Stotesbury and East Gulf mines of the Eastern Gas and Fuel associates. The walkouts started in January after the companies refused to give in on the "fire boss" issue, and finally involved mines of the Pochohontos Co., New River Co. and the Pittsburgh Consolidation Co., which is the largest soft coal producer in the country and is controlled by the Hanna and Mellon interests.

Faced with long drawnout court procedure, the miners have returned, realizing that only the decisive actions of the local safety committees, to enforce the contract and safety codes can stop further preventable accidents and loss of lives.

The safety strike expressed only one of the many grievances that are burning up miners. Rank and filers anticipate similar movements not only over safety, but also over union recognition in the "captive" mines (owned by the steel companies), and over the delays and financing in repealing the Taft-Hartley Act.

A Beckley miner explained the West Virginia "safety" strike as follows:

"We miners believe it was the carelessness by the fire bosses that caused the explosions. Also, they have not been making any inspection during the day for the safety of the night shift.

"Also, there is favoritism. Some friends of the fire bosses work safe places. The rest may work in unsafe and uninspected places. This happens because the companies have their own foremen and section bosses doubling as fire bosses.

"Well, these people are paid to get coal out, regardless of what it costs in lives. You know our industry. The Federal Bureau of Mines just announced 1,225 miners killed in '48 in work accidents, 95 percent of which are preventable. Sixty-eight thousand were injured.

"The coal companies aren't going to look out for us. We have to look out for ourselves."

The Worker

Editor, Philip Bart. Room 710, 250 S. Broad St.,
Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels Phila. Pe 5-1674.

YOU'RE FIRED!



Hold the Fort

By Walter Lowenfels

PITTSBURGH

WHILE 350,000 MINERS are ploughing through their hardest winter in years, a handful of operators are basking in record-breaking profits.

Large scale unemployment and short work weeks are inflicting deep wage cuts among the men. Losses amount to $25-$35 a week for those working 28-30 hours. The six-day week is practically non-existent. Commercial mines are generally on a five-day basis but many are on a three or four-day-a-week schcedule, and some of the smaller ones have suspended.

As far back as December, 10 percent of the miners in this area were totally unemployed. Most of them were from strip or small truck mines. Relief applications from the mine communities show a significant rise. Only the "captive" mines, producing for the steel industry, continue in full 6-day operation.

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WHILE MINE families are wondering how to meet grocery bills, 1948 company reports now being published reveal that operators are getting bonuses in the shape of extra or increased dividends. This is on top of net profits for the bituminous industry that the January Coal Age, the company trade monthly, states already jumped from four millions in 1940 to 125 millions in 1947!

With a banner year behind them, the industry outlook for 1949 is summed up by one of the large anthracite concerns, Lehigh Coal and Navigation. Its annual report is headlined: HIGHER PROFITS EXPECTED DESPITE WARMER WEATHER.

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GOOD TIMES for the operators contrast not only with the present tough going for the men, but with the bitter struggles the miners have had to wage to win their welfare fund and present rates. What has happened, we wonder, to the blues the operators were singing when they fought the miners' modest demands with injunctions, the Taft-Hartley Act and the whole power of the Truman Administration? At that time they claimed there was a "crisis" in the coal industry.

True, there is a crisis in the industry, but it's a crisis of the miners, not the operators. These "gentlemen" are making no secret of their determination to go after the miners again with the aid of the Truman administration.

This was clearly revealed Feb. 3 when Senator Wayne Morse, the "liberal" Republican from Oregon, was asked during the hearings on the new labor bill to cite a specific emergency in which the President might have to decide whether to try for an injunction. Morse answered in one word: "Coal."

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CONSIDER THE FACTS: Here is an industry that killed 1,225 and wounded 68,000 men last year, as it has for decades. It is making the greatest profits in its history. Despite an anticipated 10 percent decrease in 1949 production, it sees big profits ahead. Its workers are in a critical state. But the elected representatives of the people are considering action—not against the guilty operators but against their victims, the miners.

The victims are not only the 350,000 miners. Coal continues to be the basic energy source on which the whole economy of the country and everybody's job depends. To continue to entrust this industry to the present bankers who control it endangers the whole economy.

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NOW IS THE TIME for miners to speak out quickly for what they voted for in the last election: Immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and re-enactment of the Wagner Act without amendments. This is the time to demand federal enforcement of the mine safety code and to speak out on the basic demands: Six hour day—five day week—no reduction in take-home pay.

The Worker

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Negro History Week

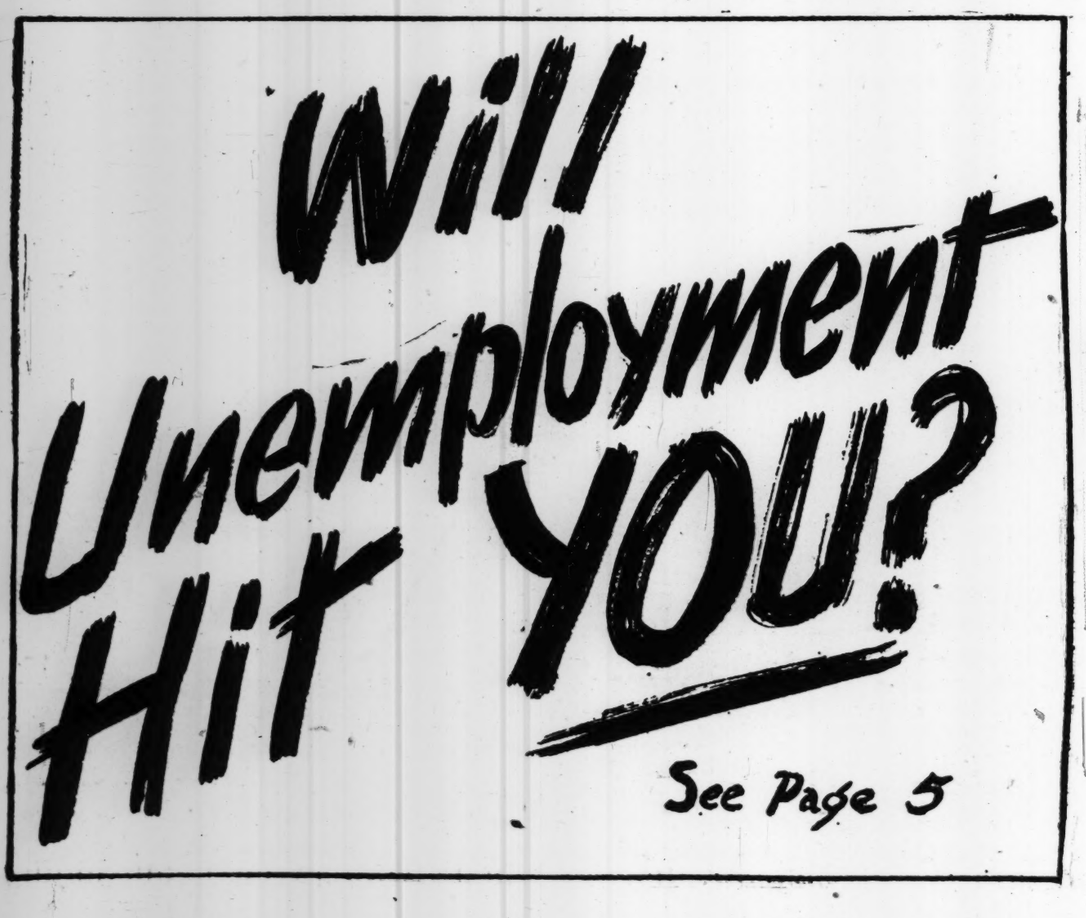
Turn to the Magazine Section for Special Articles and Features

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

See story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 6



CHINESE PARTISANS, two members of the millions of armed workers and peasants who form part of the armed forces supporting the Chinese Liberation Army. Men and women such as these patrol and police liberated areas and attack Kuomintang armies from the rear.



COURT BARS 12's PROOF OF JURY BIAS

— See Page 4 —

Exploitation: Ohio Style

The City That Steel Owns

LORAIN, O.—"Good jobs available at National Tube" ads all over the country have failed to mention that a place to live does not go along with the jobs offered by the U.S. Steel Corp. subsidiary.

Lorain's housing problem, increasing steadily over the past five years, has reached the stage where national housing authorities are considering it the worst in the entire country.

Unbelievable stories of 50 and 60 persons living in an 8-room house with only one bathroom . . . of families being separated, living in three or four different rooms. . . . of men sleeping in cars . . . of children living in dampened basements—these are the conditions that prevail.

The more ordinary discomforts of living for years with in-laws, of "batching" until a house can be found, of crowding into two or three rooms when five or six are needed—these conditions are so commonplace that only the victims of Lorain's housing plight are aware of them.

★

WORST of all, nothing is being done to help get more housing for the steelworkers. The spokesmen for the building and real estate people call it "growing pains" and imply that there is nothing to do about it.

An Ohio Supreme Court decision prevents the construction of any federal low-cost housing in the state.

But the real culprit is the National Tube Co. While planning years ahead for construction of new coke ovens, bessemers and pipe mills, it has no concern over the needs of the men it is bringing here to build and run these enlarged facilities.

In the past, National Tube, through the Chamber of Commerce, opposed federal housing when it was possible to get it. It was only when steel company officials realized their turnover in hiring was 98 percnt, that their policy was costing them money, that they became interested in the problem.

Their solution was the barracks for their workers and $12,000 and up homes for their executives.

★

THE BARRACKS were built by the steel company and leased to a dummy organization, the Lorain Management Co. Workers are charged $6 per week for a bed in a room about eight feet square, two men to a room.

The original building permits show that the contract price for the barracks was $71,250 each. At $12 per week per room, and 44 rooms per barracks, the company will gross about $27,000 per year.

The new "big shot" allotment is all fixed up to take care of the fair-haired boys. The first news that family housing, both rental and mortgage, was being planned came to workers in a department of the pipe mill where the men were given questionnaires on their housing needs.

Disappointment followed the next day when they were informed that it was all a mistake—the forms were meant only for foremen and executives.

The $12,000 homes out by the river are the result.

KING



FEUDAL LORD **Benjamin F. Fairless,** president of U. S. Steel, owner of the National Tube Co., does not live in Lorain but he has the same position and power as a feudal ruler. The entire community's economy is dominated by the powerful corporation.

A PROGRAM FOR ACTION

LORAIN, O.—The Communist Party of Lorain has issued a call for action to unionists, small businessmen and merchants, women, the Negro and Puerto Rican workers, veterans, youth, professionals and white collar workers for the purpose of ending up the housing scandal in the city.

The greatest need is for low cost family housing, both to rent and to buy.

The National Tube Co. responsible for this appalling disgrace, does not intend to lift a finger in bringing about a solution. Neither do the private real estate builders.

We must band together to demand that the city government immediately construct emergency housing, leasing unused buildings and converting them into apartments, and by waging a campaign to force large property owners to put present homes into livable condition.

The city health department should condemn the National Tube Co. for creating a health hazard and the company should be forced through city legislation to pay the city an adequate sum for emergency housing.

A municipal rent ordinance should be enacted whereby the rentals for the company barracks are slashed to a reasonable figure.

A two-fold legislative drive must be started in behalf of public housing.

Municipal delegations, drawing from all organizations with the steel workers, taking the lead, should send delegations to Washington and Columbus.

President Truman and Congress must be told to pass public housing legislation that will answer Lorain's needs.

Governor Lausche and the General Assembly must be told to change the present law in order that federal funds can be used for public housing.

Labor Has Voice

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Chairmen of the labor committees in the Senate and the House are from the organized labor movement. The House labor committee head is Ed Witmer, D., a member of the Typographical Union, and the Senate committee is led by Orval E. Whitacre, (D) a member of the barbers' union. Both are from Stark county.

Has Pension Plan

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Old age pensions would range between $50 and $75 a month under a measure introduced by Representative William D. Donovan of Toledo.

Tube Company May Bring Tax Crash

LORAIN, O.—If the National Tube Co. of Lorain wins its tax suit now heading for the higher courts, this county will be thrown into bankruptcy.

Taking advantage of a conspiracy between the state legislature and the Ohio Supreme Court, the corporation is seeking to cut its taxes approximately in half and to have refunds made for a period of several years.

The suit is an attempt to classify mill property as personal instead of real. The legislature enacted a law assessing personal taxes on a 50 percent valuation instead of 100 percent as in the case of real.

Schools and welfare institutions will have to close their doors if National Tube is successful. The corporation is the largest taxpayer in the county.

B'nai B'rith Insults Vets At Hospital

CLEVELAND, O.—Hospitalized veterans at the Crile VA hospital were "treated" to a minstrel show by the B'nai B'rith of the swanky Temple on the Heights that reeked with insults to the Negro people.

The audience, one-third of which was Negro, watched the well-fed, meticulously-dressed business and professional men cavort in the sterotyped rags, black face and "lazy" drawl of the minstrel routine.

The performers, had they heard some of the audiences comment, would have been startled to learn that their mockery of the Negro people aroused chauvinistic comment not only against the Negroes but the Jews.

One Negro patient, asked what he thought of the "show" shrugged his shoulders and said: "They even pour it on us in the hospital."

To make matters even worse, the master of ceremonies delivered a short speech at the conclusion to the effect that "now we can step out of our black skins" and become members of the community again.

THE OHIO PRESS

THE LIE

The Cleveland Press, with its usual manner of cheap sensationalism, carried an article charging that fake divorces were easy to obtain in common pleas court in Cuyahoga County.

THE TRUTH

The executive committee of the Cleveland Bar Association, investigating the case, proposed that the county prosecutor investigate for possible violation of criminal statutes by **Press** reporters on the clear showing that fraud had been committed. The Cuyahoga Bar Association committee proposed that **Press** reporter Leonard Hammer be indicted for falsifying a public proceeding, that Louis Seltzer, editor of the **Press** be cited for contempt and that Hammer be charged with unauthorized practice of law. Meanwhile, Common Pleas Judge Silbert was preparing contempt citations against Hammer, Richard R. Campbell, make-up editor of the **Press,** and his wife, Mrs. Florence M. Campbell, who were actually divorced in the **Press** fraud.

LORAIN, O.—Production workers at National Tube Co., the U.S. Steel subsidiary here, are beginning to find the answer to wage-cutting and speed-up policies of the company—they just don't work so hard.

COMMUNIST



WORKERS LEADER **Gus Hall,** state chairman of the Communist Party, was one of the founders of the steel workers' union in Toledo. Long a target for the wrath of the steel trust, he is on trial with other national Communist leaders because of his building of unions and his contention that the workers—not Wall Street—should own the mills, mines and factories.

STEEL WAGE HIKE SOUGHT

LORAIN, O.—The enormous $34 and a half million net profit raked in by the U. S. Steel Corp., of which Lorain's National Tube Co. is a subsidiary, came out of a cut in the real wages of the steel workers.

This was the explanation of the Communist Party of Lorain in a statement pointing out that the steelworkers' pay check is worth an average of $10.94 less a week while the men in the mill have been driven to produce more in 40 hours today than they did in 48 hours during the war.

United militant struggle by the workers can bring for them more of a share in what they produce, the Lorain Communists said. The union, it urged, should campaign for!

Substantial wage increases not only to meet the high cost of living but also to improve living standards generally.

A 30-hour week with pay equal to 40 hours.

Pensions for all steel workers.

Establishments of upgrading in all departments with openings for Negroes and members of other minority groups; job training for skilled trades for these groups.

An end of the speed-up with the union demanding consideration for the health and safety of its members.

The winning of the most immediate wage and security demands of the steelworkers will depend, the Communist Party asserted, on the initiative of the rank and file and especially the most progressive workers and leaders.

Seek Repealer

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio Federation of Labor and the Ohio Industrial Union Council have joined in demanding that the state legislature repeal the Ferguson Act which prohibits strikes by public employes.

The butt mill and shipping departments have shown the best organized and most effective resistance to company tactics. Other production departments are beginning to talk about the same method of settling their own problems.

The wage-cutting and speed-up have been forced upon production workers by the refusal of the company to give a raise to workers that are technically under a bonus or incentive setup.

The hourly guaranteed wages have gone up, but the take-home pay has remained the same, in many cases since 1942, because the bonus rates have been "washed out."

A wage cut in relation to the rest of the workers has been the result.

★

SPEEDUP has come about as the company has attempted to dictate entirely what the new incentive rates must be. In order to make any incentive earnings workers have been forced to turn out more than before.

Of course it didn't take long to figure out that the company was wanting "incentive work without incentive pay." So the butt mill hot end workers said "no incentive work without incentive pay." For about two months there has not been any incentive work.

A rank and file revolt dropped production about 30 percent with the company losing about 5,000 to 6,000 buttweld pipe a day per mill in five butt mills.

★

UNION OFFICIALS are mixed in their reaction to the slowdown, some of them talking big in support of the workers while doing very little.

As a result, the company has been able to convince some of the workers to go back to full production. Only support by a wider array of departments can win a better deal for the butt mill workers and others as well.

Ohio Pastor Set Civil Rights Goal

COLUMBUS, O.—More than 2,000 ministers, representing 20 denominations, met under the sponsorship of the Ohio Council of Churches and approved a civil rights program.

The resolution set forth five points: Elimination of segregation, denial of federal grants-in-aid where discrimination is practiced, legislation against discrimination in the District of Columbia, state and national FEPC legislation, and a church educational program.

Steel Profits Swell

LORAIN, O.—The tremendous profits of the U. S. Steel Corp., during the past year has led to a decision by the board of directors to give each stockholder three shares for each single share.

Ohio Edition The WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.

BUCKEYE BRIEFS

By Jean Krchmarek

AN INCIDENT in a recent Cleveland picket line only goes to prove how non-essential is a parade of policemen to "protect" law and order. The picket line at the Federal Building in defense of the twelve, held at the height of a furious snow storm, was the most spirited and enthusiastic demonstration of the recent period. Striking feature was the conspicious absence of Cleveland's Finest.

The mystery was solved when Joe dropped out of the picket line for a few minutes and walked across the street to the cozy warmth of a drug store. There, comfortably parked, were 25 cops.

When questioned as to why the concentration, one of them volunteered, "Picket line across the street."

"But how can you keep peace and order in here?" Joe wanted to know.

"Oh, that's easy," replied the Law. "We just send a man across the street every 10 minutes to look around." Stomping his feet and blowing on his hands, the Law regarded the blizzard balefully. "The hell with it," said he.

• • •

THE AFL federal union at Interlake Iron Co., in Toledo, has for years been ruled by a "lily white" leadership in a shop of 800 workers, predominantly Negro.

In this last election, however, Tom Sneed, running for Sgt.-at-arms narrowly missed election by four votes, while Alonzo Porter, running for executive council, missed by a mere 14. This is the first time in the union's history that Negro members have rolled up such an impressive following.

• • •

CONGRATULATIONS to Joe Szabo and Julius Cincar, leaders among the Hungarian-Americans, who recently celebrated their 50th birthdays with families and friends at a dinner at the East Side Hungarian Hall in Cleveland. The occasion was marked by warm and affectionate tributes to these men who have worked so devotedly in their long association with the progressive movement. Many happy returns!

• • •

FROM TOLEDO comes an inside tip on how to become a bank director. All you have to do is work hard, save your money, and pick the right grandfather. The Toledo **Blade** reports that the Spitzer-Rorick Trust & Savings Bank recently elected two 25-year old grandsons of the founder to the board of directors. Alas for Horatio Alger.

• • •

ON THE same day the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cleveland, headed by Byrl Peppercorn, announced the start of a drive to organize the retail clerks, there was another announcement from the union at its international headquarters in New York.

This was to the effect that the Amalgamated had decided not to ask for a fourth round wage boost because of "unemployment and the recent drop in the cost of living." Pay raises, the union decided, are "unwise."

That's hardly a program that will bring the retail workers into the union fold.

• • •

BALLAD OF THE SELECT JURY
He's a well-selected jurist,
He's an intellectual purist;
He's a scorner of the babble
Of the unsagacious rabble.

His judgement's most impartial,
He's a friend of Mr. Marshall;
His verdict is not swayable
By hunger or debts payable.

He likes to do things legally,
He must insist on q.e.d.,
For he's a member of the board
Of I. G. Farben Industrie.

He's thoroughly unprejudiced,
He's rich as Ali Kahn,
And he'll pronounce you guilty if
You're not a Harvard Man.

Class Justice In Traffic Court

CLEVELAND, O. — The arrogance of the top clique that runs the steel trust was illustrated here when a Republic Steel official, William T. Adams, was brought before Traffic Judge Edward F. Feighan.

Driving for seven years in Ohio, Adams refused during that time to buy a license. He also refused to purchase Ohio license plates.

Judge Feighan was quick to make things easy for Adams. He dropped the license plate charge and handed out the small fine of $5 for the lack of a driver's license.

Close Jet Plant

TOLEDO, O.—The twenty million dollar turbojet engine plant of the Packard Motor Co. has closed down here with 475 engineers and technicians losing their jobs.

Nix Rightwing Gag Attempt

DAYTON, O.—Shop workers at the Frigidaire plant here have rebuked the efforts of company-dominated right wingers to expel from Local 801 of the UE-CIO two of the staunchest fighters against the corporation.

The two are Pearl Hupman, formerly a worker in the shop and now an international representative, and her husband, Melvin Hupman, a Frigidaire committeeman.

The right wingers selected an unconstitutional provision they had set up to attack the Hupmans. This was to the effect that permission had to be obtained from the executive board to distribute non-organizational material.

The Hupmans were accused on the basis of their distribution at the shop gate of material supporting Henry A. Wallace for president.

A trial committee was set up and brought forth a recommendation that the Hupmans be prohibited from holding office in the union for two years. This maneuver was aimed at the popularity of the couple with the rank and file.

The executive board went further. It overruled the trial committee and recommended expulsion.

But at the general membership meeting the workers rejected both proposals. With the declaration that the Hupmans had a right to express their opinion, the membership tossed the recommendations in the waste basket.

There was particularly strong support by the Negro workers for the Hupmans, and the department represented by Melvin Hupman turned out in full force to defend their committeeman.



CIRCUS IS HERE—That annual favorite, the Al Sirat Grotto circus, starts a two week's engagement at the Cleveland Auditorium this Monday. Patricia Scott is shown with "Blanch," an 80-year-old elephant.

The 'Record' of Gosser's Buddies

TOLEDO, O.—A shop correspondent has written the following account of the situation at the Spicer Manufacturing Co. plant at Toledo where Richard Gosser, international vice president of the UAW-CIO, is attempting to dominate the election of officers:

"The Spicer unit is again being told that the way to save the union is to vote for Gosser candidates, specially Bob (Used Car) Thomas and the majority of the committee have been Gosser stooges and through their influence the union at Spicer has been going backward steadily for the past four or five years.

"Take, for example, the records of these men. Ralph Masen, a pal of Gosser, was the chairman. As soon as he was defeated he went to work for the company and now is a spy for Bob Haynes, the works manager.

"Another, Clarence Zeller, had the gall to tell the union to go to hell while he was a committeeman, and he also went over to Haynes. It is now rumored that he wants on the committee again since he got let out of supervision.

"Bill Ankenbrandt was defeated last year simply because the people who have to work at the machines got sick and tired of having him spend his time in the Golden Bar, a favorite drinking spot for the Gosser gang.

"Or take Ted Parkins. He was defeated for the very same reasons.

"Then there was Earl Ordway, who helped put the axe to Elsworth Kramer who was fighting for the men in the shop. Gosser rewarded him with a political job at the courthouse. Prior to that Ordway held a soft job with the company as gas rationing secretary.

"Or Thomas himself. He even gets paid when he isn't at work and spends most of his time selling used cars. His income at Spicer was well at the top, and he received a fat check of $188 for a trumped up investigation in Department 22A.

"Another Gosser crony, Jim Rosenberger, spent most of his time selling real estate while he was a committeeman.

"Then there is Brumfield who owns a big vegetable market and apparently is trying to follow in the business footsteps of Gosser and his hardware store."

"To follow individuals like this can mean only more backward steps for the union."

REPORT

from the freedom front

HEAR:

.... GUS HALL

One of the 12 "Apostles"

.... ARNOLD JOHNSON

National Communist Leader

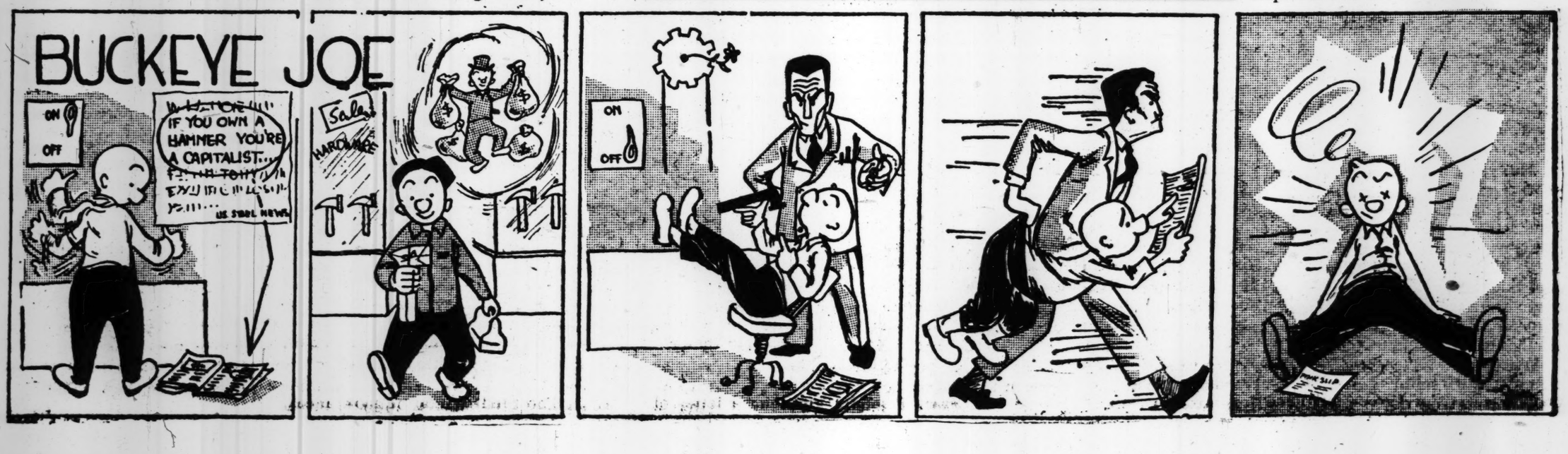
CHARLES RUTHENBERG BANQUET

SUNDAY, FEB. 13 — 6 P.M.

SLOVENIAN HOME

6409-11 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio

OHIO'S 40,000 COUNTERATTACK



PITCHING POINTERS FROM ONE WHO KNOWS



SOME FUTURE GIANTS lend an eager ear to farm director Carl Hubbell (fourth from left as if you didn't know!) as he hands out valuable pitching advice at the club's baseball school in Sanford, Florida. Of the 335 kids who flocked for tryouts, 125 have pitching ambitions. Well, they're getting it from one of the greatest lefthanders baseball ever produced, old longpants himself.

Slykhuis May Wind Up Top Visiting Trackster

Not one of the visiting Swedes, but a dashing Dutchman named Willy Slykhuis today bids fair to become the foreign sensation of the track season. He's already done quite well for himself in a mere month on these shores. He has run the mile four times, finishing second thrice and first once. And now comes the Baxter mile, which Saturday features the New York A. C. games, and Whirling Willy finds himself in the favorite's role. The Baxter, incidentally, has never been won by a visitor.

In the pre-season plaudits, Willy hardly came in for a mention. All of the talk centered around the invading Swedes, such as Ingvar Bengtsson.

But in the Wanamaker Mile at New York, when the real showdown came, it was Slykhuis who was at the tape with Wisconsin's brilliant Don Gehrmann. True, Gehrmann won the race, but the Dutchman was so close behind that both were timed exactly the same—4:09.5, the fastest of the current indoor season.

Last week, without the need to contend with Gehrmann, Slykhuis easily won the Hunter Mile at Boston in 4:12.4.

Bengtsson will be Slykhuis' chief opposition Saturday, but the unfortunate Swede holds little hopes for victory. The same toothache which mad him a trotting last in the Wanamaker Mile plagues him this week. Actually, the teeth are no longer there. But the penicillin used by the dentist still slows Bengtsson down, and most track authorities insist he'll be far from peak shape for at least three more weeks.

Ehrik Ahlden, Bengtsson's teammate from Sweden, is favored to win the two-mile, however, especially since Belgium's Gaston Rieff pulled out of the race because of foot blisters he suffered at Boston.

Rieff lost a shoe during the two-mile at Boston and ran the last 350 yards without it. He decided to pull out of the meet this week in order to be in shape for his main goal, the National AAU three-mile championship.

As for our own tracksters, the most consistent American winner is once again the great Harrison Dillard. The former Baldwin Wallace ace is skimming the hurdles in his old unbeatable combination of beautiful symmetry going over and deadly sprint kick. He has chosen to return to his specialty despite his sprint victory in the Olympics.

Tribe's Ruel Rates As Player's Ace

Harold (Muddy) Ruel, who has held various jobs in baseball during the past 34 years, has a new one that promises to be easier than all the rest. Muddy, one of the diamond's most popular figures, is assistant farm director for the champion Cleveland Indians.

"It's a longer title than my last job," said the 53-year-old Ruel, "but that's about all."

Ruel was bullpen coach for the Indians last season and prior to that managed the St. Louis Browns. His previous job included an executive post in Commissioner A. B. Chandler's office, coach of the Chicago White Sox and 17 seasons as catcher for the Yankees, Red Sox, Senators, Tigers, Browns and White Sox.

His new job will take him to Marianna, Fla., next month, where he and farm director Hank Greenberg will supervise several hundred players in the Indians' minor league organization.

"My new job promises to be interesting. I like the idea of working with young players and helping them climb the ladder."

Ruel, as modest as he is efficient, passes over his 1948 job lightly but Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau doesn't.

"I won't say where we'll finish in 1949," said Boudreau, "but I will say that without Ruel and McKechnie we would not have won the pennant and the world championship in 1948."

WITH A MAXIMUM of hard work and a minimum of publicity, the soft-spoken Ruel lent considerable help to such pitching prominents as Gene Bearden, Steve Gromex, Bob Lemon, Satchel Paige and Sam Zoldak. He even helped remedy a fielding flaw which threatened to keep third baseman Al Rosen in the minors indefinitely.

When Ruel is confronted with this evidence, he brushes it off.

"All are fine ballplayers who benefited from instruction," he said. "They deserve the credit."



Al Rosen



Sam Zoldak

During his 34 years in baseball, Ruel has been cited for only one "fault"—gentility.

"Muddy was too nice for his own good," said a Brownie player after Ruel was released.

"I don't see any point in being gruff," Muddy maintains. "I think you can get more out of a ballplayer if you treat him like a human being than if you treat him like a work horse."

Rickey Calls Pro Grid War Foolish

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 9 (UP).—Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, today described as "silly" the cold war between the National Football League and the All-America Conference.

"It is so foolish and so strange," Rickey said during a press interview on the gloomy professional football picture. "There should be two leagues," he added.

In This Corner...

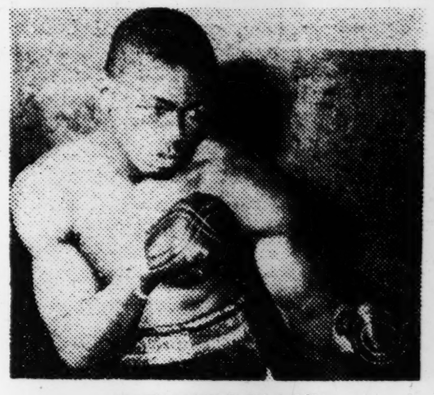


By Bill Mardo

MORGAN'S FIVE TOP LIGHTWEIGHTS

OUR BULL SESSIONS with 'Dumb' Dan Morgan are evidently well worth the space. Mailbag sentiment says so. Truth is, a scribe gets as many kicks sitting down and collecting Daniel's dope as the reader does scanning the Morgan lines of type. About time, then, to spread the joy with 'Worker' devotees. To date, all our Morgan columns have run in the Daily Worker only. (So. if you discover the old boy is worth listening to, well, just added reason to make your Sunday reading habits a Daily one, hm?)

Recently acquired readers may need some briefing. Morgan is boxing's most famous octegenarian, 73 years young, former fight manager of three world's champions, owner of a delightful wit, and more worthy of the label "expert" than most men who've seen half of what Morgan's seen in the ring and who pretend to know exactly twice as much.



IKE WILLIAMS

Of late, Dan's pre-fite quotes have become the rage of metropolitan sports pages. The explanation is simple. Dan's on a real tear. He touted Jersey Joe Walcott before the first Louis fight, picked Zale over Graziano in that third brawl, and selected Sandy Saddler to take Willie Pep's title last October. All of them were heavy underdogs. Most recently Morgan came by way of a new gold wristwatch when the New York Boxing Writers honored him for "long and meritorious service in the cause of boxing."

On that dais with Dan the night he was honored also sat Ike Williams, lightweight champion and the scribes' choice for "Fighter Of the Year." In future, 'Worker' columns we'll let the impish side of Morgan take over. For the nonce, his pearls of wisdom deal with the aforementioned Williams, whom Dan'l esteems so highly. Sitting up at 20th Century Sporting Club, Morgan paid Trenton Ike the supreme compliment by ranking him among the five greatest lightweights he ever saw. And remember, Dan's been seeing things fistic since before the turn of the century.

•

IKE'S IN GOOD COMPANY

"IKE WILLIAMS is as great as any lightweight that ever lived," Morgan began. **"I won't call him THE single greatest—but he's as good as the four best I ever watched."**

Morgan's five supreme lightweights include **Williams, Joe Gans, Benny Leonard, Kid Lavigne** and **Frank Erne.** Champions all. Lavigne flattened Dick Burge at London in 1896 to cop the 135-pound title. Erne took it from him in a 20-round decision at Buffalo in 1899. Gans belted out Erne in one round at Fort Erie, Canada, in 1902. The breathtaking Leonard came along much later, in 1917, to assume the throne from Freddie Welsh, etherizing him in nine at New York's Manhattan Casino. Not caring to predict what the future holds for the modern mister Williams, let us note that thus far Leonard is the only lightweight champion to retire in possession of his title.

NOW BACK to Morgan's peep-hole analysis of each in his All-Star lightweight parade:

"Joe Gans fought flatfooted, could hit inside a lead or over it. He countered and feinted beautifully. And Gans was always set to punch.

"Williams is as tall as Gans was, rips short punches to the body, blocks well, and crosses rights with plenty of effect. Ike is very strong and game. There's no lightweight living who can lick him. He has everything."

How does Morgan compare them as punchers?

"Gans was a shorter hitter than Ike, and he picked his spots better. Joe would often wait round after round for one punch. He didn't throw as many as Ike does, but he was more accurate. Williams will punch more often, throwing a lot to the body and then switching his attack upstairs. For comparative power, however, I'd say Gans and Williams hit equally hard.

"Kid Lavigne was a short-armed rusher. He'd come tearing in, smother a guy, and then belt him with those quick clubbing short punches.

"Frank Erne, who beat the Kid, was a beautiful boxer, could make all the moves and knew his way around the ring like a charm. Erne was what I'd call a punishing puncher.

"Benny Leonard would move in and out. Step in, hit you, and step back again before you could counter. The Leonard of 1917 was magnificent. That year he kayoed the great featherweight Johnny Kilbane, flattened Freddie Welsh for the lightweight title, and knocked out seven of the other best lightweights around."

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ANY NAYS IN THE HOUSE?

MORGAN LEANED BACK in his well-worn chair at 20th's publicity office. **"You know, people are always asking me about Gans and Leonard."** The ring's boldest prognosticator chuckled. **"That one I'd never pick. Gans against Leonard? Even up."**

Any oldtimers care to argue about that? Or about Morgan's list of the all time lightweight greats? Send it along and this space is yours. If it's real provocative, we'll get Morgan back in here to debate it out. A very rare privilege, we'll have you know.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1949 IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

Michigan Edition The WORKER

VOL. XIV, No. 7 26 32 Pages Price 10 Cents

Winter, Fast, Winston At Rally on Feb. 27

—See Page 1-A

2 BIG UAW LOCALS ASK 30c PAY HIKE

—See Page 2A—



COURT EXCLUDES PROOF BY 12 OF JURY BIAS

— See Page 4 —

The Truth About the Mindszenty Case

—See Page 3—

Michigan Man-in-Street Asks Truman-Stalin Meet for Peace

By William Allan

DETROIT. — More than fifty Michigan citizens told the Michigan Worker that President Truman should meet with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin to strengthen peace in the world, no matter when or where the meeting takes place. Shop workers in Ford and Flint, Negroes on Hastings St.; students registering at University of Michigan; a judge, labor leaders, an office girl, ministers, an editor, all said "Yes" to the question:

"Should Truman meet with Stalin."

Inside the Ford Rouge Jobbing Foundry:

John Baker: "Peace is kept in our family by talking and understanding. Truman and Stalin should meet."

Fullard McKinley: "Yes, a man should talk with someone who offers to talk about peace—peace must be found and this is the way."

Ed Polk thought that peace talks are so important that if Truman is balky about leaving American, then the Russians should come here.

T. Suttles believed that talks should begin at once.

Ernst Buchanan, an ordained minister: "Yes, they must get together whether it's here or anywhere else—let them meet."

Arthur Cavill and **D'Angelo,** two other foundry workers thought that if the place is a controversial issue, then Stalin and Truman should meet halfway.

The Ford Rouge News, published by the Ford Motor Co. also had a poll. Some of the comments by Ford workers in their columns were:

Carl Eversole: "I don't look for the cold war with Russia to change into real fighting — and that's a pretty good prospect."

John Heiman: "Russia doesn't want war any more than we do."

Jessie Henderson: ". . . We won't get in a 'hot war' with Russia and that in itself makes me say it will be a good year."

★

Judge Patric H. O'Brien: "I am very disappointed that Premier Stalin couldn't come here."

Rev. Charles A. Hill: "If Truman is sincere he should suggest a place to meet. Because the cause of peace is so important, let not a place to meet stand in the way."

Paul Gates, financial secretary, UAW Local 154: "They should get together under any circumstances, there should be no question about it."

Olga Zenchuk, packinghouse worker: "The Soviet Union asks for peace and gets no for an answer. We should tell Truman to meet. The people want it."

W. McFarlane, financial secretary, UAW Local 2: "That meeting would be a step in the right direction."

Frank Danowski, president Plymouth Local 51, UAW: "When you get away from the State Department warmongers you have a chance to strengthen peace. Meetings of our country's leaders with the Soviet Union bore that out. Remember Stalin and Roosevelt worked things out."

Ruth Poulson, office worker: "It's to the everlasting shame of Truman as spokesman for the American people that he refuses to meet Stalin on the peace issue which is closer to American hearts than anything else. We have to tell him how the people feel and do it quick."

★

Collins George, Detroit editor, **Pittsburgh Courier,** said that the cause of peace would be aided if the USSR, France, England and the USA would come together.

Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp of Detroit said that he had nothing to say as the issue of peace "didn't come within his orbit."

UAW president **Walter P. Reuther** answered: "No comment."

★

In Ann Arbor, at the University of Michigan, president Alexander Ruthven said: "I would be in favor of any talks looking toward peace between the Russians and the citizens of the United States."

Ann Arbor students:

Hy Bershad: "A Stalin-Truman meeting would be a wonderful thing for the cause of world peace."

Edwin Freeman: "The cause of world peace is too important to be abandoned lightly. I favor an immediate meeting between the two to help further the cause of peace and end the cold war."

Ann Arbor townspeople:

Barbara Jean Evans: "It's a nice thing if Stalin's health permits him."

David Platt: "There's no question there will have to be a meeting."

John Harrison: "Stalin-Truman talk is certainly an okay idea."

★

In Flint here were the replies:

Mike Wolfe, taxi-driver: "It's hard to know all about it, the way the papers print it. I'd favor such a meeting. It could help the world."

(Continued on Page 13)

WARD TO SPEAK ON PEACE

DETROIT. — Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor-emeritus of Union Theological Seminary and veteran leader of people's peace movements in the United States, will speak on "End the Cold War" at the Hotel Tuller here on Wed., Feb. 16, 8 p.m.

Tickets for the meeting at $1 can be secured from Esther Carson, Council secretary, at OR 5243, or at the door.

Winston, Winter Join Fast as Speakers at Feb. 27 Meeting

DETROIT—Henry Winston and Carl Winter, two of the 12 indicted Communist leaders, will appear with novelist Howard Fast at the Schiller Hall rally on Sunday, Feb. 27, 3 p.m., it was announced this week.

The rally will be held in celebration of the first birthday of the Michigan Worker and the 25th anniversary of the Daily Worker. It will also commemorate the death 25 years ago of V. I. Lenin, founder of the Socialist Soviet Republics.

Winston, national organizational secretary of the Communist Party, and Winter, its Michigan chairman, will give first hand impressions of the courtroom battles where 11 Communists and their attorneys are stemming the attack of reaction against the rights of all Americans.



HENRY WINSTON



CARL WINTER

Packing House Local Aids Defense of 12

DETROIT.—Fifty dollars for defense of the 12 indicted Communists was officially appropriated by a membership meeting of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 69 here.

Upon request of the Civil Rights Congress, Oscar Wilson, administrator of the local, invited the Rev. John Miles to speak. When the People's Church minister had explained the threat to all labor which is implicit in the rigged jury set-up in New York, the 500 members present agreed unanimously to provide financial support.

Parley in Flint Sets Fast Pace For Sub Drive

DETROIT. — Mabel Mitchell, circulation manager of the Michigan Worker, is feeling good. Not smug, she's quick to point out, but pretty confident.

You see, last week 200 new subs came in for the Michigan Worker. At that rate, Michigan will reach its new quota of 800 subs by Feb. 27 over and above the original quota of 1,200. Michigan was the first district in the nation to complete its quota for the Worker.

That 200 a week is no cinch. (It's higher than the weekly average during the drive for the 1,200.) But something new has been added—and it's one of the factors which explain the happy look on Miss Mitchell's face.

That's the stepped-up drive for subs in Flint, where a very enthusiastic Worker confab was held last weekend.

At the Flint conference, both Communist and non-Communist readers of the Michigan Worker set out to win laurels for their sub-getting ability. Individual GM shop workers took it on themselves to beat the magnificent sub-getting pace set by outstanding workers at Ford Rouge.

But the sub drive is still going very strong at Ford—so the Flint champs have a tough row to hoe. And the Worker is the winner in both cases.

Michigan Edition The WORKER

Send all material, advertisements, and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.
Phone: CA. 1287
Editor: Nat Ganley
Circulation Manager: Mabel Mitchell.
Business Manager: Phil Halper.

Progressive Party To Adopt Program

DETROIT. — Coleman Young, organizational secretary of Michigan's Progressive Party, says the party's Feb. 26 convention in Flint will "mark our formal entry into this state's political life on a par with the old parties."

The gathering—to be held all day at 771 Parkland St., Flint—will launch "a new Progressive Party offensive to guarantee that the people of Michigan will not be robbed of the progressive legislation for which they voted in November," Young said.

The youthful Progressive Party leader sees action against discrimination as one of the major points to be worked out in Flint.

"To date," he pointed out, "no civil rights legislation has been introduced in the Legislature. We need a strong FEPC and we need teeth added to the Diggs Anti-Discrimination law so that violators will have their licenses withdrawn."

Young also stressed the need to press Governor Williams for fulfillment of his pledge to scrap the Bonine-Tripp and Hutchinson Acts and to come through with an adequate program to meet the housing crisis.

"With so many workers in Michigan being laid off," Young emphasized, "we need immediate action for greater unemployment compensation and higher relief appropriations."

The Feb. 28 convention will name Progressive Party state candidates for the Spring elections.

UAW Organizer Step Up FE Raids

DETROIT.—UAW-CIO organizers are distributing leaflets to members of the FE-CIO in agricultural implement plants in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky. The idea is to force FE members into the UAW—although the FE leadership refuses to comply with the CIO directive to this effect until its regular convention can make a democratic decision this spring.

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Franklin Is Winner of Ford Letter Contest

DEARBORN. — An announcement from the Dearborn Section of the Communist Party reveals that Harold Franklin was winner of the coveted $25 prize for best letter to the Michigan Worker on conditions at the Ford plant.

The winning piece appeared on Nov. 14. It exposed Ford management's failure to up-grade Negro workers and called for a union struggle on this issue.

Cops Harass 'Club Sudan'

DETROIT.—Almost two weeks after the police raid on Club Sudan, interracial teen age dance hall, the cops found the excuse they had been looking for to prosecute owner Howard C. Pyle.

One of the white girls picked up (all those questioned and pressured to give up inter-racial social activity were white) signed a warrant on the basis that she is under age and had not been required to show proof of age on entering the Sudan.

Attorney Ernest Goodman, representing Pyle, insisted on a jury when the case came before Recorder's Judge Gerald Groat last week. Results of the trial were not available as the Michigan Worker went to press.

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'News' Spews New Lies on DSR Workers

DETROIT.—The Detroit News has assigned its chief smear agent, redbaiter James Sweinhart, to do a job in a series of articles throwing the blame for the present transportation foulup on the union.

Sweinhart, one time publicist for the Ford Motor Co. gained notoriety last year for a series of lying, scurrilous, inflamatory articles against the Communist Party.

A thousand dollars was placed in a Detroit bank by the Michigan Communist Party to be given to any charity fund if Sweinhart would produce facts at that time to back up his glaring falsifications. Sweinhart never produced any factual evidence.

Now he has begun a series of distortions on what is wrong with Detroit's street car and bus system.

Sweinhart's diagnosis is that if labor relations were improved, meaning if the DSR union would stop asking for wage increases, work longer hours and "sacrifice" for the DSR, then the chaos would be eliminated.

He doesn't tell who was responsible for hundreds of street cars being sold for scrap, miles of track ripped up, and replaced by broken down buses bought from the auto corporations. Or how service was reduced to token service, fares were raised from 6 cents to 13 cents, millions of dollars were spent to build huge garages while street car barns stood empty after the street cars were sold for junk.

The outlay for purchasing hundreds of buses that last only several months has run the DSR into a deficit.

Now the DSR Commission prepares to spend $7,000,000 for new street cars, when only two years ago it sold several hundred for scrap.

(Ed. note—another article will appear on DSR next week.)

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STALIN THE PEACEMONGER

WITH the whole world agog over the latest moves for peace we think it timely to bring you some sample opinions on this important question. So here we go.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF STALIN BID FOR PEACE?

Councilman Oaktree: "Well, if there's to be a meeting it should be held in America so Stalin can see how well off our people are. Grosse Pointe would be a good place."

★

HENRY SNERD II: "Bah, it's a typical Bolshevik device to subvert American business. Everyone knows how much we depend on war contracts."

★

GOVERNOR WILLIAMS: "I'm a little skeptical of Joseph Stalin. It's hard to trust a man who never wears a bowtie."

★

ERNIE HAZEY: "This is a Stalinist maneuver to throttle the rr-revolution by class collaboration. The rr-revolutionary demand of Paul Silvers for a slightly better escalator clause for auto workers has frightened Stalin into seeking peace with capitalism. You should read Trotzky.

★

SLICK LEONARD: "I refuse to redbait; however, this may be a means of Commie infiltration into the caucus I built to oppose Reuther and Murray before I left it to get a paid position with Murray and Reuther.

★

MAUL WEBER: "Instead of a Truman-Stalin confab what we need is a meeting between Truman and De Gaulle in order that labor-management-public councils will bring peace in the world.

★

POLICE COMMISSIONER TOY: "There can be no meeting! Neither President Truman nor Stalin has signed a non-Communist affidavit."

★

HARRY S. UNTRUMAN: "I can't be travelling everytime Stalin calls as it interferes with my work schedule. You'll have to excuse me now since I have to get a good night's sleep. Tomorrow I'm off to the South Pole with the U.S. Navy on a fishing trip.

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Murray and Bendix Auto Locals Pitch in For 30c Pay Drive

DETROIT. — UAW Local 2 at Murray Body voted for a 30 cent raise in '49 and an employer-paid pension plan at its membership meeting last week. The local, headed by Reutherite Lloyd Jones, also proposed that an annual minimum wage be sought in 1949 in order to offset effects of looming lay-offs.

The 30-cent platform was also adopted by Bendix Local 9 in South Bend. A resolution pointed out that this boost is needed to restore purchasing power of the men and women in the shops.

Amalgamated Local 205 took action on another, related aspect of the drive for wages and security. Its membership meeting went on record for the 30-hour week at 40-hour pay as a means to counteract growing job insecurity.

ACTION of these locals follows the stand taken by Plymouth Local 51, which is emphasized in the local's current issue of **Beacon.** An editorial exposes management's claim of inability to pay and asserts:

"Unless we get back to the fighting spirit of 1937 we will be in no position to defend the living standards of the auto workers."

Last week Fisher Local 581 renewed its pressure for reopening of the wage-cutting GM contract. An editorial in the Fisher Flashes section of the **Flint Weekly Review** declares that "if the UAW Board is sincere in its demands" for a $100 monthly pension:

"Local 581 has given them the go-ahead signal to end the present contract so they will be free to act on pensions, grievance machinery and other legitimate demands of the GM workers. We believe that the time for action is now and not in 1950."

Nat GANLEY — Reuther Wields a 2-Edged Hatchet On Strike Votes

BEHIND the threatened layoff of 2,000 older maintenance workers at the Ford Rouge plant stands the vicious speedup policy of King Henry II.

Ford wants these jobs performed under the speedup conditions of outside AFL contractors. He's out to eliminate all the older workers in the plant, including the maintenance and construction workers.



NAT GANLEY

Up to now the hatchet has only been applied piecemeal because of the militant fight put up by these skilled workmen. Last September they voted for strike action to save their jobs. On Dec. 5, 1948, a plant-wide membership meeting, without an opposition vote, instructed Tommy Thompson, Ford Local 600 prexy, to seek strike authorization on the issue.

But last week Walter Reuther stepped into the maintenance workers' meeting and brazenly betrayed their struggle. He told them they couldn't strike and that the International Union would not authorize a strike. He told them to wait until after May 15 when the Ford contract may be negotiated.

★

THUS REUTHER tipped off Ford that it could step-up its drive to eliminate these workers before bargaining day rolls around.

The same Reuther, together with the other three top UAW officers, declared in the January **United Auto Worker** that they are the "real militants" who have "not failed to grant any local union—GM, Ford or otherwise—authorization for strike action against speedup when requested, except in cases where a satisfactory settlement was reached before the (UAW) Board had an opportunity to act."

Why does Reuther tell the Ford maintenance workers that they can't strike?

Because this strike might prove to be an obstacle to his policy of making a deal with Ford for a phony pension plan which would eliminate all the older workers in the plant.

Remember, the UAW Board's pension demand does not call for pensions at the expense of the company, with the fund controlled by the union, or insist that the retirements of workers shall be voluntary.

The Board's policy calls for concentrating on "pensions" in the bargaining at the expense of the urgently-needed 30 cents raise, the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay and the other contract demands.

If a strike of Ford maintenance workers succeeded in forcing the company to keep 2,000 older workers on their rolls it would certainly dent any phony Ford pension plan which merely aimed to eliminate older workers. And such a strike threat could succeed because it would be hitting at the very heart of the Ford Motor Co. That's why Reuther so **flagrantly betrays these workers and won't authorize their strike. He's out to get any sort of a pension deal from Henry II, and that requires playing ball with the Co.**

★

THE FORD workers should therefore insist that first things come first. They should have job security, the 30-cent raise, the 30-hour week and their other contract demands bargained for first. Then they are ready to talk in favor of old age pensions at the expense of the company and controlled by the workers themselves.

Meanwhile, they should back any actions undertaken by the Ford maintenance workers to protect their jobs between now and May 15.

Now why does the same Reuther tell GM Locals that he's ready to authorize any request for strike action against speedup coming from them?

Because he knows that only a small number of the most militant GM locals have so far put in such requests. He doesn't mind having these few locals get into a "one-at-a-time" strike struggle against the giant General Motors octopus before the April-May bargaining starts in Ford and Chrysler.

He believes GM will then chop down these militants "one-at-a-time" and thus give a setback to the grass-roots movement now unfolding in GM locals to halt speedup, prevent the expected wage cuts of the escalator plan from going into effect on March 1, and for reopening the GM contract this year. The GM pact is allegedly frozen until May 29, 1950.

So it's clear that the "militant" face of Reuther shown to GM workers, as well as his open pro-company no-strike edict to the Ford maintenance workers, are two sides of the same policy. He betrays the economic interests of the auto workers in the same manner in which he betrays them in the field of political action and foreign policy.

★

BUT THE auto workers can put a stop to this game.

The UAW was founded and grew up on the principle of membership control of the union.

Back door negotiations and control of bargaining and the struggle by UAW top brass hats and full timers should be eliminated!

The union needs rank and file bargaining committees consisting of the most militant fighters for the interests of the workers.

'FAIR PRACTICES' AT UAW EDUCATIONAL CONFAB

Just Fair Words and Few

By Merrill C. Work
(Educational Director, UAW Local 835)

DETROIT.—Over 2,000 representatives of UAW-CIO's working men and women met in Milwaukee from Jan. 20 to Jan. 23.

Some 1,500 of us sat in the first session of the Fair Practices and Civil Rights conference Friday morning in the Crystal Ballroom of the famed Schroeder Hotel.

★

THEY PUT forward a five-point program for the two-day conference: (1) Equal pay for equal work; (2) FEPC legislation on the federal, state and municipal level; (3) Upgrading and promotion; (4) Anti - discriminatory clause; (5) How to build a local union Fair Practices program.

Victor Reuther was opening the first historic session of the greatest union in our hemisphere on "What we will do to end discrimination in our industry?"

He spoke briefly. Greeted the delegates. Welcomed us. Complimented us on the victory of President Truman and the Democratic Party. And introduced vice president John W. Livingston.

Brother Livingston, spoke forcefully on PAC, the job it did in 1948 and what we shall do in '49, '50, '51 and '52.

Applause for the first speakers was polite but sparse. Then a delegate asked me:

"Who is the Negro on the platform?" She added: "He's not a union man. You know that the International Educational Department doesn't have a leading Negro on it."

★

THAT WAS IT! I suddenly understood why I felt so uneasy. Fifteen hundred delegates sitting in a meeting of the biggest union



MERRILL WORK

of our time, most of whom expected to participate in a conference to end discrimination in our industry, and neither union women leaders nor union Negro leaders on the platform or the speakers' list!

Brother Livingston was introducing the Negro speaker, Mr. Roy Wilkins from the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The introduction stretched on . . . about the NAACP and the CIO and the UAW.

And about our great president, Walter Reuther, who had considered the problems of our Negro members so important that he himself accepted chairmanship of the Fair Practices Department of our union and who is now on the national executive board of the NAACP. . . .

Walter Reuther an executive board member of the NAACP! But no Negro a member of the international executive board of the UAW-CIO!

AND WHO has blocked election of a Negro to the Board at convention after convention? You guessed it, brother. Walter Reuther has spoken repeatedly against the election of a Negro executive board member-at-large because he says that would be "discrimination in reverse." After 12 years he still insists that the only way a Negro can make the Board is to be elected as Regional Director of one of the regions of our union.

Mr. Roy Wilkins spoke. Scholarly. A little bit condescending. Detached. He warned us that many extremists would try to sidetrack us this year with efforts to pass an anti-lynch bill and an anti-poll tax bill. He said that all we want this year is an FEPC law.

Along with the rest of the delegates, I came back after dinner to attend the "Work Shop Sessions on Fair Practices and Civil Rights."

Hundreds of delegates wandered aimlessly around the exhibits when they found that they couldn't crowd into the tiny, 50-capacity room set aside for the conference.

Discussion within the panel was surprisingly frank, both from the floor and top union leaders who led the meeting. One of the regional directors best summed up the findings of the meeting with the statement that most of the discriminatory practices in the plants and in the locals occur where the union committees and union officers are unwilling to fight for the union program and the union constitution.

In response to a question from the floor he said: "No. There is no constitutional provision to penalize any union officer or committeeman who refuses to carry out the Fair Practices program of the union."

No votes were taken on policies presented.

Layoffs Rise Sharply in State, with More to Come

By William Allan

DETROIT — While local businessmen are brushing off rising unemployed figures here in Michigan, local and state authorities are making preparations for heavy relief and unemployment compensation demands.

Figures this week show 140,00 applying for unemployment compensation and an additional 25,000 who are unable to qualify for compensation benefits seeking relief from local welfare agencies.

Two weeks ago 110,000 were on file for compensation. Last week the number rose to 120,000. This week it zoomed to 140,000.

In Detroit, where the bulk of the layoffs are occurring, Daniel Ryan, welfare superintendent declared that he was asking the City Council for a one million dollar emergency fund to be prepared for possible heavy relief rolls in the weeks and months ahead.

★

UNEMPLOYMENT compensation officials said that the alarming rise in unemployment rolls here could not be marked down to strikes, but to a gradual decrease of employment in small business and manufacturing.

Many such businesses, report the compensation officials, are closing down and other are slackening off because of lack of orders.

Meanwhile, throughout the city and outstate auto centers layoffs continue. An alarming report comes out of the Ford Rouge plant this week.

Replacement motors for years have been running 300 a day in the Ford Rouge Motor Building. They are now cut off and no replacement motors are to be made any more. Workers in that building report that supervision says this move is to make people buy the 1949 Ford.

Six hundred probationary employees have been laid off in this building in the last six weeks, with 400 more scheduled to be fired. At the Hudson plant the workers are now on a four-day week.

Tool and die workers are swelling the unemployed ranks here with a great section of the small jobbing shops all through for indefinite periods.

CREEPING into the columns of the automotive editors of local newspapers here is talk of price reductions in cars. This talk center principally around the Kaiser-Frazer and the 1949 Ford.

Complete silence reigns at CIO United Auto Workers headquarters on snowballing layoffs. Many resolutions by local unions have been adopted asking that the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay be raised as a demand to answer the issue of layoffs in the auto shops. So far, no top UAW official has seen fit to comment on layoffs.

Marshall Vassals Fear Overproduction Crisis

PARIS (Telepress). — The huge increase in exports from west Germany planned by combined American-German monopoly interests have caused a wave of apprehension among Marshall Plan representatives from Britain, France and Belgium who have come back to Paris to "coordinate" their individual "recovery plans."

Secretary General of the Paris Marshall Plan Council (OEEC) Robert Marjolin, just back from Washington, declared after long conversations with Marshall Plan administrator Paul Hoffman that west Germany, in fact Bizonia alone, plans to increase textile exports by more than $200,000,000.

British representatives in Paris are preparing a protest based on the fact that Britain's textile exports amount to about an equal figure, and that west German competition on the world textile market would be very likely to disrupt the so-called British four-year plan which has been approved by the Marshall Plan administration.

★

MOST MARSHALL countries, Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, have made textiles and vehicles the main basis of their export drives. They now remember that there was a time before the last war when even the British home market was suddenly flooded by cheap German Opel cars.

The textile market has now reached the stage of saturation which made, for example, the Belgian textile industry a main breeding centreunemployment.
ing centre of unemployment. Overseas markets, such as the Argentine, show increasing unwillingness to admit further European textile imports, their main demand being for investment goods to help them in ambitious plans for industrialization.

While the European Marshall countries are "planning" to balance their dollar deficits, Robert Marjolin brought back the news from Washington that Bizonia will hit a ten million ton per year target in steel production by next summer and that the Ruhr will very soon outproduce Britain. The Americans now argue that the Ruhr's steel-producing gear is more modern and efficient than British plant.



Chiang's Defeat Puts Crimp in Japanese Right

By Hugh Deane

TOKIO (Telepress). — The quickening collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China has had immediate and far-reaching effects on this string of American occupied islands.

First, it has encouraged and united progressive forces as no other external development could do. It has been one of the main factors behind the significant increase in strength of the Japanese Communist Party, which thousands of left-wing Socialists and scores of prominent intellectuals have joined in recent weeks.

Second, the Chinese Communist victories have led some American occupation officials and a part of the Japanese Right to demand more repressive measures against the Japanese Communists and progressives. An increasing number of minor acts of repression have been reported during the last two months.

MANY OBSERVERS believe that, as the United States is forced out of China and compelled to fall back an the Japan-Okinawa-Formosa-Philippine line, increasing restrictions on left-wing political action will be imposed.

A significant number of Japanese rightists, however, have acted cautiously since recovering from the initial stunning impact of the Kuomintang defeats. Some do not believe that the United States can preserve Japan as an anti-Communist bastion and are reluctant to become involved in a futile anti-Communist effort. Recently an American official was urging a Japanese official to insert a more forthright denunciation of Communism in a textbook. "It's easy for you to ask this," the Japanese replied. "You can get out. I have to live here."

Both American and Japanese businessmen and officials know well, furthermore, that economically Japan needs the Chinese continent sa a source of raw materials and as a market. Severance of economic ties between Japan and China would require the United Sttaes to subsidize Japan to an extent that would soon become intolerable.

Guarantee Workers in Liberated China

TSINAN (ALN).—The Communist authorities of many industrial cities captured from Chiang Kai-shek's government during the past two months have promised full job security to technicians and rank-and-file civil service workers previously employed by the Kuomintang regime. In Tsinan, 76 percent of the old postoffice personnel have stayed on, as well as 80 percent of technicians in municipal utilities and the Yellow River Control Bureau. Many engineers and skilled workers unemployed in the final period of Kuomintang occupation, when peacetime activities languished, are now back at work. They include one highly qualified engineer who put in the city's first long-distance telephone system several years ago but was afterward compelled to earn a living peddling cigarets in the street.

'Quit Stalling,' Kuomintang Is Warned

Communists Demand Deeds to Back Up Peace Talk—Want War Criminals Arrested

NORTH SHENSI (NCNA). — A spokesman of the Communist Party of China has issued an important statement demanding that the reactionary Nanking Government rearrest the Japanese war criminal Okamura, and detain major Kuomintang war criminals headed by Chiang Kai-shek.

"Okamura", says the statement, "the former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China is the principal among all the war criminals of the Japanese armies of aggression in China. Yet he has been declared innocent by the reactionary Nanking government's military tribunal for war criminals. The Communist Party of China and the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army solemnly state that this is impermissible."

Addressing the Nanking government, the statement continues: "We consider your present activities to be a plot to use hypocritical peace negotiations as a cover for regrouping your forces and for further war preparations, including a scheme to bring the Japanese reactionaries back to China to join you in butchering the Chinese people. Your release of Okamura is precisely for this purpose and we will definitely not permit it. We have the right to order you to rearrest Okamura and assume responsibility for bringing him over to the People's Liberation Army at a time and place of which we will inform you."

★

DEALING with the Kuomintang peace manoeuvres, the spokesman said: "We tell you, gentlemen of Nanking, quite plainly and simply: you are war criminals and you are going to be brought up for trial. We do not believe in phrases such as 'peace' and 'the people's will' coming from your lips. During the past two and a half years the number of people you have butchered runs into millions. Villages have been razed to the ground; women have been ravished and the national wealth and property plundered by you. The loss of life and destruction of property by bombs from you Air Force is incalucable. You have committed heinous crimes and this account must be settled. . . .



WANTED

"You too have immediate tasks: in addition to arresting Okamura, you must act immediately to detain the civil war criminals. First of all you should arrest those of the 43 war criminals now in Nanking, Shanghai, Fenghua and Taiwan. The arrest of Chiang Kai-shek is especially important. This war criminal has now fled to Fenghua and may very possibly try to flee abroad to hide beneath the cloak of American or British imperialism. If he escapes you will bear full responsibility, you will be published as accomplices and no mercy whatsoever will be shown you."

The statement ends by demanding that the reactionary Nanking Government reply to the foregoing points. It states that Nanking will be informed later of what preparatory work should be carried out by both sides in regard to the other seven conditions.

Soviets End Wartime Subsidies

MOSCOW (ALN).—The Soviet government has ended wartime subsidies to industry while continuing to lower the retail prices of commodities. The subsidies were begun during World War II to increase military production and continued for some time afterward to ease the rebuilding of plants destroyed or damaged by the Nazis. Their abandonment, according to Soviet economists, completes the shift back to normal peacetime industrial life after the long period of war and major repairs.



THEY KNOW THE SCORE. – Landlords would rather settle out of court than tangle with these leaders of the Downtown Tenants Council.

Landlords Quake As Tenants Unite

DETROIT.–A Detroit landlord who regularly collects 15 percent more than the legal rent on unregistered leases settles out of court with those tenants who join the Downtown Tenants' Council and hopes the others will not find the organization. His hopes are well founded.

The Council, a union of more than 550 tenants, has helped restore vital services in 56 cases, forced 14 out-of-court settlements and won $6,260.40 for tenants since its inception. From a small group rallying around the eviction of one family in December, 1946, it has grown into a civic organization in 20 wards and 62 districts of Detroit, operating largely in substandard housing areas where, because of the housing shortage and racial discrimination, many workers are forced to live.

Tenants join either because they need immediate help or because they recognize that it is the only force fighting, day to day, the landlords' and real estate interests' organized looting of the people.

"Why don't you go down and see the Tenants' Council?" an eviction victim's friend asks–"I have a friend they helped."

Among 38 eviction cases won by the Council is that of three tenants on Alfred St. Facing eviction the next day, they came to the Council in May, 1948.

For several years they had been paying $15 a week for apartments on which the ceiling rent was $7 and $7.50. The landlady wanted for her own use the three apartments of three rooms each. Because they had been served notices after offering the legal rent, the Council secured three stays of eviction from the court and won a judgment of $3,986.40 plus court costs.

When the landlord appealed the case to a higher court, the judge set a dangerous precedent with his interpretation that city, state and federal laws gave no basis for action. The Council is appealing to the State Supreme Court. If necessary, it will take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Among 24 rent overcharge cases processing at present is that of a tenant on Missouri St. who consented to move into a three-room apartment of the five-room flat he had rented, until the occupants moved out.

Although the entire flat rented at $42 a month, he paid $58.50 a month for one room, while the other two rooms he had anticipated using were rented to a new tenant at $68 a month. Suit to recover $266 from the landlord was due to come up in court on Feb. 10.

Defeated 10 times by the Council is an "eviction blues" landlady who has served notices to a hard-working mother of four children on E. Ferry St. for 10 different reasons in about as many months. This landlady keeps a six-room apartment reserved for the use of her large dog.

A Council representative is in Circuit Court nearly every day. By securing facts on cases, marshalling witnesses and instructing tenants, Council workers help court commissioners arrive at fair verdicts.

All four commissioners, in fact, welcome the Council as a friend, adviser and witness for the tenant in trouble. Confronted with hundreds of eviction cases each week, they advise tenants in court to seek the help of the Council. And no Council case has received an unfair court decision.

Council representatives have appeared in court 153 times and visited the Office of Rent Control 352 times.

Volunteers, barred by the Council constitution from receiving pay, do all but the legal work. Attorney for the Council is Arthur Davidson, a brilliant young lawyer and an enthusiastic dues-paying Council member who accepts cases with fees at a stated modest rate–very modest when a case becomes involved.

Work is divided between service committees, which handle legal, educational, political action and investigating tasks; and organization committees–clerical, financial, liaison, social and publicity. This set-up activates a large number of persons, either on the executive board, the committees, or in district circles. More committees will be formed as the scope of Council work expands.

The Downtown Tenants' Council Newsletter is a four-page bi-monthly booklet sent to members and to a large non-member mailing list.

Five top officers, who comprise the general executive board, elected by the membership for one year on Jan. 17, are: J. W. Smith, president; Mrs. Bertha Mae Franklin, vice-president; Mrs. Geneva Smith, organizational chairman; Mrs. Alice Ferris, executive secretary; and Mrs. Ann Harris, treasurer. Executive board members-at-large include: Mrs. Rose Ross, Mrs. Lottie Perkins, Jimmie Harris, Robert H. Harris, Ernest Sorenson, John Ingram, Lee Cockerel, Miss Mary Bray, James Cooper, Mrs. Lillie Childs, John Lymba and Mrs. Annie Butler.

Personal Sacrifices Aid Feb. 14 $ Goal

DETROIT–Michigan members of the Communist Party are determined to complete three-fourths of the $40,000 fund drive by Feb. 14 and the rest by Feb. 27.

Besides running parties and soliciting contributions from non-members who see the urgent need to support those who stand in the front lines of democracy's defense, many Michigan Communists are giving a week's pay and even more are giving a day's pay.

One Negro woman worker at Dodge, who came into the Party little more than a year ago, simply and unassumingly volunteered to cash her last $100 war bond for the Party. Perhaps she feels the importance of supporting the Party more keenly than many others do, for she lives with the memory of relatives who were victims of fascist lynch mobs.

A Chrysler worker, with a family to support, refused to be frightened by the looming prospect of still another layoff. He has no savings, but his great love for the Party caused him to give a full week's pay.

An independent mechanic, who can hardly make ends meet for the wife and two kids and who faces bankruptcy, still insisted on giving $12.

Another worker who teaches music one night every week in order to contribute the proceeds to a regular sustaining fund for the Party, decided that wasn't enough. A week's pay goes to thed rive.

FUND DRIVE STANDINGS

Section	Money in	Pledge by Feb. 28
Lincoln	$ 249.50	$2,000
Washtenaw	639.00	3,350
Dearborn	1,110.10	3,000
Auto Misc.	1,826.50	3,000
Foster	1,733.00	3,000
McGraw Club	———	100
Jewish	547.30	2,000
Northwest	552.00	1,200
Youth	430.00	2,200
E. S. Community	674.42	1,500
Western Mich.	720.30	1,600
Flint	54.60	1,800
State Office	300.00	2,250
Uppen Peninsula	———	1,400
W. S. Nat'l Groups	115.00	2,350
Armenians	——	600
Hungarians	——	250
Ukranians	75.00	500
Spanish	40.00	200
Italian-American	——	500
Lithuanians	——	300
E. S. Nat'l Groups	353.00	3,100
Bulg. Mac.	173.00	300
Croatians	155.00	500
Greeks	25.00	500
Romanians	——	500
Finns	——	700
Serbians	——	300
Slovenians	——	300
A Group of Friends	1,300.00	3,000
Russians	1,001.00	2,000
Polish	160.50	1,000
TOTALS	11,266.42	40,600

Michigan Man-in-Street Asks Truman-Stalin Meet for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

C. Ewers, Nahi Bottling Co. employe: "That's about the only way to end the cold war."

F. W. Craig, Chevrolet workers: "We seem to be getting nowhere and such a meeting would do good."

Miss Bolden, Negro student nurse: "The two nations got along alright when Roosevelt met with Stalin. Why not again."

R. J. Ralph, retired: "The cold war is costing us a pretty penny. I'm living on a pension and it's mighty inadequate. Maybe some of that money could be used to increase pensions. But the meeting is a good idea."

Wm. Kennedy, Chevrolet worker: "Certainly they should meet. I believe it would help stop some of this foreign policy that is costing the workers money each week."

Louis Henderson, Buick worker, veteran: "I want them to meet. It does not seem too important where they meet as long as something is done. I'm not anxious to get back into a jimcrow Army."

★

Miss Pat Canley, 10-year-old school-girl in Detroit: "I hope Truman will meet with Stalin, but I don't think he will unless the American people make him."

In the heart of Detroit's Negro territory, Hastings Street, we got these comments:

Marshall Tolbert: "Yes, let Truman go."

Preston Eason: "Be the greatest thing ever happened."

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GOP Majority Chokes Off Williams Corporation Tax



The Budapest String Quartet, which will appear with Milton Katims, violinist, at the Detroit Art Institute Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 19 and 20 at 8:30 p.m.

LANSING.—With the common people already burdened down with a sales, gasoline and cigarette tax, Governor "Soapy" Williams was forced by public demand last week to call for a 4 percent tax on corporations to provide cash for needed state expenditures.

The love - feast between Williams and the Republicans ended at the point he proposed taxing the profit-swollen Michigan corporations. The GOP announced that the proposal, if put in the form of a bill, would be pigeonholed and "that would end it."

Michigan corporations pay only a license fee to operate and contribute no taxes on profits, as they must in some other states.

★

AFTER making the proposal of taxing the employers' profits, Williams did not comment on the Republicans' insolent reply.

Williams declares that the state needs $60,000,000 and that additional taxes are the only medium to obtain it. The Republicans have stated that they see no need for increased taxes or expenditures and that enough money exists to take care of state needs.

Williams' meager proposals for aiding the mentally sick, some small improvements in unemployment compensation, a miserly three million dollars for aid to housing seemed doomed to extinction unless he does more than make speeches to political hacks.

★

HE faces a GOP majority in the House and Senate which already has declared it will axe his program. The fact that he has not yet issued a scorching denunciation of these elements in the Legislature indicates that the tax on corporations may remain a mere proposal.

So far the Governor has shown no desire to bring his problems to the common people who elected him on a set of promises patterned after former Gov. Frank Murphy's state New Deal program.

NEW TURNS IN THE TRIAL OF THE COMMUNIST LEADERS

By Carl Winter

Four weeks have now passed since the twelve national committeemen of the Communist Party began the exposure in federal court of the rigged jury system by which we were indicted. With each passing day, as the evidence piles up to prove our charge that the juries are chosen by racial and class discrimination, the judge becomes more impatient.

But gradually the truth is percolating through the iron curtain which a reactionary press has tried to build up between the Communists on trial and the American people. It is becoming apparent to growing numbers that the real issue at stake in this case is the preservation of democracy and the Bill of Rights for all, not merely for the accused.

That is why, early this week, three CIO international unions sent their lawyer to take a hand in the proceedings as a "friend of the court!" These unions now realize that our challenge of the corrupt jury system is of vital concern to every one of their members whose economic struggle is frequently attacked by the courts. That is why there has been a growing stream of communications and delegations from unions and other organizations to court authorities, demanding dismissal of the rigged charges against the Communists and abandonment of the rigged jury system.

In addition, delegations have begun to arrive from other countries. Several prominent attorneys have come to observe the court proceedings on behalf of democratic organizations in Europe and Latin America. They are interested in seeing at first hand whether democracy is practiced at home by a government which is so busily interfering in the internal affairs of other nations, with arms and funds, in the name of defending democracy.

The Michigan Edition of The Worker is giving the people of our state the most complete coverage of this historic trial and of the response of the people and their organizations. But I should like to urge all our readers to get the Daily Worker as well, so that they may each day get the benefit of the brilliant on-the-scene reporting of writers like Joe North, Howard Fast, Dick Boyer, Harry Raymond and others.

As for myself, like the other defendants, every spare moment is now required for stepped-up legal and political preparations for the next stages of the trial. As for the readers of my weekly column, I think now is the time to hear from them and I am making this space available for their reports from the home front. As we wage the fight against reaction in the courtroom, we shall look forward to your reports of supporting action in shops, organizations and communities in our common struggle. I am sure that Michigan will give a good account of itself.

MICHIGAN



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

SIX weeks now and still no word from Gov. Williams calling for repeal of the anti-labor Hutchinson and Bonine-Tripp acts.

• • •

HORSE'S MOUTH

Do you know a bribe—or attempted bribe—when you see one? Robert Stripling, former investigator for the House Un-American Committee, is now running a series of articles in the Detroit (Hearst) Times. In the Times of Feb. 2 Stripling wrote as follows:

"A group of businessmen called upon Dies (former chairman of the Un-American Committee) and offered the committee $5,000 to use in any way it saw fit.

"On a trip to Detroit, a representative of Henry Ford called at our hotel and offered, in exchange for three $1 bills, to deliver new Lincoln cars to Dies, Rep. Mosier and myself — as gifts of Mr. Ford."

Stripling, by the way, according to Ed Lahey of the Detroit Free Press, got $25,000 from Hearst for his series of articles.

• • •

DEARBORN DOINGS

Not a single Negro person or family is a resident of the city of Dearborn. Here's a clue as to how they're kept out.

Millard Rials, a former police lieutenant of the Dearborn force, testifying under oath in a court case last week, made this accusation against Dearborn Mayor Orville Hubbard:

"I have plenty of witnesses. I can call about 200. One time he (Hubbard) said: 'Don't you know how to keep those black ——— out of here (the city of Dearborn)? You have a gun, don't you? Can't you use it?'"

• • •

STATE OF THE UNION

Here are a couple of very early returns in UAW-CIO local union elections:

At Federal Mogul Local 202 Harry Weaver and his progressive slate made a clean sweep, turning out a Reutherite group which had controlled the local from stem to stern.

In voting for the sub-council at the Ford Rouge Plant, Bill Johnson, leader of the progressives in the production foundry, led the field by a country mile.

Johnny Gallo and Paul Boatin, two of the most red-baited workers in the Ford plant, were elected delegates from the Motor Building.

• • •

GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS

Tony Weitzel, who used to conduct the column in the News, is now appearing as a columnist in the Detroit Free Press. It's the most amazing column in Detroit newspaper history. It is sponsored by an advertising agency, and above the column appears the word: "advertisement."

Now if you want Tony to advertise for you in his column you have to pay off to the advertising agency first, which in turn pays Weitzel.

• • •

EXCLUSIVE

The latest entry in the Detroit mayoralty sweepstakes is none other than Richard T. Frankensteen. His political god-father is reputed to be Alex Groesbeck, governor of Michigan in 1924, the man who bragged that he was the one who swung Wayne County for Kim Sigler in 1946.

He is also a good friend of Harry S. Toy.

• • •

POSTSCRIPT

Remember the big story that broke a few weeks ago about how the new Herman Gardens Community Council prevented the eviction from the housing project of a Purple Heart vet and his family of three children?

At that time Housing Commissioner James Inglis and Project Manager Hugh Wing, both ADAers, declared righteously that the trouble with the vet was that "he just didn't want to work."

Here's the payoff on that story: the veteran, William Whaley, is now in serious condition at a veterans hospital. The day that he was supposed to be evicted, he went back to work at Fernstedt. He collapsed on the first day on the job.

An X-ray showed that he had two pieces of shrapnel in his neck, one of which was lodged dangerously close to his throat.

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Negro History Week

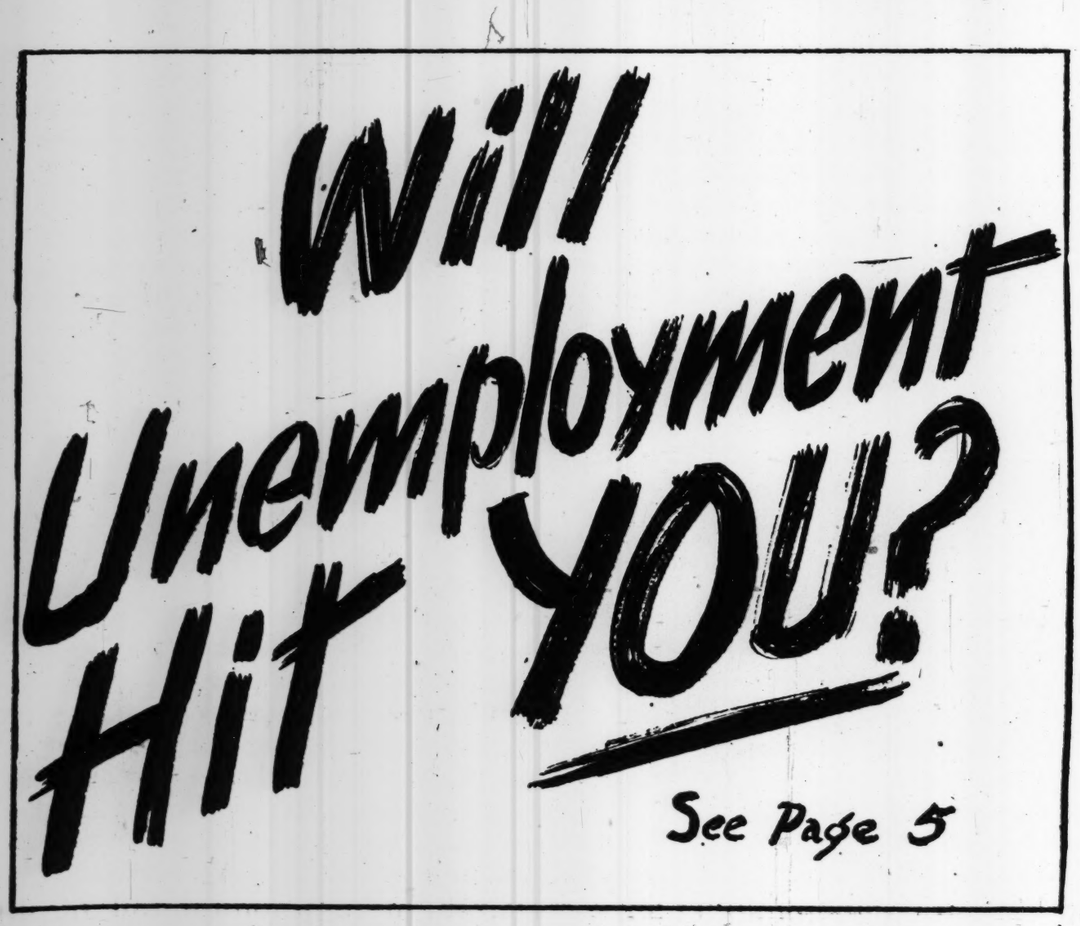
Turn to the Magazine Section for Special Articles and Features

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

See story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 6



CHINESE PARTISANS, two members of the millions of armed workers and peasants who form part of the armed forces supporting the Chinese Liberation Army. Men and women such as these patrol and police liberated areas and attack Kuomintang armies from the rear.



See Page 5

COURT BARS 12's PROOF OF JURY BIAS

— See Page 4 —

OBER BILL CAN BE BURIED

Maryland is being hastened into raw and naked fascism. For that is just what the Ober bill is. If people can be thrown into prison for their political beliefs and convictions, then freedom is outlawed and a thought control police state is the result.

The Ober bill is aimed at the Communists. Hitler also aimed first at the Communists in Germany. After he got them, he went after all the people, whether Jews, Catholics, union members or people who thought differently. He put them all in concentration camps. That's what Ober's bill proposes.

The evil men who are rushing this bill through the state legislature can be stopped in their tracks. The state legislature and governor must be deluged with protests. Letters, telegrams and postcards must literally bury this bill six feet under.

If you haven't already communicated with your delegate and state senator, write today. Tell them to do all they can to kill S.B. 135 and H.B. 125. Write to the chairmen of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

The first line of defense against fascism is always held by the Communists. If that line is broken, fascism will hit all the people. Act today, protest the Ober bill — and hold the line of freedom against fascism.

Speedup Boosts Bethlehem Profits

SPARROWS POINT. — The speed-up of workers, the introduction of labor-saving devices and higher steel prices have boosted profits and production at Bethlehem's Sparrows Point steel mill to a new all-time high. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation earned $90,347,560 in 1948, highest in its history and 77 percent greater than its 1947 net profits.

These tremendous profits come directly from the increased work tempo forced on the steel workers to maintain recordbreaking production. These zooming profits and backbreaking speedups underline the need for a substantial wage increase for steel workers for 1949. For the Steel Trusts are so gouged on profits that they can increase the wages of their workers 30 cents an hour, cancel the announced price increase, cut the price on steel and still make money.

But Eugene G. Grace, chairman of the board of Bethlehem Steel, boasted: "We've made our record earnings and I don't consider them too high."

PRODUCTION in the Sparrows Point Steel Mill is being increased at the expense of the workers. The open hearth, which normally operated on three heats a day has been boosted to four heats. At least one shift taps twice in one day. The blast furnace, which normally produced 7,200 tons of ingot steel in one pay week now produces 9,600. The company is finding it difficult to get men to work near the blast furnace, so backbreaking has the work become.

There has ben a marked increase of blast furnace workers dropping dead of heart attacks—a direct result of the speedup.

The sensational profit jumps of 1948 do not tell the complete story. In addition to their stated profits, hundreds of millions have gone back into the company's inventory reserves. Additional millions have gone into building new plants and modernizing equipment, investments which will yield even greater profits in the future.

ALONG WITH the speedup is the chiseling attitude adopted by the company. The most prominent example was what happened to the holiday pay for Christmas and New Year. Both days happened to fall out on a Saturday and the company, contending that this day was not part of the work week, withheld holiday payments.

The position adopted by the Steelworkers Union toward these serious problems is no step in their solution. In the January issue of **Steel Labor**, official organ of the CIO United Steelworkers, there is not a single word in the 12 pages about a wage demand.

A wage demand must be first on the agenda for all steel workers. The policy pursued last year by the union in leaving the question of an increase solely up to the company would have resulted in no increase at all if it had not been for the demands that arose from the rank and file steel workers. So powerful did this demand become that the steel companies were forced to accede to it.

Unless there is a similar demand this year, the steel workers again face the prospect of no wage increase even in the face of the steel trust's fantastic profits.

That Bethlehem Steel would resist further wage increases was indicated by Eugene Grace when he stated that the main reason for the high price of steel today was labor costs. This statement had the double purpose of justifying another unwarranted boost in the price of steel and in fighting against granting the workers an increase.

Seek Anti-Labor Law Repeal in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (FP). —Two proposals for repeal of anti-labor laws have been dropped into the hopper of the Missouri Assembly. Repeal of the Madison regulatory act is proposed in a bill signed by 29 representatives. Repeal of the King-Thompson act prohibiting strikes in public utilities is proposed in a bill sponsored by Thomas A. Walsh, St. Louis Democrat, who is chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Protests Mount in State Capitol Against Fascist Ober Bill

ANNAPOLIS. — Opposition to the fascist Ober Bill grew to new heights this week as several hundred Marylanders lobbied in the state capitol for defeat of the measure which would create a "snake pit of fascism" in the state.

Unions, church, Negro people's and fraternal organizations appeared at a public hearing in the capitol Thursday to urge Senate and House judiciary committees to bury the Ober Bill.

Letters and resolutions of opposition to the proposed bill began to mount in the capitol. Making their opposition known were the AFL, CIO, American Civil Liberties Union, Catholic organizations, the National Lawyers Guild, Americans for Democratic Action, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other Negro people's organizations.

BALTIMORE.—The first result of the Ober bill cropped out in the Chevrolet plant here. The personnel department made each applicant for a job take a loyalty oath.

THE MARYLAND PROGRESSIVE PARTY, under particular attack by the Ober Committee, which termed it a "front' for the Communist Party, threw all its ward clubs into the fight against the bill.

The bill, aimed at the Communist Party, is being recognized as an attempt to suppress every organization.

An analysis of the measure by the Maryland Civil Rights Congress said the bill could be used against Zionist groups, the Catholic Church, Negro organizations and labor unions.

"Zionist organizations collecting funds for Israel could be held by anti-Semitic officials as a foreign subversive organization," the Civil Rights Congress declared. "Bigoted anti-Catholic officials could use this law against the Catholic Church," CRC explained. Trade unions and Negro people's organizations which "have long been called Communist and subversive" would be attacked under this bill, it said.

THE BILL, known as No. 135 in the Senate and No. 125 in the House, was drawn up by the Ober Committee without hearings, and without any attempt to ascertain the facts. Yet it seeks to establish by mere assumption that there is "a world Communist movement that presents a clear and present danger to the U. S. and the State of Maryland."

Under the bill, a Communist or "subversive" could be placed in jail for five years and fined $5,000. Communist leaders or leaders of acclaimed "subversive" organizations could be imprisoned for 20 years and fined $20,000.

The bill is so loosely drawn as to bring every person in Maryland into its scope.

THE OBER COMMITTEE report declares that "one of the basic duties of an employe is loyalty to his employer." By this guide, every worker in the state who asks his boss for a wage increase would be declared "disloyal." Every union would be declared "disloyal."

The Ober Committee also declares that the Declaration of Independence and the Maryland Declaration of Rights do not apply today. The committee says the two historical documents declare it to be the right of every citizen to obtain "redress against arbitrary power and oppression" of government. This right today would "negate orderly government," the committee declared.



YAQUI INDIANS welcome Early Spring near Tucson, Ariz., with "Dance of Cardinal" as symbolic, rhythmic music wails.

Layoffs Grow in State; Waterfront Hardest Hit

BALTIMORE. — Long lines of men and women waiting to file claims at State Unemployment offices point up the mass lay-offs taking place in Baltimore and other sections of the state.

Standing in line are seamen, longshoremen, shipyard workers from the Bethlehem yards, steelworkers from Rustless Iron and Steel and Crown Cork Co., electrical workers from Westinghouse and Western Electric, white collar workers, laborers and construction workers. In Western Maryland it's textile and rubber workers.

Hardest hit are the seamen. On the "beach" in Baltimore, one of the busiest ports in the country, are several thousand unemployed seamen. Some have been waiting as long as 60 to 90 days for a job. In the National Maritime Union, whose membership decreased from a high of 90,000 to 35,000, 1,300 seamen are waiting for jobs. The AFL Seamen's Union says about 1,200 of its members are waiting.

Irv Dvorin, port agent of the Baltimore Branch, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, blamed the Marshall Plan for the mass unemployment on the waterfront.

DVORIN SAID that since the Marshall Plan went into effect over 5,000 jobs were lost in his union alone. Add to this the number of jobs lost to members of the Seamen's International Union, National Maritime Union, Masters, Mates and Pilots, and the number reaches many more thousands, he explained.

The Marshall Plan has also thrown thousands of Baltimore shipyard workers and longshoremen out of work. Ship repairs are now being made in foreign ports and much of the Marshall Plan shipping is leaving from other countries.

Qualified engineers are now washing dishes in cafes and qualified able bodied seamen are driving cabs. One old sailor said, after waiting 72 days for a job, "Things sure are rough, and will probably get a lot rougher, and it looks like no one is doing anything about it."

In other industries, the picture is similar. Here's a breakdown of unemployment by industry:

STEEL AND STEEL FABRICATION: Large layoffs at Rustless Iron & Steel. Several hundred unskilled workers were furloughed, and remaining workers expected to get their notices any day. At Crown Oak & Seal, hundreds of skilled machinists were laid off and less skilled workers

(Continued on Page 11)

Rats Stay, Family Evicted

BALTIMORE. — Because the Board of Health condemned the rat-ridden building they live in, the Davis family is being condemned to the streets. The family — an unemployed construction worker, his paralyzed wife and bedridden mother — has been refused help by city, state and federal housing agencies.

The Federal Housing Authority says blandly: "No housing facilities for Negroes are available in the city."

The Progressive Party Seventh Word Club, headed by Rev. M. W. Mobley, Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church Minister and Progressive Party chairman, is pressing the agencies to find housing for the family.

Davis said the Board of Health condemned the building he lives in "because of the rats." It is the 800 block N. Dallas St. But the board made no effort to remove the rats.

Davis, who pays about $25 a month rent for his condemned house, has only been able to find apartments renting for $85 a month. Willing to accept any kind of work, he has been unable to find anything. He has been supporting his family on his meager unemployment compensation.

The Progressive Party Central Committee, in a letter to housing authorities, demanded immediate action to make housing available to the Davis family and all Negro people facing similar evictions.

Bus Riders Strike Until Fare Falls

BALTIMORE.—A strike by bus passengers against the fare increase exacted by a motor coach company in the Pikesville, Halethorpe, Gwynn Oak Junction area became a model of action for bus and trolley riders, gas consumers and telephone users in Baltimore.

The strike began to shape up after the Gellfus Motor Coach Co. increased its fare from 10 cents to 15 cents. Regular passengers on the line refused to ride the buses until the 10-cent fare was restored. The company has taken a severe loss as a result of the drastic reduction in passengers.

Since one of Baltimore's utilities, the transit company, has already increased its fares, and other utilities, such as the gas and electric company and telephone, are trying to boost their rates, the same action by Baltimoreans would appear to be called for to hit the utility monopolists right in the pocketbook, where it hurts.

★

THE GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. is trying to increase gas rates only to boost its profits, it revealed in a financial statement last week. Another utility, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., made the same admission before the Public Service Commission at the same time.

The sorry tricks practiced by monopolists in their attempt to make the public pay for their high profits, and improvements out of which the companies make more profits, was exposed by their statements.

The Gas & Electric Co., which asked for an "emergency" increase of 11½ percent in rates last month, indicated that the only emergency was a reported drop of 41 cents per share of stock. To make up the decrease, the company asked for higher rates that would bring in over $7,000,0000 and more than double their dividends.

The telephone company told the PSC, in a quickie hearing, that "we are entitled to rate relief as a matter of law, if we have shown that our earnings are less than a reasonable amount." They want higher "temporary" phone rates which they figure will bring in $2,450,000 more for the payment of higher dividends.

★

THE TELEPHONE CO. paid close to $6 in dividends to its shareholders in 1948, a six percent payment that is one-half percent over the profit allowed by the PSC. This was the highest dividend rate in eight years.

Owned for the most part by the giant American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the CP paid 2¾ percent interest to the parent company for loans that require 1½ to 1¾ percent interest if borrowed from other sources. AT&T also received $6 profit on the CP shares it held.

The gas and electric company reported profits of close to $7,000,000, a slight drop under its 1947 earnings. The increase it asked the PSC for would double its profits. The company said it needed additional money to make improvements in its services. Out of those improvements it would make additional profits that would not result in lower rates to consumers.

★

PROGRESSIVE PARTY spokesman Harold Buchman appeared at the three-day PSC hearing on the proposed telephone rate increases.

When the PSC hearing adjourned suddenly the Progressive Party Committee on Public Utilities protested. It asked an extension of hearings to give telephone users time to testify. Only company and governmental witnesses had been heard.

The telephone company had asked a temporary increase, and indicated that another permanent increase would be requested several months later.

Progressive Party ward clubs have collected 6,000 signatures to petitions protesting the rate increases sought by the utilities. They are speeding up their drive to collect 44,000 more signatures. The petitions will be presented to the PSC.

At the same time, Progressive Party ward clubs demanded an investigation of PSC to determine whether it was acting as a tool of the utilities. They called a Town Meeting at Union Temple, Pennsylvania and Cumberland Aves., on Feb. 16 at 8 p.m. to ask "Is the PSC serving the public?"

The Fact Is . . .

IF ANYONE HAS BEEN LAID OFF lately or has lost his job — and the number is rising by the hundreds every week in Baltimore — their reception at the Unemployment Compensation offices on Hopkins Place is not something they are likely to forget. In the best days, it never was a pleasant experience to wait in line to sign for your checks, but these days it is worse than pulling teeth.

First you wait in lines that snake up and down stairs and around corners and when you finally get to the desk, your troubles begin. You go from the first deputy to the second deputy to the third deputy and maybe a few more; each one trying to find some way to disqualify you or to find a job for you that would make the last one seem like Heaven. If you get out of there without sweating out at least two lines, seeing at least two deputies and still signing for your check—consider yourself lucky. People have been known to get in line at eight o'clock in the morning and get out of there three in the afternoon.

And to make you feel good about the whole business, there are signs all over the place telling you that you make no contributions to the unemployment fund. It would seem that it is all charity, so don't kick about it.

• • •

NOTE ON JIM CROW—In the downtown Baltimore shopping district, there are a few, very few, places in which a Negro can go in to shop. If a Negro woman with a child went downtown to shop, she would have to buy all clothing untried, for she would not be allowed to try on dresses or coats at the few places where she would be allowed to buy them. And if she or her child got tired, there would be no place to sit down and have a coffee and sandwich for all restaurants are barred to them. There would also be no rest rooms for them to go to. Certainly no theatres or movies in which they could go. The best they could do is get a soda at a five and ten cent store and even then they would have to go to the section of the counter where there is standing only.

This is just another of the common, every-day humiliations which the evil system of Jim Crow forces on our Negro citizens. It is a blot that must be wiped out.

• • •

EMBARRASSING MOMENTS—Now that the Baltimore fare has been increased, the Gas and Electric Company and the Telephone Company also want their share of the loot and have been pressuring the Public Utilities Commission to jack up their rates. But then along comes the financial report of the C. & P. Telephone Company and it turns out that they made more money in 1948 than they did for quite some time. However, we are sure that they will come up with some gimmick to explain this away.

• • •

While we are on the subject of public utilities, did you ever notice that when you take a trolley or bus to a ritzy section like Roland Park, you ride the cleanest, sleekest buses and trolleys they have in stock? But when the steelworkers ride out to Sparrows Point to go to work, they rid a rickety double-trolley sarcastically called the "Red Rocket," which is a little more efficient than the Toonerville Trolley.

• • •

Unemployment, which is hitting all sections of industry in Baltimore, is especially hard on merchant seamen in the port. Last week's shipping figures from the National Maritime Union reveal that fifty seamen shipped out from the port while there are still 1,300 seamen on the beach waiting around for ships.

• • •

THE BALTIMORE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA is conducting a public appeal for funds to prevent it from folding up. While we think that the loss of a symphony orchestra would be a serious cultural loss to the city, a few words on its oplicy would be in order.

The Baltimore Symphony and the Peabody Institute which is closely allied to it, have pursued a Jim Crow policy for years. No Negro is enrolled at the Institute and no Negro performer has ever appeared at the Lyric with the Symphony. Great artists such as Marion Anderson and Paul Robeson could not appear before Baltimore audiences because of the color of their skin—a policy deliberately fostered by the Lyric management. Perhaps if the Baltimore Symphony responded to the people of Baltimore, the people would respond more readily to its present financial appeals.

Pass the Ammunition To Kill Ober Bill

The vicious Hearst newspaper in Baltimore is appealing to its readers to tell state legislators to adopt the fascist Ober Bill. It wants the suppression of all civil liberties.

The Maryland-Washington Edition of The Worker is appealing to its readers and friends to redouble their efforts to fight all attempts by the Hearsts and Obers to make Maryland a "snake pit of fascism."

We appeal to you to show the Hearsts and Obers that the people value their freedom and liberty and will not be duped by the Hitlerian lie they propagate.

But it takes money to arouse the people. It takes the nickels, dimes and dollars of the working people of Maryland and Washington to make radio broadcasts, leaflets, pamphlets, newspaper ads and letters possible.

The Communist Party, the party of the working people, Negro and white, has no defenders of the large corporations, like Ober, or the defenders of Hitler, like Hearst, in its ranks. The Communist Party depends on the working people for its support. We appeal to you now to send or bring your contributions to Room 300, at 220 North Liberty St., Baltimore, and Room 306, at 527 Ninth St., N.W., Washington.

Layoffs Grow In State

(Continued from Page 2)

given their jobs at lower pay.

ELECTRICAL: Fifty percent of working force at Western Electric got the axe. All men with less than six and a half years service and all women with less than four and a half were chopped off the payroll. At Westinghouse, 600 skilled workers received the same treatment. Smaller instrument, metal stamping and metal work plants decreased their work forces by 50 to 100 workers.

REFINING: American Smelting and Refining laid off several hundred workers "temporarily" just before the Christmas holidays. Most of the workers are still unemployed.

IN WESTERN MARYLAND: Unemployment in Allegany County was the highest in 10 years. Most of 3,250 unemployed receiving compensation were Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. and Celanese Corp. workers. Thousands more, especially veterans, whose compensation has run out, were not counted in among the 3,250.

IN BALTIMORE: Unemployed totaled over 20,000. Veterans whose 52-20 payments had been consumed were not included in the figure. Unemployment was most severe among Negro workers.

Tenants Ask Help to Halt 175 Evictions

WASHINGTON.—The government moved ahead with its plans to evict 700 residents of the Ivy City Housing project. Last week it ordered 12 families to leave their homes to make room for the construction of a garage.

Carrying on a fight to prevent their eviction, residents of the Ivy City project appealed to other groups and organizations to join them in the fight. They urged protests to the National Capital Housing Authority, the Public Housing Authority, President Truman, and the three owners of the property on which the project stands.

John Ihlder, National Capital Housing authority and executive officer, gave 12 families until March 1 to move into other project homes that Ihlder said were vacant. The vacant project houses are already boarded up, residents said.

Ihlder's order, issued Jan. 27, was on a take it or leave basis. "In the event you do not wish to take advantage of the authority's offer of another house in which to move this is to formally notify you that you must vacate the premises you occupy as a tenant of the NCHA by March 1, 1949, during which time the rent must be paid," he wrote.

EVEN IF THEY DO move into the other dwellings, he added, "the house the authority is offering you is also subject to removal and disposition within a period of a few months."

Three owners of the land on which the project was built during the war have refused to renew their leases. Instead of exerting its utmost pressure to force the owners to grant new leases and prevent the worsening of the already bad housing condition in the District, the Government has apparently bowed down before them.

The NCHA's threat came at the same time the housing agency issued a report describing the serious housing shortage in the district. About 18,000 families had applied for low-rent houses, the authority said. Of these only 250 could be moved into low-rent homes and apartments during the year.

THE HOUSING AGENCY revealed that 44,000 families of the very lowest income group live in 44,000 sub-standard dwellings. "Washington is a very bad place to live for many thousands of families who occupy its slums, its cheap rooming houses and the residue of its old alley dwellings," the NCHA report declared.

Despite its report and the knowledge that it was consigning more families to the high rent slums it denounced, the government agency callously authorized the destruction of 12 homes. A garage will be constructed on the land by L. P. Steuart & Bros., Inc.

Press Civil Rights Fight In D.C. Theatres

WASHINGTON.—A frontal attack on discrimination in the capital's theatres is being waged by Young Progressives who for three weeks have thrown picket lines around theatres refusing to admit interracial groups.

The Young Progressives opened the fight at the Capital Theatre. They picketed the movie house when the manager refused to allow two Negroes to enter on tickets purchased by two white YPA members.

The theatre manager, Joel Margolis, told the YPA members "we are abiding by the tradition of the city." He barred Charles F. Payne and Eunice Johnson from the show, but said he would permit Edmund Majchrzyk and Ann Yalom to enter.

THEY REFUSED, left the manager's office and set up a picket line. Their signs read: "Segregation Hurts Our Nation." "We Contributed Our Movie Money to the March of Dimes." The four were joined by 16 other YPA members.

For 'Baltimore 7'

BALTIMORE.—Reversal of the court convictions of seven Baltimoreans who played tennis with Negro youths in Jimcrowed Druid Hill Park was undertaken by a citizens committee to fight the evils of segregation and discrimination in the state.

The committee mapped plans to appeal the case of the "Baltimore Seven" to the people hand in hand with an appeal being made to higher courts.

On the legislative front, it began to apply pressure on members of the House of Delegates who in past sessions of the state legislature have refused to repeal the state's Jimcrow law. The Senate has already adopted a repealer.

Participating on the committee are: Dr. Evan S. Gilkes, Dr. Frank J. Sykes, Rev. E. W. White, Dr. John E. T. Camper, Marion Banfield, Adah K. Jenkins, James Stewart Martin, Rev. Baxter Matthews, I. Duke Avnet, Dr. Hugh Joseph and Dr. Samuel Morrison.

PITCHING POINTERS FROM ONE WHO KNOWS



SOME FUTURE GIANTS lend an eager ear to farm director Carl Hubbell (fourth from left as if you didn't know!) as he hands out valuable pitching advice at the club's baseball school in Sanford, Florida. Of the 335 kids who flocked for tryouts, 125 have pitching ambitions. Well, they're getting it from one of the greatest lefthanders baseball ever produced, old longpants himself.

Slykhuis May Wind Up Top Visiting Trackster

Not one of the visiting Swedes, but a dashing Dutchman named Willy Slykhuis today bids fair to become the foreign sensation of the track season. He's already done quite well for himself in a mere month on these shores. He has run the mile four times, finishing second thrice and first once. And now comes the Baxter mile, which Saturday features the New York A. C. games, and Whirling Willy finds himself in the favorite's role. The Baxter, incidentally, has never been won by a visitor.

In the pre-season plaudits, Willy hardly came in for a mention. All of the talk centered around the invading Swedes, such as Ingvar Bengtsson.

But in the Wanamaker Mile at New York, when the real showdown came, it was Slykhuis who was at the tape with Wisconsin's brilliant Don Gehrmann. True, Gehrmann won the race, but the Dutchman was so close behind that both were timed exactly the same—4:09.5, the fastest of the current indoor season.

Last week, without the need to contend with Gehrmann, Slykhuis easily won the Hunter Mile at Boston in 4:12.4.

Bengtsson will be Slykhuis' chief opposition Saturday, but the unfortunate Swede holds little hopes for victory. The same toothache which mad him a trotting last in the Wanamaker Mile plagues him this week. Actually, the teeth are no longer there. But the penicillin used by the dentist still slows Bengtsson down, and most track authorities insist he'll be far from peak shape for at least three more weeks.

Ehrik Ahlden, Bengtsson's teammate from Sweden, is favored to win the two-mile, however, especially since Belgium's Gaston Rieff pulled out of the race because of foot blisters he suffered at Boston.

Rieff lost a shoe during the two-mile at Boston and ran the last 350 yards without it. He decided to pull out of the meet this week in order to be in shape for his main goal, the National AAU three-mile championship.

As for our own tracksters, the most consistent American winner is once again the great Harrison Dillard. The former Baldwin Wallace ace is skimming the hurdles in his old unbeatable combination of beautiful symmetry going over and deadly sprint kick. He has chosen to return to his specialty despite his sprint victory in the Olympics.

Tribe's Ruel Rates As Player's Ace

Harold (Muddy) Ruel, who has held various jobs in baseball during the past 34 years, has a new one that promises to be easier than all the rest. Muddy, one of the diamond's most popular figures, is assistant farm director for the champion Cleveland Indians.

"It's a longer title than my last job," said the 53-year-old Ruel, "but that's about all."

Ruel was bullpen coach for the Indians last season and prior to that managed the St. Louis Browns. His previous job included an executive post in Commissioner A. B. Chandler's office, coach of the Chicago White Sox and 17 seasons as catcher for the Yankees, Red Sox, Senators, Tigers, Browns and White Sox.

His new job will take him to Marianna, Fla., next month, where he and farm director Hank Greenberg will supervise several hundred players in the Indians' minor league organization.

"My new job promises to be interesting. I like the idea of working with young players and helping them climb the ladder."

Ruel, as modest as he is efficient, passes over his 1948 job lightly but Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau doesn't.

"I won't say where we'll finish in 1949," said Boudreau, "but I will say that without Ruel and McKechnie we would not have won the pennant and the world championship in 1948."

WITH A MAXIMUM of hard work and a minimum of publicity, the soft-spoken Ruel lent considerable help to such pitching prominents as Gene Bearden, Steve Gromex, Bob Lemon, Satchel Paige and Sam Zoldak. He even helped remedy a fielding flaw which threatened to keep third baseman Al Rosen in the minors indefinitely.

When Ruel is confronted with this evidence, he brushes it off.

"All are fine ballplayers who benefited from instruction," he said. "They deserve the credit."



Al Rosen



Sam Zoldak

During his 34 years in baseball, Ruel has been cited for only one "fault"—gentility.

"Muddy was too nice for his own good," said a Brownie player after Ruel was released.

"I don't see any point in being gruff," Muddy maintains. "I think you can get more out of a ballplayer if you treat him like a human being than if you treat him like a work horse."

Rickey Calls Pro Grid War Foolish

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 9 (UP).—Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, today described as "silly" the cold war between the National Football League and the All-America Conference.

"It is so foolish and so strange," Rickey said during a press interview on the gloomy professional football picture. "There should be two leagues," he added.

In This Corner...

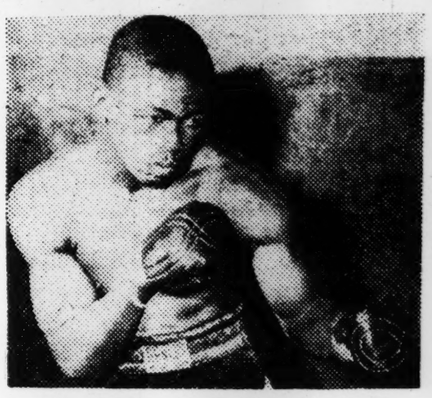


By Bill Mardo

MORGAN'S FIVE TOP LIGHTWEIGHTS

OUR BULL SESSIONS with 'Dumb' Dan Morgan are evidently well worth the space. Mailbag sentiment says so. Truth is, a scribe gets as many kicks sitting down and collecting Daniel's dope as the reader does scanning the Morgan lines of type. About time, then, to spread the joy with 'Worker' devotees. To date, all our Morgan columns have run in the Daily Worker only. (So, if you discover the old boy is worth listening to, well, just added reason to make your Sunday reading habits a Daily one, hm?)

Recently acquired readers may need some briefing. Morgan is boxing's most famous octegenarian, 73 years young, former fight manager of three world's champions, owner of a delightful wit, and more worthy of the label "expert" than most men who've seen half of what Morgan's seen in the ring and who pretend to know exactly twice as much.



IKE WILLIAMS

Of late, Dan's pre-fite quotes have become the rage of metropolitan sports pages. The explanation is simple. Dan's on a real tear. He touted Jersey Joe Walcott before the first Louis fight, picked Zale over Graziano in that third brawl, and selected Sandy Saddler to take Willie Pep's title last October. All of them were heavy underdogs. Most recently Morgan came by way of a new gold wristwatch when the New York Boxing Writers honored him for "long and meritorious service in the cause of boxing."

On that dais with Dan the night he was honored also sat Ike Williams, lightweight champion and the scribes' choice for "Fighter Of the Year." In future, 'Worker' columns we'll let the impish side of Morgan take over. For the nonce, his pearls of wisdom deal with the aforementioned Williams, whom Dan'l esteems so highly. Sitting up at 20th Century Sporting Club, Morgan paid Trenton Ike the supreme compliment by ranking him among the five greatest lightweights he ever saw. And remember, Dan's been seeing things fistic since before the turn of the century.

IKE'S IN GOOD COMPANY

"IKE WILLIAMS is as great as any lightweight that ever lived," Morgan began. **"I won't call him THE single greatest—but he's as good as the four best I ever watched."**

Morgan's five supreme lightweights include **Williams, Joe Gans, Benny Leonard, Kid Lavigne** and **Frank Erne.** Champions all. Lavigne flattened Dick Burge at London in 1896 to cop the 135-pound title. Erne took it from him in a 20-round decision at Buffalo in 1899. Gans belted out Erne in one round at Fort Erie, Canada, in 1902. The breathtaking Leonard came along much later, in 1917, to assume the throne from Freddie Welsh, etherizing him in nine at New York's Manhattan Casino. Not caring to predict what the future holds for the modern mister Williams, let us note that thus far Leonard is the only lightweight champion to retire in possession of his title.

NOW BACK to Morgan's peep-hole analysis of each in his All-Star lightweight parade:

"Joe Gans fought flatfooted, could hit inside a lead or over it. He countered and feinted beautifully. And Gans was always set to punch.

"Williams is as tall as Gans was, rips short punches to the body, blocks well, and crosses rights with plenty of effect. Ike is very strong and game. There's no lightweight living who can lick him. He has everything."

How does Morgan compare them as punchers?

"Gans was a shorter hitter than Ike, and he picked his spots better. Joe would often wait round after round for one punch. He didn't throw as many as Ike does, but he was more accurate. Williams will punch more often, throwing a lot to the body and then switching his attack upstairs. For comparative power, however, I'd say Gans and Williams hit equally hard.

"Kid Lavigne was a short-armed rusher. He'd come tearing in, smother a guy, and then belt him with those quick clubbing short punches.

"Frank Erne, who beat the Kid, was a beautiful boxer, could make all the moves and knew his way around the ring like a charm. Erne was what I'd call a punishing puncher.

"Benny Leonard would move in and out. Step in, hit you, and step back again before you could counter. The Leonard of 1917 was magnificent. That year he kayoed the great featherweight Johnny Kilbane, flattened Freddie Welsh for the lightweight title, and knocked out seven of the other best lightweights around."

ANY NAYS IN THE HOUSE?

MORGAN LEANED BACK in his well-worn chair at 20th's publicity office. **"You know, people are always asking me about Gans and Leonard."** The ring's boldest prognosticator chuckled. **"That one I'd never pick. Gans against Leonard? Even up."**

Any oldtimers care to argue about that? Or about Morgan's list of the all time lightweight greats? Send it along and this space is yours. If it's real provocative, we'll get Morgan back in here to debate it out. A very rare privilege, we'll have you know.

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

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Negro History Week

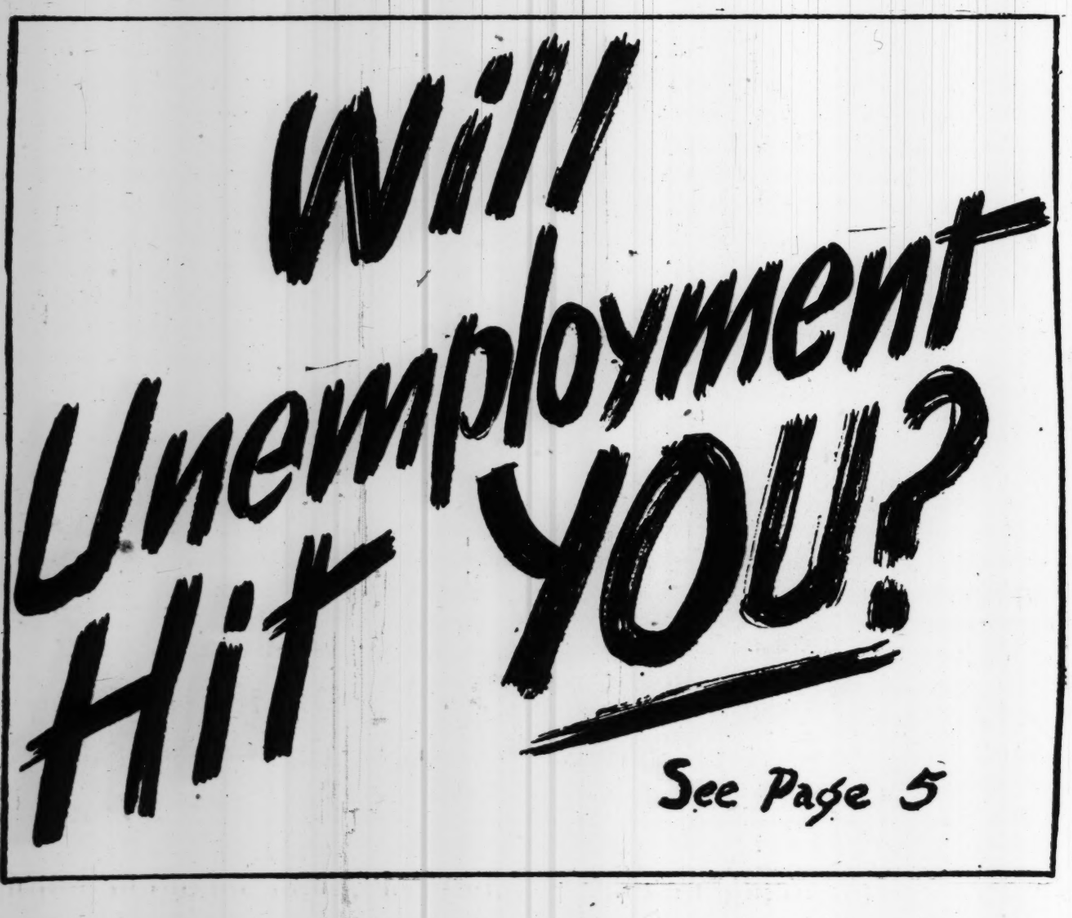
Turn to the Magazine Section for Special Articles and Features

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

See story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 6



CHINESE PARTISANS, two members of the millions of armed workers and peasants who form part of the armed forces supporting the Chinese Liberation Army. Men and women such as these patrol and police liberated areas and attack Kuomintang armies from the rear.



See Page 5

COURT BARS 12's PROOF OF JURY BIAS

— See Page 4 —

No Raise For Wool Workers

BOSTON.—It's no surprise to anyone, but Arbiter Raymond O'Connell has denied a 10-cent wage increase to 23,000 American Woolen Co. workers. O'Connell turned down the union's request under terms of a no-strike contract engineered by union chief Emil Rieve.

The woolen and worsted decision came two weeks after Prof. Douglass Brown had said "NO" to a similar request for the cotton-rayon division. As after the cotton decision, Rieve quickly agreed to drop all wage requests. The decision applied to only 23,000 workers.

Rieve's "impartial arbitration" technique didn't win beans for 210,000 eastern textile workers. Rank-and-filers had their hands tied by the "no strike" provisions.

The union's leadership had done nothing to rouse rank-and-file support behind the wage demands. Boss-union negotiations were carried on in a one-gentleman-to-another atmosphere. As always, the union gentleman got the shot end of the deal.

★

ARBITRATOR O'CONNELL did take note of one attempt to put pressure on the bosses. In a separate statement he complained bitterly about leaflets distributed to woolen workers by the Communist Party.

The leaflets had suggested that workers send telegrams to the arbitrator demanding that he grant the increase. From the tone of O'Connell's statement, it seems that the Western Union man must have beaten a path to his door.

Primrose Workers Back; No Pay Cut

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Thirty-five workers at the Primrose Bedspread Company ended a short strike last week after management agreed to retreat its demand for a 5 percent wage cut. The workers are members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL.

Management also agreed to discuss improved working conditions at the shop.

★

Meanwhile 4,000 AFL textile workers at Andover, Providence, and North Vassalboror, Me., had their request for ten-cent wage increases turned down by "impartial" arbitrator John J. Murray.

Progressive Slate Wins in Holyoke

HOLYOKE, Mass. — Carey-bloc and ACTU right-wingers took a slap in the fact last week with the reelection of Leon Massa, business agent for UE-CIO Local 259, at Worthington Pump.

Mass scored a 374 to 177 victory in a larger vote than last year, though hundreds of workers have since been laid off. The entire progressive slate, with the exception of the vice-president, was elected with him. Right-wing efforts to take over the Local fell flat.

Using the scab Springfield press, Carey-ites had made Massa their main target. They charged him with having been active in the Progressive Party campaign of Henry Wallace. The vote shows what workers thought of the "charge."

Van Norman Cracks Down

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Workers at the Van Norman machine tool plant here got a warning last week which applies to all New England metal workers. The warning came in an "industrial survey" prepared for the company by Bruce Payne & Associates, "cost-cutting experts.

★

Van Norman wasnt satisfied with the $300,000 profit they raked up in the first nine months of 1948. They asked the speed-up artists for hints on how to make more. The "scientists gave them two choices:

(1) The company should cut the hourly rates and speed up the workers; or (2) the company should move to a scab labor area.

Workers at a well-attended union meeting decided to resist company efforts to slice rates to the bone. Plans were made to resist rate cuts on the spot.

The company had tried to frighten workers by distributing copies of the report marked "CONFIDENTIAL." Workers turned the report over to the newspapers, and metal workers all over Western Massachusetts have been warned.

At the Bookshop:

The following items are on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston Mass. Mail orders are accepted.

Fighting Words, $1.50; **Tomorrow's China,** by Anna Louise Strong, 65 cents; **The Embers Still Burn,** by Ira Hirschmann, $3; **Soviet Economic Development Since 1917,** by Maurice Dobb, 4.

Among the pamphlets: **You Are on Trial,** by Bachrach, 2 cents; **If This Be Treason,** by Boyer, 10 cents; **Friedel Rosenthal,** by Bilotta, 25 cents; **The fight for a New China** by Mao Tse-tung, 25 cents.

Waltham Watch Asks Money from Workers

By Leo Soft

WALTHAM, Mass. — Maybe you think you've heard everything, but brother, you haven't. Not until you've heard of the $400,000 hoax being pulled here by Waltham Watch Company bosses and their right-hand man, "union leader" Walter W. Cenerazzo.

Twenty-three hundred Waltham watch workers have been without jobs since Dec. 31, when the century-old plant closed down for "lack of funds." The shutdown came less than a week before Cenerazzo had been chosen as one of the "Ten Outstanding Young Men in America" by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In choosing Cenerazzo for its pat on the back, the Big Money outfit pointed gleefully to his program of "co-operative capitalism." What "co-operative" means was made a little bit clearer last week.

★

CENERAZZO hasn't been losing any time to prove that he deserved the kiss blown to him by Big Business. The "union leader" hasn't spoken one word of protest against the company's treatment of its workers. Instead he's proposing new ways for workers to cooperate with bosses to prove that "capitalism really works."

Waltham's watch workers got the same treatment from Big Capitalism that Nashua's textile workers got this winter. The Nashua mills closed down after draining profits from Nashua's working people for 125 years. In Waltham, big capitalists have sucked all the money out of the plant and left workers to shift for themselves.

The big plant piled up heavy profits over the past century, every penny being sweated out of the hides of Waltham workers. But hardly a cent went back into the factory. Profits were split up by a group of coupon-clipping investors. With the lemon squeezed almost dry, the plant's owners sold out after the war and left the city's working people with nothing. Nothing but a crack at a few weeks of state unemployment checks.

★

BUT THE LEMON isn't all dry yet. Cenerazzo's job is to wring out the last pale drops. And he's hard at work at it. Here's his new proposal:

If the bosses took the money out of the plant, let's have the workers put some money back in. Let's make every worker an investor! The thing to do, says the Outstanding Young Man, is to have the workers buy $400,000 of company stock.

Now of course not everybody has enough money to buy stock; especially when you haven't been working for six weeks. It's true that Cenerazzo claims to have uncovered one faithful worker who is ready to buy $5,000 worth with cash.

But for most guys, who don't happen to have $5,000 sewed up in the family mattress, Cenerazzo has another scheme. They can buy $500 worth in installments. All they have to do is give "a wage assignment to the company"—and the words are from Cenerazzo's own press release.

"A wage assignment to the company." It's pretty simple deal. Suppose you make $40 a week at the plant. You go back to work with a promise that the company can take, say, $10 a week from your pay for 50 weeks. This means that you're making only $30 a week. But at the end of a year, you own one share of stock.

And what about that "stock?" Who controls it? You? Oh, no—workers aren't smart enough to control stock. This next sentence comes straight from Cenerazzo: "The stock is to be administered not by the union but by **prudent men of the Greater Boston community.**"

Get that, brother! The stock goes to the same "prudent men," the same Big Capitalists, who squeezed the lemon dry. This is how it works.

You take a pay cut, but you make believe you're "buying stock." The money goes to the bosses. They use it to keep the plant running for maybe another year. They make a profit. They tell you to work harder and to take more speedup, since after all, you're a "stockholder."

They work you dry. After the "prudent men" have divided the profits they say that they're out of money and the plant has to shut down. So sorry that there's not enough money to pass the small "stockholders." But after paying off the debts, the plant is bankrupt.

And there you are, brother, left high and dry like Nashua's workers. But after the year is over, Cenerazo will probably be chosen one of the five Outstanding Young Men.

★

"COOPERATION" at Waltham comes along with the burst of brotherly love between bosses and workers which the Big Money men are trying to work up at New Bedford's Wamsutta Textile Mill. The mill there has been renamed "Wamsutta College."

Wamsutta's boss doesn't want to hear those nasty words "boss" and "worker" any more. He'd rather have the workers use the words "professor" and "students." You don't work at all at Wamsutta; you "go to class."

The attempt to create an air of "paternalism" gives some hint as to what Big Capital is trying to cook up in order to push down workers' living standards during the depression their super-profits are creating. The Moneybags are using phonies like Cenerazzo to convince workers that they should "cooperate" with the nice, kind boss while he slits their throat.

The saddest thing is that many of Waltham's workers have fallen for the junk put out by Cenerazzo and the company. But they can't be fooled forever. Hungry watch workers are going to wonder why it is that unions like Ben Gold's militant Fur and Leather Workers keep on winning wage increases for their members while Cenerazzo wins nothing but prizes for himself.

Meanwhile all workers can learn a lot by watching Cenerazzo and the bosses trying to play both ends against the middle.

WINSTON IN BOSTON NEXT WEEK



BOSTON. — More than 1,000 Bostonians are expected to pack Ruggles Hall next Sunday night to hear Henry Winston, one of the twelve indicted leaders of the Communist Party, deliver a slashing attack on the federal governments hand-picked jury system in southern New York.

Winston will come here directly from the New York trial where he and ten other Communist leaders face ten years in jail on frame-up charges. It is expected that Winston will offer a first-hand description of the "justice passed out in the federal courts.

Winston will give special emphasis to the attack on the rights of the Negro people concealed in the indictment of the Communist leaders. Also present will be Al Moss, well-known Negro singer.

The meeting begins at 8 p.m. Feb. 20. Ruggles Hall is located at Dudley Station. Tickets are priced at 60 cents.

Special efforts are being made by all Party branches to greet Winston by presenting 100 percent of their quota for the Defense Fund. Many non-Communists are expected to attend the largest Party mass meeting held here in some time.

Negro History Week Celebrated Tonight

BOSTON.—Negro History Week will be celebrated tonight by the Roxbury Club of the Communist Party at 11-A Wabeno Street (Williams). District Organizer Emanuel Blum will speak on "Frederick Douglass; His Meaning for Us Today." Refreshments will be served. All are invited.

Communist Party On the Air!
Sunday—1:30 P.M.
WSAR, Fall River
1480 kilocycles

New Bedford Mill Bosses Pouring on More Speedup

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Speedup and layoffs. Bosses in this textile city are pouring it on. Two more little stories from the mills this week give some idea of what the going is like for overburdened workers here. At the Kilburn Mill cuts in production have reduced one section to only two spinners. "Economizing" bosses suggested that the two spinners could get along without their doffer. This would make the spinners do their own doffing.

The spinners brought a grievance to the shop steward, who fed them the company's line about "hard times and making sacrifices." The grievance has been carried to the Business Agent, with the result still unknown.

★

AT "WAMSUTTA COLLEGE," a learner-weaver was taken off a full set, where she had received full weaver's pay. She was put back on "helping," at 97 cents an hour. The second hand informed her that her production was down and that the seconds (poor quality cloth) had gone up on her set.

The woman went to her overseer—"Professor"—and demanded to see proof that her production had gone down. The overseer backed down, but said that there HAD been seconds. He also remarked that "we hired a new weaver and HAD to put him somewhere."

The overseer showed the woman the production sheet for the weave room. Production had been much better on the first shift than on the second.

The woman checked up and discovered that there were four helpers on the first shift and only three on the second. This accounts for the difference in production. To raise production on the second shift the bosses needed another helper. So they had busted the woman from weaver to helper.

★

PROFESSOR SPEEDUP is really taking over at Wamsutta. Contract workload for battery hands in No. 5 weave room is 508 bobbins per hour. Actually speedup has jumped this to almost 800 an hour. Battery hands are trying to push union leaders into some action on the contract violation.

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

Vol. XIV, No. 7 | February 13, 1949
In 2 Sections, Section 1 | 32 Pages Price 10 Cents

Negro History Week

Turn to the Magazine Section for Special Articles and Features

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

See story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 6



CHINESE PARTISANS, two members of the millions of armed workers and peasants who form part of the armed forces supporting the Chinese Liberation Army. Men and women such as these patrol and police liberated areas and attack Kuomintang armies from the rear.

Stevenson's FEPC and the Lincoln Tradition

NEGRO HISTORY has some glorious chapters that are set against the background of Illinois.

And it was Illinois which sent to the nation's capitol the man with an historic mission in the freeing of the slaves—Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we celebrate this week.

Eighty-eight years later, we are engaged in another important skirmish in the long struggle of the Negro people toward liberation.

An Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act, now being debated, can be an important milestone along that road—or it can be a cheap sham, a political maneuver, signifying only appeasement and betrayal.

There are those who would have us believe that there is now a man in the Lincoln mold now in the Governor's Mansion in Springfield. Gov. Stevenson's press agents actually talk in those terms.

Unfortunately, it is already too clear how much Stevenson lacks in Lincoln's honesty, his courage and his devotion to the common man.

Gov. Stevenson's election campaign speeches contained the flat promise of an effective FEPC, a promise which he expanded in glowing terms in his speeches before Negro audiences.

Now we find Gov. Stevenson personally directing the conferences which are framing this measure. And the bill that is being prepared is a fraud.

This measure will be satisfactory to that minority which beat down the FEPC in the last session of the State Assembly. It will be satisfactory to the employers for whom fair employment is a threat to profits. It is being written "to order" for them.

The first draft of the projected law eliminates all enforcement penalties for those who would defy it. Such a law invites violation.

The people of Illinois must act to change this proposed FEPC bill. The demands for a bill with teeth in it must begin pouring into Stevenson's office.

This demand will have to come from all sections of the people—from Negro and white. There is no single white worker in this state who is not threatened by the lack of a powerful FEPC. All of us have a stake in this fight.

It was Lincoln who pointed out in a speech in Peoria in 1854:

"In our greedy chase to make profit of the Negro, let us beware lest we 'cancel and tear in pieces' even the white man's charter of freedom."

It is in struggles like this that we pay homage to Lincoln and the things he stood for. It is in such actions that we give meaning instead of lip service to Negro History Week.

Why Fire Toll Rises

CHICAGO FIRE LAWS GO UNHEEDED AS CITY'S LANDLORDS GET RICH ON DEADLY FIRETRAPS

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO. — Some 30 Chicagoans have died in firetraps since New Years. They did not die for lack of good fire laws.

The trouble with Chicago fire laws now on the books is simply that they are on the books—period.

For example, Fire Marshal John L. Fenn, head of the Fire Prevention Bureau, told The Worker this week that there is no systematic inspection of tenements for fire law violations.

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HOWEVER, Section 12-25 of the City Code specifies: "The division marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention (Chief Fenn) shall make regular inspections, with frequency to secure supervision of all . . . multiple dwellings."

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THE Bureau of Fire Prevention may tell you that they haven't enough funds to carry out that kind of inspection.

Actually, the entire bureau works on a yearly budget of less than $250,000. But Mayor Kennelly is satisfied.

His 1949 budget calls for the payment of almost 16 times that sum to Chicago banks for exorbitant interest on city bonds.

★

OR TAKE the question of penalties for landlords who violate the city fire laws.

Here again, the City Code is clear. It has enough muscle to crack down swiftly and vigorously on outlaw landlords and to end the existence of the firetrap conditions which are now so widespread in Chicago.

Section 45-16 says: "Any person violating any provision of this chapter . . . shall be fined not less than $25 nor $200 for each offense. Each day such violation shall continue shall constitute a separate and distinct offense."

★

IN THE FACE of mounting fire deaths, the courts have failed completely to apply these penalties specified by the city ordinance.

In the recent case of landlord Gus Hussos, the courts found it necessary to **threaten** to use this weapon because Hussos' defiance of the law had become a public scandal.

In handing down a $2,000 fine on Hussos, who owns the seven-story firetrap at 832 Pershing Road, Municipal Judge Charles S. Dougherty declared:

"He'll pay this fine—if he does not comply with the law immediately."

Although Hussos has been hauled into court no less than a dozen times on the same charge, he was given "another chance"—until Feb. 28—to prove that he was "acting in good faith."

★

THE CITY CODE, Section 12-30, gives a landlord 15 days, the case is to be turned over to corporation counsel for prosecution.

But Chicago tenement landlords laugh at the law while their tenants pay fantastic rentals for traps which invite fire and from which escape is practically impossible.

The 15-day clause has become a farce. From Chief Fenn's office, The Worker learned of the tortuous maze of delays that come before any violation is turned over to the corporation counsel for legal action. This takes months and even years.

•

WHEN the case finally lands in the courts, the turtle-pace slows down almost to a standstill.

If, by some freak chance, a fine is handed down, it is so small that the landlord has very likely made it up on one month's inflated rent from his tenants.

Such laxity explains why it is that Chicago has such a high fire death rate and why each week brings new spine-chilling stories of such horrors as the following:

On Jan. 22, eight people were roasted alive at 549 E. 44th Place. They were sealed in by the locked doors of the subdivided apartments and by a stairway blocked by debris.

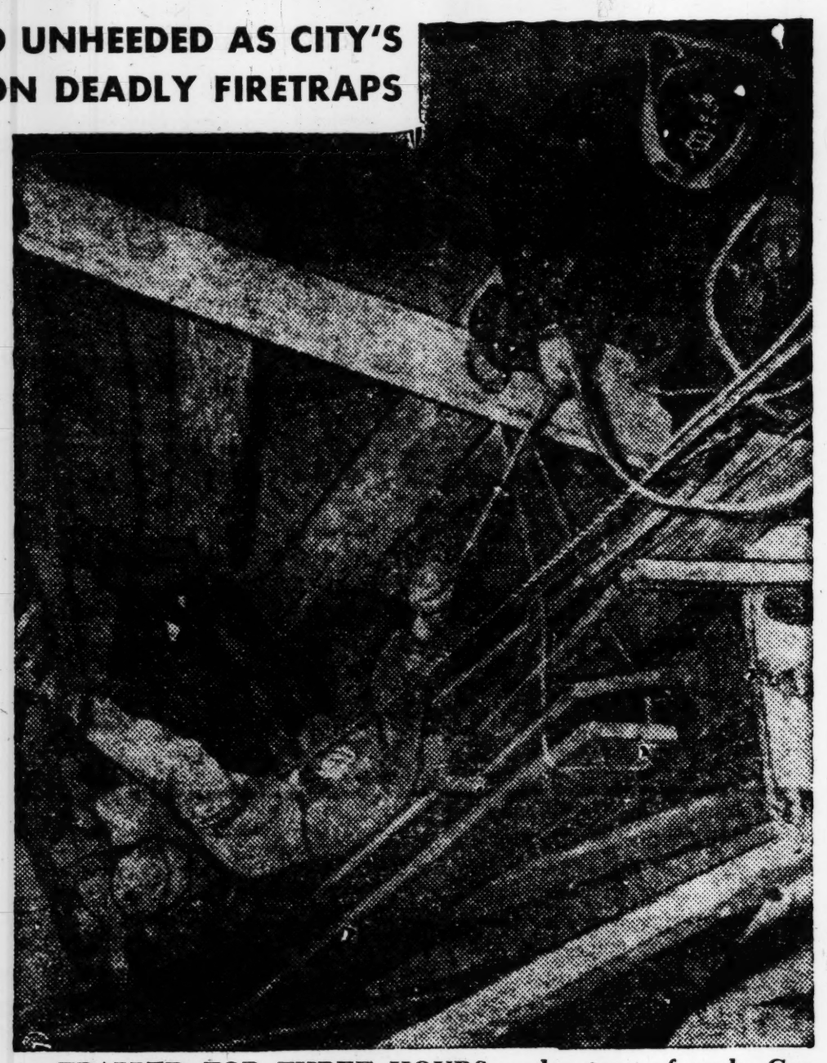
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ON JAN. 19, a pregnant mother at 159 W. 22 Place, died in a 120-year-old firetrap.

On Jan. 2, three children died in a converted storefront in which the landlord had erected flammable cardboard partitions in violation of the law.

On Feb. 1, a bride of three months was burned to death sleeping in an attic at 4631 Wrightwood.

These are just a few of the recent firetrap victims. They are martyrs to the housing shortage. They are also the victims of lax city officials and judges for whom the word of the gouging landlord is law.



TRAPPED FOR THREE HOURS under tons of rock, Cornelius Fulgham, 32, is lifted from a 25-foot hopper by firemen in Chicago. Fulgham fell into the hopper while trying to break a frozen jam of crushed rock.

ILLINOIS

Gil GREEN — What's Doing In Illinois on The Trial of the '12'

WITH THIS COLUMN, I wish to take leave as a weekly columnist of The Illinois Worker.

During the past few weeks, the thought has occurred to me a number of times, that I may be taking up valuable space in The Illinois Worker that could be utilized to greater advantage by other material.



GIL GREEN

Spending most of my time in a court room in New York City, it is obviously quite impossible for me to treat with local developments as if I were on the spot.

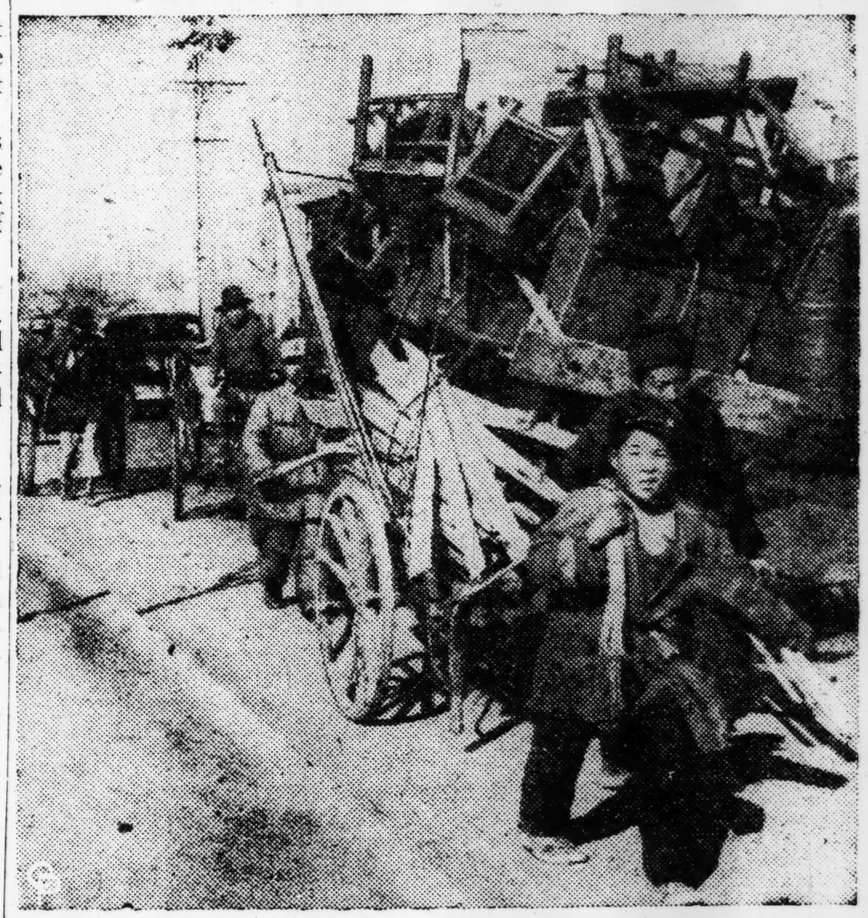
Furthermore, the trial itself is more than adequately covered by the special reporters and writers assigned to it by The Worker. Thus for me to write constantly about the trial cannot but be repetitious to the reader.

Lastly, as I have more than once had occasion to observe, the outcome of the trial itself will be determined not in the court room, but outside it, in the ranks of the people.

Therefore, I propose that the space allotted to me be utilized to report on the work of our party and the struggles of the working class and people of Illinois. In the last analysis, it is this work and these struggles that will decide all questions and with them the future of our country.

So farewell to you the reader, with my hope and belief that it will be a temporary one. And as you continue to read what happens in the court room, I shall avidly be following the pages of The Illinois Worker to find out what is happening in my home state and what YOU are doing in the glorious struggle for peace and freedom.

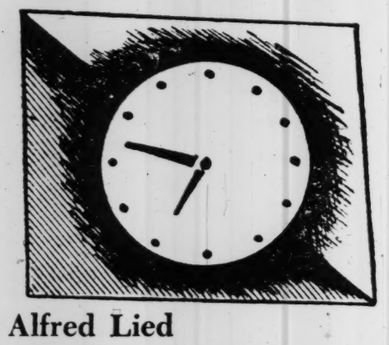
VICTIMS OF CHIANG'S CIVIL WAR



CIVILIANS flee Nanking as Kuomintang troops return to city to continue the war against the People's Liberation Army.

FROM BEDSIE TO KEDZIE:

Here's Life at Crane Co.--As the Clock Ticks



This is the first of several articles by workers describing life in Illinois plants, mills and mines. This article was written by a worker in the Kedzie Ave. plant of Crane Co., which is part of a network covering this country and many foreign lands. This company, a monopoly, is the largest manufacturer of pipes, valves and plumbing material in the world.

By Alfred Lied

EVER CALL UP to find out the Time? Ever strike you how endless Time can be — if you watch every quarter-second? "The Time now is — ninetwentythreeandone-quarter!" Pity the person who made that record!

An automatic clock grows into your mind when you work at Crane Co. A four-ton hoist couldn't lift the load of Time off your hands when a day's work is over.

Let's say we're in Department Six. Here's where faucets and valves are plated, polished, inspected, assembled, tested, wrapped or shipped.

The various parts come from the foundries and other departments. They are plated and/or buffed before reaching the assemblers. Let's look at the assembler. He puts together the faucets from the different parts. Each job is rated different—dollar a hundred, four twenty-three a hundred, etc.

All piece-work jobs are killing. By some devil's cunning the time-study man, the foreman and higher bosses figure out a rate where you are just about glued to the bench. Sure, there is an incentive in a couple cents more an hour. But friend, try knocking out three hundred of anything every hour, eight hours a day!

Take a look at the women assemblers. Their jobs are smaller in size—they have to turn out a phenomenal amount in order to make out. So fast do their hands move, they look like a whirling octopus nailed to a chair.

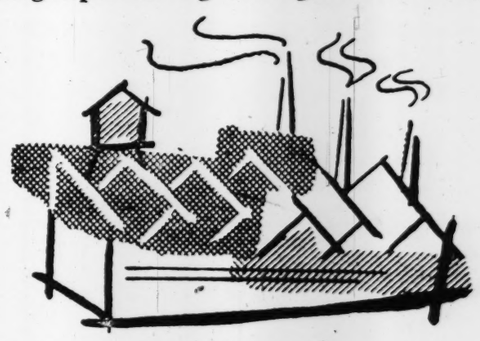
The same is true for the wrappers. Some of the girls make up the cardboard cartons, others pack the material. Some jobs you have to knock out a few thousand a day.

Tieing the different sections in Department Six toegther are the floormen and truckers. For them Time is like that telephone record. They aren't piecework soldiers, fighting the clock, beating back the minutes with each piece of material. They hustle, bringing the workers empty boards, half-boxes, skids for the material and carting stuff away.

Each section has a boss and his assistants. They are flunkeys for bigger bosses (general foremen, superintendents, etc.), and they are pressured into keeping the pressure up on the workers.

Does anyone like his or her job? The only interest in the particular operation you're on is—What's the rate? How much spine will give way?

One day an old-timer tried doing a piecework job at normal speed. He found he was working seven times faster than normal when he did piecework! Some bright person ought to figure how much



of life melts under the strain.

Uh-oh! It's nine-twenty-six and I have to knock out 217 pieces by then if I want to make out. It's that automatic clock in my head.

I'll be a weary man tonight. Into bed and up before the sun. Day in, day out —from Bedsie to Kedzie, indeed!

BELL CO. STATEMENT SHOWS BIG BOOST IN '48 PROFITS

CHICAGO.—A financial report issued this week proved highly embarrassing to the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., which has been pleading extreme poverty in its request for a rate boost.

The company's report revealed that Bell profits for 1948 had gone up sharply over 1947. A net income of $8,919,344 was reported, in addition to dividend payments of $12,089,623, plus enormous additional profits salted away in "depreciation" and surplus funds. For 1947, the net income was $2,410,137.

President C. K. McCorkle, undaunted, pleaded that "such a level threatens the financial health of the business. . . ."

Aged Woman Chicago's Latest Fire Victim

CHICAGO. — A 71-year-old woman, Mrs. Viola Napier, was killed this week in a fire at her frame dwelling at 12 E. 36 St.

An over-heated oil stove was the cause of the blaze.

How Billy Died--Tragedy Of a Chicago Worker's Child

By Blanche Waschuk

CHICAGO.—They buried Billy Kissane this week at the age of five months—literally before he had begun to live. He died as a symbol of the fact that in the great modern city of Chicago a human life, especially that of a workingmans child, is a cheap thing. Billy strangled to death on an improvised pacificer. His father, Joseph, 27, a machinist, has been unemployed for three months and couldn't afford the few cents that the kind with a guard costs. Kissane, a Navy veteran, was laid off three months ago by the MacFaben Corp., 415 N. Aberdeen, three months ago. When the neighbors complained about Billy's crying during the night, he pulled a nipple over a cork and used it as a pacifier.

★

IT WORKED fine until last Friday night. Then, when Kissane arose to give Billy his midnight bottle, the baby was kicking and strangling on the nipple.

He roused his wife, Dorothy, 22, ill with asthma.

After the inquest, his wife told The Worker:

"We tried to get the nipple out of Billy's throat with our fingers. But that didn't work. It only went deeper

"We were almost crazy with fear and worry. We didn't know where to turn. Our baby lay there gasping—and choking."

Mrs. Kissane said her husband ran to a saloon downstairs of their flats, 1501 W. 18th st., to appeal for help.

★

"THE people down there," she continued, "called the County Hospital. But someone there told them they couldn't send an ambulance. They said we'd have to bring Billy.

"Then we called the Maxwell St. police station. No help came. We waited and waited.

"The baby was still fighting and struggling to breathe. I almost lost my reason.

"Finally, two fellows at the bar said, 'Come on, kids, we'll take you.'

★

"WHEN we arrived at the hospital, a nurse told us they couldn't help us. They wouldn't look at the baby.

"But the baby is dying, I told them. They sent us to the Children's Hospital. A doctor tried to get the nipple out with his fingers and failed. Then he got a long tweezers and pulled it out. They gave Billy some oxygen then. But nothing happened. The doctor shook his head.

"He said Billy was dead before we brought him in, but he wasn't, I know. I had my hand on his heart and felt it beating. On the way he was jerking and rolling his eyes—fighting for air."

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WHEN the Kissanes arrived home they learned that police had arrived to help 40 minutes after the original call.

"I couldn't even afford to bury Billy," Kissane said bitterly, "but they told me the county would do it. Once you're dead, they'll help you."



MEMBERS OF AVC picket home of William Schmidt, president of the Chicago chapter of the Property Owners League, and one of the originators of the "Tulsa plan" to evict tenants and keep apartments empty if rent control is continued. Schmidt (arrow) leans out of his apartment window, at 2838 W. Addison Street to plead with vets. Leading the pickets are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brindell of 3124 W. Eddy St., and their daughter, Kathleen, 2.

Bell & Zollers New-Fangled Mine Can Kill Coal Diggers Just Like Old Ones

ZEIGLER, Ill.—A newly-opened slope mine, billed as "the world's most modern mine," proved this week to be the tomb of Andy Kopin, 54, of Christopher.

The miner was killed in a rock fall in the Bell and Zoller No. 3 mine, which was opened last June with considerable fanfare about its safety provisions.

Another miner, Charles Childers, 44, also of Christopher, suffered a broken leg in the tragedy.

Kopin is survived by a widow and four children.

Ill. Digs Into $77,000 Fund Drive With Zeal

CHICAGO. — The Illinois Communist Party's combined fund drive for $77,000 was well under way this week within hours after it was officially launched last Saturday. More than 100 members of sections committees dug zealously into the fund-raising job, following the meeting where the needs of the party were discussed.

Sparking the drive in which personal pledges will play an important part was the announcement by Alfred Wagenknecht, Communist Party charter member.

Said "Wag": "I've managed to put away several hundred dollars in the bank, but I'm going to draw $250 of it and put it into this all-important fund drive."

There followed then a flury of some 40 personal pledges, ranging from $50 to $250.

Reports from clubs and sections indicated that many had already begun the drive before the meeting, pointing out that, "We knew it was coming and we knew it was needed."

There was widespread approval of the campaign-launching rally and the opportunity being given to the sections to discuss and approve their quotas.

By Feb. 14, each section will submit a written "ways and means" plan on how the money is to be raised.

While the drive will formally end on May 1 with a giant rally, a series of "target dates" was outlined for intermediate quotas.

Ten percent of each section quota is to be in by Feb. 15.

Sixty percent is to be in by March 19, the date of a banquet for Gil Green. This banquet will be attended by members of the "Half-Century Club," meaning those who have personally turned in at least $50.

By Feb. 27-28, when Daily Worker Foreign Editor Joseph Starobin will be here for a series of mass meetings, 25 percent of the quotas are to be in.

Downstate Editor Raps Hysteria, Trial of '12'

COLLINSVILLE, Ill. — James O. Monroe, editor and publisher of the Collinsville (Ill.) **Herald** in a plain-talking, hard-hitting editorial last week characterized the issue in the trial of Communist leaders in New York as a test of "the fundamental constitutional right of citizens to advocate changes in our system of government. . . ."

Monroe, who served in the state legislature for 10 years and was a candidate for lieutenant governor of Illinois in the Democratic primary several times, is part of the American tradition of outspoken and independent journalism.

Although he identified himself as a believer in, and defender of, capitalism, Monroe in the editorial, titled "The Hysteria of Repression," stated:

"The fundamental constitutional right of citizens to advocate changes in our system of government is involved in the trial of the 12 top-rank Communists now going on in New York. The case undoubtedly will go to the United States Supreme Court, which alone can authoritatively answer the question whether it is the right of citizens to advocate overthrow of the government by violence—by revolution—in a nation which was established by revolution.

★

"MANY persons think that it is revolutionary to advocate the abolition of capitalism, or even to think about it. I do not accept this view, although I have resisted and will continue to resist the objective of those who so think and speak.

"I do not know what the indictments against the 12 Communists alleges, nor do I know what special acts they were charged with, nor what can be proved against them.

"But I do not hold, and I do not believe the courts will hold that mere membership in the Communist Party is criminal.

"Nor do I accept the proposition that the criting of books, the publishing of newspapers and the making of speeches advocating membership in the Communist Party is criminal, nor the running for office on the Communist platform, nor the recruiting of members into the party which advocates overthrow of the government."

FE Local 119 Urges Full Farm Parity

ROCK ISLAND — Support for legislation guaranteeing farmers of parity for all farm products was urged last week in a resolution adopted by the executive board of Farmall local 119, United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers union, CIO.

In its resolution, the board noted that it "has always supported measures which would increase farm security and maintain high farm income as a necessary prerequisite for large scale employment and high wages in the cities."

"The farmers of America," the resolution added, "now being squeezed by rising operating costs and falling farm prices, are being maligned by the same monopoly interests that maligned labor in the nation-wide campaign to secure enactment of the Taft-Hartley law.

"The anti-farmer campaign blames farmers for high living costs and seeks to drive a wedge between them and their best customers, the industrial population. The object of the campaign is to undermine support for a long range federal farm program, especially adequate price supports for farm commodities."

Marshall Vassals Fear Overproduction Crisis

PARIS (Telepress). — The huge increase in exports from west Germany planned by combined American-German monopoly interests have caused a wave of apprehension among Marshall Plan representatives from Britain, France and Belgium - who have come back to Paris to "coordinate" their individual "recovery plans."

Secretary General of the Paris Marshall Plan Council (OEEC) Robert Marjolin, just back from Washington, declared after long conversations with Marshall Plan administrator Paul Hoffman that west Germany, in fact Bizonia alone, plans to increase textile exports by more than $200,000,000.

British representatives in Paris are preparing a protest based on the fact that Britain's textile exports amount to about an equal figure, and that west German competition on the world textile market would be very likely to disrupt the so-called British four-year plan which has been approved by the Marshall Plan administration.

★

MOST MARSHALL countries, Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, have made textiles and vehicles the main basis of their export drives. They now remember that there was a time before the last war when even the British home market was suddenly flooded by cheap German Opel cars.

The textile market has now reached the stage of saturation which made, for example, the Belgian textile industry a main breeding centreunemployment.
ing centre of unemployment. Overseas markets, such as the Argentine, show increasing unwillingness to admit further European textile imports, their main demand being for investment goods to help them in ambitious plans for industrialization.

While the European Marshall countries are "planning" to balance their dollar deficits, Robert Marjolin brought back the news from Washington that Bizonia will hit a ten million ton per year target in steel production by next summer and that the Ruhr will very soon outproduce Britain. The Americans now argue that the Ruhr's steel-producing gear is more modern and efficient than British plant.

Chiang's Defeat Puts Crimp in Japanese Right

By Hugh Deane

TOKIO (Telepress). — The quickening collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China has had immediate and far-reaching effects on this string of American occupied islands.

First, it has encouraged and united progressive forces as no other external development could do. It has been one of the main factors behind the significant increase in strength of the Japanese Communist Party, which thousands of left-wing Socialists and scores of prominent intellectuals have joined in recent weeks.

Second, the Chinese Communist victories have led some American occupation officials and a part of the Japanese Right to demand more repressive measures against the Japanese Communists and progressives. An increasing number of minor acts of repression have been reported during the last two months.

MANY OBSERVERS believe that, as the United States is forced out of China and compelled to fall back an the Japan-Okinawa-Formosa-Philippine line, increasing restrictions on left-wing political action will be imposed.

A significant number of Japanese rightists, however, have acted cautiously since recovering from the initial stunning impact of the Kuomintang defeats. Some do not believe that the United States can preserve Japan as an anti-Communist bastion and are reluctant to become involved in a futile anti-Communist effort. Recently an American official was urging a Japanese official to insert a more forthright denunciation of Communism in a textbook. "It's easy for you to ask this," the Japanese replied. "You can get out. I have to live here."

Both American and Japanese businessmen and officials know well, furthermore, that economically Japan needs the Chinese continent sa a source of raw materials and as a market. Severance of economic ties between Japan and China would require the United Sttaes to subsidize Japan to an extent that would soon become intolerable.



'Quit Stalling,' Kuomintang Is Warned

Communists Demand Deeds to Back Up Peace Talk—Want War Criminals Arrested

NORTH SHENSI (NCNA). — A spokesman of the Communist Party of China has issued an important statement demanding that the reactionary Nanking Government rearrest the Japanese war criminal Okamura, and detain major Kuomintang war criminals headed by Chiang Kai-shek.

"Okamura", says the statement, "the former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China is the principal among all the war criminals of the Japanese armies of aggression in China. Yet he has been declared innocent by the reactionary Nanking government's military tribunal for war criminals. The Communist Party of China and the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army solemnly state that this is impermissible."

Addressing the Nanking government, the statement continues: "We consider your present activities to be a plot to use hypocritical peace negotiations as a cover for regrouping your forces and for further war preparations, including a scheme to bring the Japanese reactionaries back to China to join you in butchering the Chinese people. Your release of Okamura is precisely for this purpose and we will definitely not permit it. We have the right to order you to rearrest Okamura and assume responsibility for bringing him over to the People's Liberation Army at a time and place of which we will inform you."

★

DEALING with the Kuomintang peace manoeuvres, the spokesman said: "We tell you, gentlemen of Nanking, quite plainly and simply: you are war criminals and you are going to be brought up for trial. We do not believe in phrases such as 'peace' and 'the people's will' coming from your lips. During the past two and a half years the number of people you have butchered runs into millions. Villages have been razed to the ground; women have been ravished and the national wealth and property plundered by you. The loss of life and destruction of property by bombs from you Air Force is incalucable. You have committed heinous crimes and this account must be settled. . . .

"You too have immediate tasks: in addition to arresting Okamura, you must act immediately to detain the civil war criminals. First of all you should arrest those of the 43 war criminals now in Nanking, Shanghai, Fenghua and Taiwan. The arrest of Chiang Kai-shek is especially important. This war criminal has now fled to Fenghua and may very possibly try to flee abroad to hide beneath the cloak of American or British imperialism. If he escapes you will bear full responsibility, you will be published as accomplices and no mercy whatsoever will be shown you."

The statement ends by demanding that the reactionary Nanking Government reply to the foregoing points. It states that Nanking will be informed later of what preparatory work should be carried out by both sides in regard to the other seven conditions.



WANTED

Guarantee Workers in Liberated China

TSINAN (ALN).—The Communist authorities of many industrial cities captured from Chiang Kai-shek's government during the past two months have promised full job security to technicians and rank-and-file civil service workers previously employed by the Kuomintang regime. In Tsinan, 76 percent of the old postoffice personnel have stayed on, as well as 80 percent of technicians in municipal utilities and the Yellow River Control Bureau. Many engineers and skilled workers unemployed in the final period of Kuomintang occupation, when peacetime activities languished, are now back at work. They include one highly qualified engineer who put in the city's first long-distance telephone system several years ago but was afterward compelled to earn a living peddling cigarets in the street.

Soviets End Wartime Subsidies

MOSCOW (ALN).—The Soviet government has ended wartime subsidies to industry while continuing to lower the retail prices of commodities. The subsidies were begun during World War II to increase military production and continued for some time afterward to ease the rebuilding of plants destroyed or damaged by the Nazis. Their abandonment, according to Soviet economists, completes the shift back to normal peacetime industrial life after the long period of war and major repairs.

BORN AFTER MOTHER'S DEATH



A NURSE IN ST. BARNABAS HOSPITAL, Newark, N. J., watches two-pound baby girl delivered by a Caesarean operation two minutes after her mother died. The infant was the first child

Company Uses Violence Against Armour Worker

CHICAGO. — Methods being used by Armour & Company to jam through a new speed-up and wage-cutting program at its big plant here include the virtual breakdown of grievance procedure, insults to Negro workers by foremen, violence by Armour cops, and firing of Grievance Committee men.

According to **The Cleaver,** CIO Packinghouse Union Local 347 newspaper, four foremen have already been beaten up by plant workers as a result of these provocations, despite efforts of the local union leaders to discourage such acts.

The company is making its bid to put through a wage-cut by selecting the night clean-up gang in the Canning Division as the guinea pig. Here the hourly rate has been cut from $1.27 to $1.15, in violation of the contract.

★

THE wage-cut has been disguised in the form of putting the clean-up gang on "piecework" and offering them a small bonus if one man does the work of two. The speed-up has already resulted in the scalding of one worker, O. B. Bloodsoe.

That the company's tactics seriously endanger the health of the meat-eating public is indicated by government health inspectors in the Canning Division being forced to close down virtually every production line in the department for the first two mornings of the new system.

Speed-up through gang reduction and increase in work loads is reported to be widespread throughout the Chicago Armour plant, especially in the Beef Kill and Hog Kill.

★

WILLIE LONIAN, of the Clean-up Gang, was the man assaulted by company police. When Foremen Art Johnson called the Negro workers insulting names, Lonian lost his temper and hit Johnson.

Lonian was promptly fired, and on returning to the Employment Office to pick up his check was accosted by a company cop.

Told menacingly that company police were going to "get even" with him, the cop hit Lonian over the head with his club, inflicting injuries that required two stitches from a private doctor, after company police refused Lonian's request for first aid.

★

THE company also took an unprecedented step against the union when it fired Ben Terry, one of the oldest and best known Grievance Committeemen in the plant. Terry was fired for allegedly talking to a worker in another department while punched out, on his own time, for conducting union business.

When the union attempted to bargain in good faith over the dismissal of Terry, and the refusal of the company to release another Grievance Man, John Ghess, for negotiations, company representatives walked out of the meeting and stated they didn't care any more whether or not the union came to discuss grievances with them.

More and more workers in the plant are talking about the need for militant action on the job to force the company to live up to its agreement with the UPWA. Numerous workers are also reported to be urging the union's national officers to call an emergency nation-wide Armour chain conference to give leadership to the demands of the workers for halting the speed-up and stopping the wage-cuts before they are given a chance to spread.

Nobody . . . but nobody should be without a subscription to the Daily Worker.

Pressmen Holding Bag After 'Deal'

CHICAGO. — Workers are used to being stabbed in the back by the bosses. Chicago labor last week witnessed one local of the same international knifing another in its wage fight.

The members of Franklin Union No. 4 of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's union, AFL, are the temporary victims of the "deal" between Local 3 of the same international and the employers.

The printing companies have rejected the demand of Franklin Union No. 4 for a wage increase. The same bosses have agreed to cheap settlement with Local 3 of $4.89 per week increase. During recent years both of the locals have jointly negotiated for wage increases. Local 4 has maintained a forthright militant position in the joint struggle for wage and contract settlement.

This year, Joseph Sespi, president of Local 3, advised many members that they should "be satisfied" and not fight for any wage increases. In contrast to the "be satisfied" policy enunciated by Seppi, the membership of Local 4 prepared for a campaign to get a minimum increase of $6 per week which would be equivalent to the increase granted the Chicago Typographical Union job shops after the lockout last Summer.

In view of the rank and file sentiment for a decent wage increase, the Local 3 leadership reached a secret agreement without consulting Local 4, and without consulting the membership of Local 3.

The employers who have now made the cheap settlement with Local 3 categorically rejected Local 4's demand for any wage increase. Franklin Union No. 4. which has had a long history of militant struggle both against the reactionary leadership of their own international and against the employers are expected to organize an effective campaign against the sellout.

CHICAGO SHORTS

"ILLINOIS LABOR," the Mann-Germano organ, almost popped a gut in its January issue because The Worker even insinuated that the new state Labor Director Annunzio might throw around a bit of political patronage. This week, Annunzio announced his first appointments—**which included a number of favorite Germano lieutenants.** Annunzio may not have been a "labor politician" all his life—but he sure is learning fast.

INCIDENTALLY, it might be interesting to find out why "Illinois Labor" gets lucrative advertising from some of the most violent anti-labor outfits in the state, including the jim crow Edgewater Beach Hotel, Sears Roebuck, and the Chicago Defender, scab paper where the workers have been on strike for more than a year.

WITH the lines of unemployed lengthening, Chicago police are getting prepared. Police Commissioner Prendergast was shopping this week for a nasty new piece of equipment for his cops. It's a combination club and flesh-ripper of Japanese origin called the "Yawara stick." It has sharp steel claws on the end—guaranteed "quite harmless."

THE LIST of soloists with the Chicago Symphony for 1949, issued this week, excluded the familiar names of Vladimir Horowitz, Artur Rubinstein, Isaac Stern, Jascha Heifetz, Gregor Piatigorsky. **Is this Ryerson's reprisal for the statements issued by these artists protesting the appointment of Nazi Wilhelm Furtwaengler as conductor of the Chicago Symphony?**

LAST week, a big-time Chicago investment banker, Nathan D. McClure, Sr., died at a swanky country club where he was having dinner. McClure choked to death on a hunk of steak. Aren't you lucky you can't afford the stuff?

PREDICTS MORE CHICAGO LAYOFFS

CHICAGO (FP).—Further layoffs, especially in the consumer goods industries, were predicted here by Associate Director John C. McCurry of the Employers Assn. of Chicago.

"Although the full effect of the job slump hasn't been felt here thus far, I have no doubt that it's coming," he said. Chicago currently provides jobs for one million workers, as against 616,900 in 1939.

150 Driven Into Cold By South Side Fire

CHICAGO.—Some 150 persons, most of them in flimsy night clothing, were driven into sub-freezing temperatures this week by a fire in an apartment building at 3733-35 Cottage Grove Ave.

The fire was confined to the third floor of the building. Tenants whose homes were ruined by the flames were housed temporarily in a red shelter at 3741 Cottage Grove Ave.

Fire department officials attributed the blaze to someone smoking in bed.

Ethical Society Offers Chicago Housing Talks

CHICAGO, Ill.—This Chicago Ethical Society, 203 N. Wabash, this week announced the opening of a series of Sunday lectures on "Housing and Human Relations in Chicago."

Danville UE Demands Jobless Pay Boost

DANVILLE, Ill. — A demand for hiking unemployment compensation benefits to $40 weekly was put up squarely to the State Legislature and Department of Labor this week here at a conference of Local 1123, CIO United Electrical Workers.

The conference called for immediate state action to meet a severe layoff announced this week at the **General Electric** plant here. An estimated 200 of the plant's 750 workers were scheduled to be laid-off.

Creating great concern among GE workers and the community generally, the lay-offs were expected to hit the local economy and cause widespread hardships.

Workers affected by the lay-offs blamed them directly on growing speed-up in the GE plant. They pointed out at the conference that the company has been demanding increased production, and after stepping up output considerably then announced the dismissal of the 200 workers..

★

Attended by all local union officers, shop stewards and representatives of a number of other unions, the conference heard Alice Smith, Vice-president UE District Council, and Mel Krantzler, UE District Research Director.

Approval was voted of the health and welfare program mapped recently at a UE district conference calling for increasing unemployment compensation and Workmen's Compensation benefits, and improving health and safety conditions in the shops.

Numerous speakers denounced the inadequacy of present payments to unemployed and injured and voiced dissatisfaction with the long delays before benefits were received.

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They pointed to widespread complaints from workers on the lack of enforcement of state labor laws, particularly inspection of factories for health and safety violations, and demanded that the State Department of Labor act to safeguard the interests of workers rather than employers.

Pressing for action on these issues, a committee was selected to call on all state legislators in this area to ask support for the program agreed upon by the conference.

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Negro in the Civil War, by Herbert Aptheker .20

Negro in the Abolitionist Movement ... .20

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ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

'DON'T BE SHARE-LESS; TEAM UP WITH FAIRLESS'

You Too Can Help U.S. Steel Cover Up Its Huge Profits

By David Englestein

CHICAGO. – If you don't follow the financial pages of the press regularly, you may have missed the announcement of a real bargain – and a rare opportunity.

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation have recommended a three-for-one split of their common stock, to be voted on at the annual meeting of stockholders on May 2. (This means that for every share of U. S. Steel common stock, the holder will receive three shares—and the value of each new share will be reduced to one-third of the former value of the old common stock.)

After May 2, you can go out and buy a share of U. S. Steel for $25—barely half a week's wages (provided speculators don't drive the price up in the meantime).

★

THAT'S the bargain. And the opportunity? You can thus become a member of "The Industrial Family That Serves the Nation—United States Steel."

U. S. Steel offers you a chance to become a partner of Benjamin Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, by buying a share or two.

And it hopes that thereby you will become as anxious as he is to boost U. S. Steel profits, speed-up the steel workers and hold down their wages!

★

WHAT'S behind all this stock juggling?

Robert Fetridge in The New York Times (Jan. 26) declared: "In the light of present-day economic development, it (the stock split) is highly significant, for it will bring the price of U. S. Steel within the reach of the average investor, will widen its army of stockholders and give it a better talking point in any avenue of discussion."

Any school child know that this giant monopoly is not interested in "democratic" ownership of its stock. The few workers who may own one or two shares can not fool themselves that they share power with Fairless.

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THERE are 168,000 holders of the 8,700,000 common stock shares. The real question is how many of these stockholders hold only one to ten shares. The corporation's publicity doesn't tell us that.

The Federal Reserve Board estimates that about 5,000,000 Americans own stock in corporations.

The CIO Economic Outlook (July, 1948) states that according to latest estimates five percent of the stockholders own more than half of the total shares.

A study by the Temporary National Economic Committee before the war showed that about one percent of all stockholders owned about 60 percent of all stock-shares.

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WE PROBABLY would not be far from wrong if we applied these estimates to stock ownership to U. S. Steel. That is, anywhere from 2,500 to 7,500 U. S. Steel stockholders control a majority of the shares.

It is interesting that the annual meeting of U. S. Steel common and preferred stock shareholders in May, 1948, they were able to transact business although only 800 were present.

BIG Business not only wants to hide the real monopoly ownership of the corporations but also aims to conceal its unprecedented profits as well. And the stock split is one of the many modern devices used to cover up profits.

Now, U. S. Steel dividends in 1948 were $5.00 per share of common stock. In 1949, with a special dividend of $1 a share recently declared, dividends will total at least $6 a share.

The directors of U. S. Steel are quite conscious of the high rate of profit per share and increasingly high dividend payments—the highest in the last 16 years. Why not split the stock—particularly in view of increasing demands for steel for our cold war economy and the excellent outlook for profits?

WHILE the profits will probably continue to increase, the rate of profit per share would be smaller.

At the end of 1949, the stockholders of U. S. Steel—instead of getting their $1.25 quarterly dividend per share, as in the past, would get only 42 cents. Now, who could object to that?

Business journals sometimes blurt out the truth to their customers. Poor's Investment Advisory Service declared: "Another motive behind a split may be, in some cases, to make large earnings a bit less conspicuous, and yet permit distribution of a larger total of dividends."

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THE steel worker will certainly not be taken in by the shrewd practices of the U. S. Steel Corp.

Net profits of U. S. Steel, according to its own figures were $129,552,000. "Accelerated depreciation" totaled $55,000,000 and total depreciation for 1948 was $146,000,000.

"It's time for a raise," is the cry of the steelworkers, the stepchildren of the so-called "Industrial Family that Serves the Nation," who need a bigger split of the profits, not a stock split.

"PARTNERS!"



Signs of 'Bust' at Mills

JOB ADS DISAPPEAR FROM SOUTH CHICAGO PAPERS; MANY WORK FIVE-DAY WEEK

SO. CHICAGO.—The steel workers in South Chicago are beginning to feel the growing menace of the oncoming economic crisis. Though there are no lay - offs in the steel mills as yet, enough has happened in the past two weeks to convince the men in the mills of stormy weather ahead.

The big "MEN WANTED" ads in the community newspapers have disappeared. It is reliably reported that the company employment offices have discontinued hiring Negroes.

During the past two weeks the mechanical department in the mills has gone on a five-day week, which amounts to an average cut of $20.00 a pay.

All overtime work has been eliminated. The foreman in the mills are "putting the squeeze" on the workers for more speed-up. Wash-up time is being eliminated. Men are given time off for any petty excuse.

Old-timers easily recognize these storm signals as indicating an end of the "boom" and the coming "bust."

The organized steel workers are in no mood to accept these conditions as an act of God.

They know the responsibility lies with the profit-hungry steel corporations. There is a growing sentiment for substantial increases in the steel mills.

WHAT 'RETIREMENT' MEANS AT BUDA

HARVEY, Ill. – If you have visions of retiring at a ripe old age with a nice fat pension—wake up, buddy!

Workers at the Buda Corp. plant here, where they make diesel engines and railroad and automotive parts got a sample last week of what the company means when it talks "retirement."

The Buda Corp. made a move to "retire" a score of old-timers, many with 15 to 20 years service.

The union in the plant, Local 1091, USA, was approached to get their reaction to the idea.

"What's your retirement plan," the company was asked, "what about severance pay, a bonus, a pension?"

"Well, no," the company answered. "We didn't have anything like that in mind. We just want to 'retire' these men. They're getting too old for the job."

Workers at Buda this week were determined to fight to a finish against that kind of 'retirement." Men with a lifetime in the plant should be able to look forward to something more than a one-way ticket to the old people's poorhouse.

This Steel Page is a monthly feature in the Illinois Edition of The Worker. If you and your shopmates and friends want to get it regularly, fill out the subscription blank which you will find elsewhere in this paper.

ILLINOIS

4th District To Meet on Legislation

SO. CHICAGO.—Delegates were being elected by scores of South Chicago organizations this week to attend a Fourth Congressional District Legislative Conference on Sunday, Feb. 20, 2 p.m. at the South Chicago YMCA, 91st and Houston.

A broad sponsoring committee called groups to the parley to discuss city, state and national legislative measures.

Among the issues to be discussed are: Repeal of the Illinois sales tax; a state FEPC law; rent control and housing; repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; price control; civil rights.

The call sent out to groups by the conference secretary, Mrs. Hedvig E. Marcum, stated: "Remember, the politicians will pay off on election promises only if the people press for action."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Marcum disclosed this week that the conference committee had sent out appeals to representatives from the district to act favorably on a number of bills.

Organizations were urged to send two delegates to the Fourth Congressional District Conference. Shops, mills, neighborhoods may send delegates on the basis of 10 signatures of residents of the community who wish to be represented.

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson and state legislators were urged to act on "immediate repeal of the sales tax on food pending the full repeal of the sales tax."

Alderman Emil V. Pacini of the 10th Ward was asked to support the Carey Ordinance in the City Council to outlaw racial and religious discrimination in any housing project built on land purchased from the Chicago Land Clearance Commission.

Among the sponsors of the February 20 conference are: Conrad B. Rheiner, executive director of the South Chicago Community Center; Rev. Leslie J. Tuck, United Church of South Chicago; Bernard Lucas, president Local 208, CIO Longshoremen's Union; Rev. Walter Childs, steward, United Packinghouse Workers; Rose Marie Brunietti, chairman 9th Ward Progressive Party; Florence Gowgiel, Township Committeewoman, Lyons, Ill.; George Wright, school board, Robbins, Ill.

ANDREW ONDA

No Wage Demands Found in Steel Organ

THE JANUARY issue of Steel Labor, official organ of the CIO United Steel Workers, is a tip-off to how the Portland CIO Convention resolution on wage increases will be carried out by the leadership of this big union.

There is not a single word about a wage demand in the 12 pages of this issue.

There are three lengthy articles which indicate the policy of the union regarding this vital question.

One gives valuable information on profits and steel price increases. Comparisons are made between the third quarter of 1947 and 1948 profits for the same period for the nine main steel companies. To quote just once sentence:

"U. S. Steel shows a 34.2 percent increase in real profits over the same period in 1947."

The article then proceeds to give facts on steel price increases in 1948 and the announced increase by U. S. Steel of an "average $15 boost on tin and terne plate effective Jan. 1 (1949) that will be effective through the industry."

The last paragraph of this article says:

"The $19.64 increase per ton in the year since October, 1947, based on U. S. Steels 1947 production, would mean about $400,000,000 in extra revenue. This stacks up against about $65,000,000 in wage increases paid out by the corporation in 1948 to all employes, including those not covered by USA contracts."

THUS, ALL FACTS are presented necessary to prove to the steelworkers and public the Steel Trust's ability to pay a substantial wage increase in 1949 of say 30 cents an hour, and at the same time cancel the announced price increase and cut the price on steel. But no such demand appears anywhere in the paper or comes from the mouths of any of the union leaders.

Instead, another article appearing alongside the one already referred to rehashes the testimony given by S. H. Ruttenberg before the Joint Senate-House Committee investigating profits some two years ago. The essence of this article is given in its headline: "FANTASTIC PROFITS PLANT SEEDS OF NEW DEPRESSION."

THE THIRD ARTICLE in January's **Steel Labor** is the letter accompanying the audit report, signed by President Philip Murray, Secretary-Treasurer David J. McDonald and Vice-Presidents Van A. Bittner and James G. Thimmes, which "reviews the recent accomplishments of the USA-CIO."

While this report deals with the union's objectives, not a single line mentions the wage re-opener clause in the contracts with Basic Steel, nor about a wage demand for fabricating where hundreds of contracts expire this spring and summer.

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Negro History Week

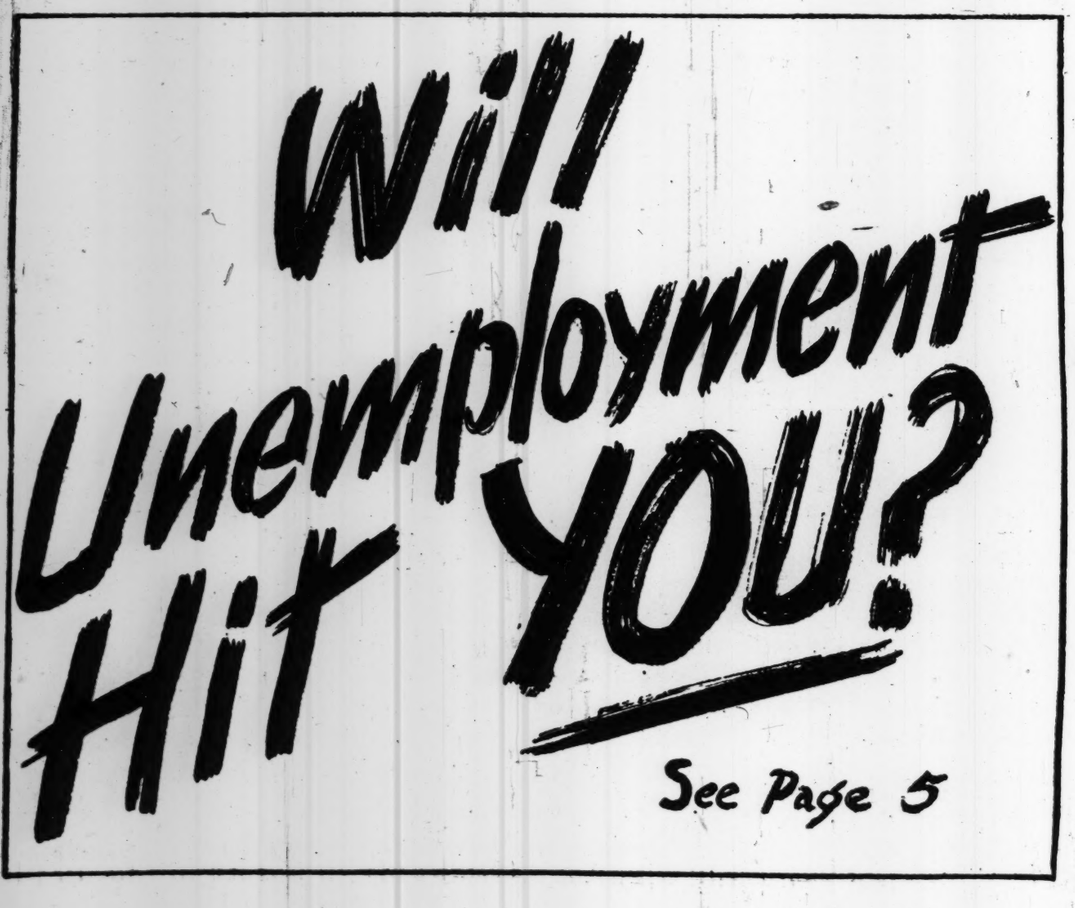
Turn to the Magazine Section for Special Articles and Features

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

See story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 6



CHINESE PARTISANS, two members of the millions of armed workers and peasants who form part of the armed forces supporting the Chinese Liberation Army. Men and women such as these patrol and police liberated areas and attack Kuomintang armies from the rear.



See Page 5

COURT BARS 12's PROOF OF JURY BIAS

— See Page 4 —

Unemployment Hits Birmingham Workers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Workers of Birmingham face growing unemployment which has taken a sharp increase in the last month.

Figures show that in the period between December 15 and January 15, 2,835 additional workers are out of jobs.

Numerous small industries tell of the large number of Negro and white skilled workers who are looking for any kind of work.

The Communist Party of Alabama has issued a leaflet with a 5 point program for all workers. This program includes:

(1) A thirty hour week with 40 hours pay;

(2) A fourth round of wage increases;

(3) Fight against speedup;

(4) Immediate relief for laid-off workers;

(5) Immediate increase in unemployment compensation.

Oil Strikers Alerted to New Company Maneuvers

TEXAS CITY, Tex.—This city, scene two years ago of a disastrous nitrate explosion that claimed over 700 lives, is witnessing a crucial strike by 1400 workers of the giant Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation plant. The strike also called out 2,000 workers on new construction going on in the plant.

Primary demands of the workers, who are represented by the Galveston Building and Trades Council, AFL, are for a general wage raise of 27c an hour. To this, the Company countered with an offer of 14 to 18 cents in various classifications, and is standing flatly on these figures up to this time.

The strike, which began Jan. 23, is continuing without prospects of any early settlement. There are indications that many workers are grimly determined to hold out for as long as necessary.

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IMPORTANCE of this struggle is that it will largely determine the pattern of wages for all the chemical plants along the Gulf Coast. These companies follow an almost identical scale.

Unfortunately, the leadership of the striking workers has not yet developed a militant, fighting setup for the strike, nor taken steps—such as a relief setup—to show the corporation that they can and will hold out.

Finally, although community support is strong (the strike has affected one-fourth of the entire population of Texas City), and merchants already express real worry over the situation, no effort has yet been made to enlist and organize this community support.

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THERE IS little doubt that the Carbide Co. is biding its time until conditions tighten for the workers, and then will blossom out with a "back-to-work" movement. Such tactics broke the Oil Workers strike at the Celanese Corporation plant in Bishop, Texas, last summer.

The Company may also seek to take advantage of the fact that due to backward and misguided union policies, the substantial number of Negro workers in Texas City and Galveston have been jimcrowed out of jobs in the huge chemical and oil plants of the city. The jimcrow policy of the company, which the unions failed to fight, may now become a weapon which the company will try to use against the union.

Dixiecrats Plot to Disfranchise Negroes

By Sylvia Hall

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Progressive Party of Alabama has taken the lead in exposing a new Dixiecrat plot to create a "legal" type of white primary, more vicious than the South has ever experienced, and to prevent the election of Negro county officials by a vicious blow at democratic local elections.

Horace Wilkinson, Dixiecrat leader who has never denied charges of being a former KKK Cyclop, has announced a proposal, to be introduced to the state Legislature in May, that would completely change the present set-up in the Democratic Party.

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ACCORDING to his plan, the Democratic Party of Alabama would become a states rights Democratic Party, adhering to the principals of "government by white people," etc. No one would be expelled from the party because of race or color, but the doctrines of white supremacy would have to be pledged by the party members, meaning automatically the elimination of all Negroes.

The proposal also includes using legislative power to require county and municipal officers to be elected on a statewide basis. This, they openly say, is aimed at preventing the election of Negroes in office in counties where Negro outnumber whites. Wilkinson declared: "The white counties in Alabama could be depended on to overturn any majority the Negroes might roll up in any Black Belt county."

Fully aware that the white primary has been declared unconstitutional, this infamous plan includes amending the Alabama Constitution which now requires the Legislature to "regulate primary election." Therefore, political party proceedings would be out of the jurisdiction of the State courts.

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THE ALABAMA PROGRESSIVE PARTY took the lead in attacking the proposal. They charged, "Now that their pet Boswell Amendment has been declared illegal, these worthy gentlemen cease all pretense at 'fairness' and 'illegality' and stand unmasked. All their fine words and noble phrases of 'Constitutional Government', 'States Rights', etc., when translated into actuality are now boiled down to 'Keep the Negro from voting'."

Charging that Negroes have the right to join any political party which exists on the ballot, the Progressive Party declared: "If the Wilkinsons wish to form a private club they have no right to be on the ballot."

An invitation was extended by the Progressive Party for all Negro Democrats to join its ranks to build a "truly democratic party in Alabama."

Court Rejects Picketing Ban In Tennessee

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP).—A state court judge here refused to issue an injunction which would have barred all picketing by the United Furniture Workers (CIO) against the Memphis Furniture Co.

The company urged the injunction on grounds that the strike by 809 UFW members was illegal since the union had not complied with the non-Communist provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.

Rejecting the company's claims, the judge termed the union's objectives legal and the strike a lawful one. He eased an already-effective injunction limiting picketing and warned the company that interference with picketing would subject it to contempt of court action.

Meanwhile local social, educational and religious groups stepped up their demands that the company bargain with the union, which has been on strike since Jan. 11. President Hollis Price of LeMoyne College and Rev. Albert McDaniel of the Union League issued statements supporting the strikers.

The South in Struggle

1948 Struggles of Negro, White Workers Have Set in Motion Forces for Victory

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

THE NEGRO PEOPLE of the South have added new and exciting chapters to Negro history in the year since the last Negro History Week.

On the election front, Attorney Oliver W. Hill, Negro leader, was elected to the city council of Richmond, Va., and in San Antonio, Texas, Mr. G. J. Sutton, Negro business man, was elected to the school board. Thus the precedent-breaking election of Rev. Kenneth Williams to the Winston-Salem, N. C., city council in 1947 was followed up in two other Southern states in 1948.

With the launching of the new Progressive Party, the South for the first time since Reconstruction saw Negro candidates running for the highest public offices. In Georgia, the outstanding Negro publisher and leader, Mr. Larkin Marshall, carried on an outstanding campaign for the United States Senate on the Progressive Party ticket. Negro candidates for state and federal offices were on the Progressive Party tickets in North Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia, as well as Georgia. And in all Southern states Progressive Party presidential electors included Negroes.



SAM HALL

★

THIS YEAR ALSO SAW a great upsurge in the fight for the right to vote by Negroes in the South. More than 800,000 Negroes were registered and eligible to vote in the 1948 elections in the South. This contrasted with the 150,000 registered in 1940.

Tremendous gains were registered throughout the South. In South Carolina a militant movement of the Negro people, joined by white allies, forced a breakthrough in that plantation-ridden state and 35,000 Negroes became registered voters. This movement also culminated in a great legal victory over the white primary.

In Alabama the struggle for the right to vote resulted on January 7th in a 3-judge Federal Court declaring unconstitutional the infamous Boswell Amendment, chief Alabama instrument for depriving Negroes and poor whites of the right to vote. A movement is developing to smash through on this front. More than 1,000 Negroes became registered voters in Mobile in the three weeks following the January 7th decision.

The determination of the Negro people to vote as well as the lengths of terror to which the white supremacists will go to prevent them was disclosed in Montgomery County, Georgia. In this Black Belt county, Isaiah Nixon, a Negro father of six children, made up his mind that he was going to vote. Officials warned him against it. But Nixon voted. He was the only Negro to vote in Montgomery County.

Isaiah Nixon is dead at this Negro History Week. His life was lost in the struggle for freedom. White supremacists came to his home, called him out and shot him to death. The sheriff of the county said it was because he voted.

★

THIS MILITANT MOVEMENT for progress in the South has been met with terror and intimidation. The Wall Street-plantation crowd who control the South initiated the fascist Dixiecrat movement; the Klan was revived; and in Georgia Herman Talmadge won control of the state government and is moving to throw back the onward march of the Negro people and white progressives.

Police brutality and legal frame-ups increased. In Birmingham, Ala., police shot 16 Negroes during 1948, killing 14 of them. In Memphis the Crump machine opened a reign of terror against the Negro people. The outstanding case was the frame-up of Mrs. Rosa Ingram and her two young sons in Georgia.

This attack is being fought by the people's movement, Negro and white. In Memphis the powerful fight of the people forced Crump to add Negro policemen to the police force and for the time being the terror has ceased. In New Orleans a mass movement has forced the indictment of a policeman who killed a Negro F.T.A. (CIO) member. Other cases could be listed, but the outstanding case facing the people of the South and the nation is that of Mrs. Ingram.

Mrs. Ingram and her young sons were forced to defend themselves against the armed attack of a white landlord. In the ensuing fight the landlord was killed. Quick death sentences were passed on this Negro mother and her children.

A mass campaign has saved them from death. The sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. But this partial victory must be only the start. No decent American can rest until this mother and her children are free. Haste is necessary for Mrs. Ingram is ill. The Ingram case is a symbol of the terroristic oppression of the Negro people in the South. Freedom for Mrs. Ingram will be a step forward in the fight for freedom for all the Negro people.

Klan Builds Nationwide Organization

By Stetson Kennedy

By Federated Press

The Invisible Empire of the Klu Klux Klan is being visibly rebuilt far beyond the confines of Dixie, Atlanta continues to serve as the "Imperial City" and Georgia, the traditional redoubt of Ku Kluxery, no "boasts" of an active Klan Klavern in each of her 159 counties. Klan-minded Herman Talmadge now sits in the governor's chair, and on Jan. 20 the woolhat, bedsheet Talmadgite legislature voted down a bill to ban masked gatherings on the public highways.

Rep. Julian Bennett charged that such a bill would set in motion forces that will ultimately destroy our way of life" and promised that the legislators would be listed with southern heroes like Robert E. Lee if they killed the measure.

But while Georgia provides the pattern for the Kluxing of a state, the same pattern is also shaping up in most of the southern states,. At the recent Macon, Ga., klonvokation I saw charter busloads of Kluxers come in from Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, and delegations from other states in autos.

Confidential reports turned in to the Anti-Nazi League every week from undercover observers inside Imperial Wizard Sam Green's "Mother Klan of the Nation," Atlanta, quote Cliff Vittur—who boasts the title of "Chief Ass-Tearer" of the KKK's Klavelier Klub flog squad—as saying that the Klan is again booming in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Chicago and Detroit.

No Raise For Wool Workers

BOSTON.—It's no surprise to anyone, but Arbiter Raymond O'Connell has denied a 10-cent wage increase to 23,000 American Woolen Co. workers. O'Connell turned down the union's request under terms of a no-strike contract engineered by union chief Emil Rieve.

The woolen and worsted decision came two weeks after Prof. Douglass Brown had said "NO" to a similar request for the cotton-rayon division. As after the cotton decision, Rieve quickly agreed to drop all wage requests. The decision applied to only 23,000 workers.

Rieve's "impartial arbitration" technique didn't win beans for 210,000 eastern textile workers. Rank-and-filers had their hands tied by the "no strike" provisions.

The union's leadership had done nothing to rouse rank-and-file support behind the wage demands. Boss-union negotiations were carried on in a one-gentleman-to-another atmosphere. As always, the union gentleman got the shot end of the deal.

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ARBITRATOR O'CONNELL did take note of one attempt to put pressure on the bosses. In a separate statement he complained bitterly about leaflets distributed to woolen workers by the Communist Party.

The leaflets had suggested that workers send telegrams to the arbitrator demanding that he grant the increase. From the tone of O'Connell's statement, it seems that the Western Union man must have beaten a path to his door.

Primrose Workers Back; No Pay Cut

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Thirty-five workers at the Primrose Bedspread Company ended a short strike last week after management agreed to retreat its demand for a 5 percent wage cut. The workers are members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL.

Management also agreed to discuss improved working conditions at the shop.

★

Meanwhile 4,000 AFL textile workers at Andover, Providence, and North Vassalboror, Me., had their request for ten-cent wage increases turned down by "impartial" arbitrator John J. Murray.

Progressive Slate Wins in Holyoke

HOLYOKE, Mass. — Carey-bloc and ACTU right-wingers took a slap in the fact last week with the reelection of Leon Massa, business agent for UE-CIO Local 259, at Worthington Pump.

Mass scored a 374 to 177 victory in a larger vote than last year, though hundreds of workers have since been laid off. The entire progressive slate, with the exception of the vice-president, was elected with him. Right-wing efforts to take over the Local fell flat.

Using the scab Springfield press, Carey-ites had made Massa their main target. They charged him with having been active in the Progressive Party campaign of Henry Wallace. The vote shows what workers thought of the "charge."

Van Norman Cracks Down

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Workers at the Van Norman machine tool plant here got a warning last week which applies to all New England metal workers. The warning came in an "industrial survey" prepared for the company by Bruce Payne & Associates, "cost-cutting experts.

★

Van Norman wasnt satisfied with the $300,000 profit they raked up in the first nine months of 1948. They asked the speed-up artists for hints on how to make more. The "scientists gave them two choices:

(1) The company should cut the hourly rates and speed up the workers; or (2) the company should move to a scab labor area.

Workers at a well-attended union meeting decided to resist company efforts to slice rates to the bone. Plans were made to resist rate cuts on the spot.

The company had tried to frighten workers by distributing copies of the report marked "CONFIDENTIAL." Workers turned the report over to the newspapers, and metal workers all over Western Massachusetts have been warned.

At the Bookshop:

The following items are on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston Mass. Mail orders are accepted.

Fighting Words, $1.50; **Tomorrow's China,** by Anna Louise Strong, 65 cents; **The Embers Still Burn,** by Ira Hirschmann, $3; **Soviet Economic Development Since 1917,** by Maurice Dobb, 4.

Among the pamphlets: **You Are on Trial,** by Bachrach, 2 cents; **If This Be Treason,** by Boyer, 10 cents; **Friedel Rosenthal,** by Bilotta, 25 cents; **The fight for a New China** by Mao Tse-tung, 25 cents.

Waltham Watch Asks Money from Workers

By Leo Soft

WALTHAM, Mass. — Maybe you think you've heard everything, but brother, you haven't. Not until you've heard of the $400,000 hoax being pulled here by Waltham Watch Company bosses and their right-hand man, "union leader" Walter W. Cenerazzo.

Twenty-three hundred Waltham watch workers have been without jobs since Dec. 31, when the century-old plant closed down for "lack of funds." The shutdown came less than a week before Cenerazzo had been chosen as one of the "Ten Outstanding Young Men in America" by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In choosing Cenerazzo for its pat on the back, the Big Money outfit pointed gleefully to his program of "co-operative capitalism." What "co-operative" means was made a little bit clearer last week.

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CENERAZZO hasn't been losing any time to prove that he deserved the kiss blown to him by Big Business. The "union leader" hasn't spoken one word of protest against the company's treatment of its workers. Instead he's proposing new ways for workers to cooperate with bosses to prove that "capitalism really works."

Waltham's watch workers got the same treatment from Big Capitalism that Nashua's textile workers got this winter. The Nashua mills closed down after draining profits from Nashua's working people for 125 years. In Waltham, big capitalists have sucked all the money out of the plant and left workers to shift for themselves.

The big plant piled up heavy profits over the past century, every penny being sweated out of the hides of Waltham workers. But hardly a cent went back into the factory. Profits were split up by a group of coupon-clipping investors. With the lemon squeezed almost dry, the plant's owners sold out after the war and left the city's working people with nothing. Nothing but a crack at a few weeks of state unemployment checks.

★

BUT THE LEMON isn't all dry yet. Cenerazzo's job is to wring out the last pale drops. And he's hard at work at it. Here's his new proposal:

If the bosses took the money out of the plant, let's have the workers put some money back in. Let's make every worker an investor! The thing to do, says the Outstanding Young Man, is to have the workers buy $400,000 of company stock.

Now of course not everybody has enough money to buy stock; especially when you haven't been working for six weeks. It's true that Cenerazzo claims to have uncovered one faithful worker who is ready to buy $5,000 worth with cash.

But for most guys, who don't happen to have $5,000 sewed up in the family mattress, Cenerazzo has another scheme. They can buy $500 worth in **installments.** All they have to do is give "a wage assignment to the company"—and the words are from Cenerazzo's own press release.

"A wage assignment to the company." It's pretty simple deal. Suppose you make $40 a week at the plant. You go back to work with a promise that the company can take, say, $10 a week from your pay for 50 weeks. This means that you're making only $30 a week. But at the end of a [illegible] one share of stock.

And what about that "stock?" Who controls it? You? Oh, no—workers aren't smart enough to control stock. This next sentence comes straight from Cenerazzo: "The stock is to be administered not by the union but by **prudent men of the Greater Boston community.**"

Get that, brother! The stock goes to the same "prudent men," the same Big Capitalists, who squeezed the lemon dry. This is how it works.

You take a pay cut, but you make believe you're "buying stock." The money goes to the bosses. They use it to keep the plant running for maybe another year. They make a profit. They tell you to work harder and to take more speedup, since after all, you're a "stockholder."

They work you dry. After the "prudent men" have divided the profits they say that they're out of money and the plant has to shut down. So sorry that there's not enough money to pass the small "stockholders." But after paying off the debts, the plant is bankrupt.

And there you are, brother, left high and dry like Nashua's workers. But after the year is over, Cenerazo will probably be chosen one of the five Outstanding Young Men.

★

"COOPERATION" at Waltham comes along with the burst of brotherly love between bosses and workers which the Big Money men are trying to work up at New Bedford's Wamsutta Textile Mill. The mill there has been renamed "Wamsutta College."

Wamsutta's boss doesn't want to hear those nasty words "boss" and "worker" any more. He'd rather have the workers use the words "professor" and "students." You don't work at all at Wamsutta; you "go to class."

The attempt to create an air of "paternalism" gives some hint as to what Big Capital is trying to cook up in order to push down workers' living standards during the depression their super-profits are creating. The Moneybags are using phonies like Cenerazzo to convince workers that they should "cooperate" with the nice, kind boss while he slits their throat.

The saddest thing is that many of Waltham's workers have fallen for the junk put out by Cenerazzo and the company. But they can't be fooled forever. Hungry watch workers are going to wonder why it is that unions like Ben Gold's militant Fur and Leather Workers keep on winning wage increases for their members while Cenerazzo wins nothing but prizes for himself.

Meanwhile all workers can learn a lot by watching Cenerazzo and the bosses trying to play both ends against the middle.

WINSTON IN BOSTON NEXT WEEK



BOSTON. — More than 1,000 Bostonians are expected to pack Ruggles Hall next Sunday night to hear Henry Winston, one of the twelve indicted leaders of the Communist Party, deliver a slashing attack on the federal governments hand-picked jury system in southern New York.

Winston will come here directly from the New York trial where he and ten other Communist leaders face ten years in jail on frame-up charges. It is expected that Winston will offer a first-hand description of the "justice passed out in the federal courts.

Winston will give special emphasis to the attack on the rights of the Negro people concealed in the indictment of the Communist leaders. Also present will be Al Moss, well-known Negro singer.

The meeting begins at 8 p.m. Feb. 20. Ruggles Hall is located at Dudley Station. Tickets are priced at 60 cents.

Special efforts are being made by all Party branches to greet Winston by presenting 100 percent of their quota for the Defense Fund. Many non-Communists are expected to attend the largest Party mass meeting held here in some time.

Negro History Week Celebrated Tonight

BOSTON.—Negro History Week will be celebrated tonight by the Roxbury Club of the Communist Party at 11-A Wabeno Street (Williams). District Organizer Emanuel Blum will speak on "Frederick Douglass; His Meaning for Us Today." Refreshments will be served. All are invited.

Communist Party On the Air!
Sunday—1:30 P.M.
WSAR, Fall River
1490 kilocycles

New Bedford Mill Bosses Pouring on More Speedup

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Speedup and layoffs. Bosses in this textile city are pouring it on. Two more little stories from the mills this week give some idea of what the going is like for overburdened workers here. At the Kilburn Mill cuts in production have reduced one section to only two spinners. "Economizing" bosses suggested that the two spinners could get along without their doffer. This would make the spinners do their own doffing.

The spinners brought a grievance to the shop steward, who fed them the company's line about "hard times and making sacrifices." The grievance has been carried to the Business Agent, with the result still unknown.

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AT "WAMSUTTA COLLEGE," a learner-weaver was taken off a full set, where she had received full weaver's pay. She was put back on "helping," at 97 cents an hour. The second hand informed her that her production was down and that the seconds (poor quality cloth) had gone up on her set.

The woman went to her overseer—"Professor"—and demanded to see proof that her production had gone down. The overseer backed down, but said that there HAD been seconds. He also remarked that "we hired a new weaver and HAD to put him somewhere."

The overseer showed the woman the production sheet for the weave room. Production had been much better on the first shift than on the second.

The woman checked up and discovered that there were four helpers on the first shift and only three on the second. This accounts for the difference in production. To raise production on the second shift the bosses needed another helper. So they had busted the woman from weaver to helper.

★

PROFESSOR SPEEDUP is really taking over at Wamsutta. Contract workload for battery hands in No. 5 weave room is 508 bobbins per hour. Actually speedup has jumped this to almost 800 an hour. Battery hands are trying to push union leaders into some action on the contract violation.

PITCHING POINTERS FROM ONE WHO KNOWS



SOME FUTURE GIANTS lend an eager ear to farm director Carl Hubbell (fourth from left as if you didn't know!) as he hands out valuable pitching advice at the club's baseball school in Sanford, Florida. Of the 335 kids who flocked for tryouts, 125 have pitching ambitions. Well, they're getting it from one of the greatest lefthanders baseball ever produced, old longpants himself.

Slykhuis May Wind Up Top Visiting Trackster

Not one of the visiting Swedes, but a dashing Dutchman named Willy Slykhuis today bids fair to become the foreign sensation of the track season. He's already done quite well for himself in a mere month on these shores. He has run the mile four times, finishing second thrice and first once. And now comes the Baxter mile, which Saturday features the New York A. C. games, and Whirling Willy finds himself in the favorite's role. The Baxter, incidentally, has never been won by a visitor.

In the pre-season plaudits, Willy hardly came in for a mention. All of the talk centered around the invading Swedes, such as Ingvar Bengtsson.

But in the Wanamaker Mile at New York, when the real showdown came, it was Slykhuis who was at the tape with Wisconsin's brilliant Don Gehrmann. True, Gehrmann won the race, but the Dutchman was so close behind that both were timed exactly the same—4:09.5, the fastest of the current indoor season.

Last week, without the need to contend with Gehrmann, Slykhuis easily won the Hunter Mile at Boston in 4:12.4.

Bengtsson will be Slykhuis' chief opposition Saturday, but the unfortunate Swede holds little hopes for victory. The same toothache which mad him a trotting last in the Wanamaker Mile plagues him this week. Actually, the teeth are no longer there. But the penicillin used by the dentist still slows Bengtsson down, and most track authorities insist he'll be far from peak shape for at least three more weeks.

Ehrik Ahlden, Bengtsson's teammate from Sweden, is favored to win the two-mile, however, especially since Belgium's Gaston Rieff pulled out of the race because of foot blisters he suffered at Boston.

Rieff lost a shoe during the two-mile at Boston and ran the last 350 yards without it. He decided to pull out of the meet this week in order to be in shape for his main goal, the National AAU three-mile championship.

As for our own tracksters, the most consistent American winner is once again the great Harrison Dillard. The former Baldwin Wallace ace is skimming the hurdles in his old unbeatable combination of beautiful symmetry going over and deadly sprint kick. He has chosen to return to his specialty despite his sprint victory in the Olympics.

Tribe's Ruel Rates As Player's Ace

Harold (Muddy) Ruel, who has held various jobs in baseball during the past 34 years, has a new one that promises to be easier than all the rest. Muddy, one of the diamond's most popular figures, is assistant farm director for the champion Cleveland Indians.

"It's a longer title than my last job," said the 53-year-old Ruel, "but that's about all."

Ruel was bullpen coach for the Indians last season and prior to that managed the St. Louis Browns. His previous job included an executive post in Commissioner A. B. Chandler's office, coach of the Chicago White Sox and 17 seasons as catcher for the Yankees, Red Sox, Senators, Tigers, Browns and White Sox.

His new job will take him to Marianna, Fla., next month, where he and farm director Hank Greenberg will supervise several hundred players in the Indians' minor league organization.

"My new job promises to be interesting. I like the idea of working with young players and helping them climb the ladder."

Ruel, as modest as he is efficient, passes over his 1948 job lightly but Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau doesn't.

"I won't say where we'll finish in 1949," said Boudreau, "but I will say that without Ruel and McKechnie we would not have won the pennant and the world championship in 1948."

WITH A MAXIMUM of hard work and a minimum of publicity, the soft-spoken Ruel lent considerable help to such pitching prominents as Gene Bearden, Steve Gromex, Bob Lemon, Satchel Paige and Sam Zoldak. He even helped remedy a fielding flaw which threatened to keep third baseman Al Rosen in the minors indefinitely.

When Ruel is confronted with this evidence, he brushes it off.

"All are fine ballplayers who benefited from instruction," he said. "They deserve the credit."



Al Rosen



Sam Zoldak

During his 34 years in baseball, Ruel has been cited for only one "fault"—gentility.

"Muddy was too nice for his own good," said a Brownie player after Ruel was released.

"I don't see any point in being gruff," Muddy maintains. "I think you can get more out of a ballplayer if you treat him like a human being than if you treat him like a work horse."

Rickey Calls Pro Grid War Foolish

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 9 (UP).—Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, today described as "silly" the cold war between the National Football League and the All-America Conference.

"It is so foolish and so strange," Rickey said during a press interview on the gloomy professional football picture. "There should be two leagues," he added.

In This Corner...

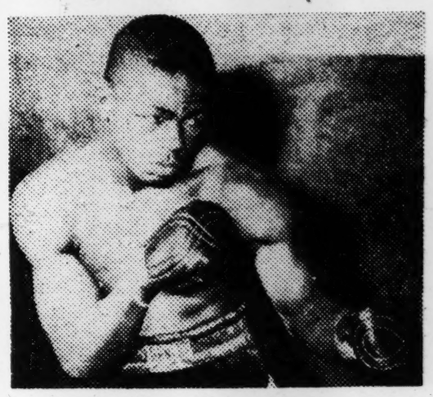


By Bill Mardo

MORGAN'S FIVE TOP LIGHTWEIGHTS

OUR BULL SESSIONS with 'Dumb' Dan Morgan are evidently well worth the space. Mailbag sentiment says so. Truth is, a scribe gets as many kicks sitting down and collecting Daniel's dope as the reader does scanning the Morgan lines of type. About time, then, to spread the joy with 'Worker' devotees. To date, all our Morgan columns have run in the Daily Worker only. (So, if you discover the old boy is worth listening to, well, just added reason to make your Sunday reading habits a Daily one, hm?)

Recently acquired readers may need some briefing. Morgan is boxing's most famous octegenarian, 73 years young, former fight manager of three world's champions, owner of a delightful wit, and more worthy of the label "expert" than most men who've seen half of what Morgan's seen in the ring and who pretend to know exactly twice as much.



IKE WILLIAMS

Of late, Dan's pre-fite quotes have become the rage of metropolitan sports pages. The explanation is simple. Dan's on a real tear. He touted Jersey Joe Walcott before the first Louis fight, picked Zale over Graziano in that third brawl, and selected Sandy Saddler to take Willie Pep's title last October. All of them were heavy underdogs. Most recently Morgan came by way of a new gold wristwatch when the New York Boxing Writers honored him for "long and meritorious service in the cause of boxing."

On that dais with Dan the night he was honored also sat Ike Williams, lightweight champion and the scribes' choice for "Fighter Of the Year." In future, 'Worker' columns we'll let the impish side of Morgan take over. For the nonce, his pearls of wisdom deal with the aforementioned Williams, whom Dan'l esteems so highly. Sitting up at 20th Century Sporting Club, Morgan paid Trenton Ike the supreme compliment by ranking him among the five greatest lightweights he ever saw. And remember, Dan's been seeing things fistic since before the turn of the century.

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IKE'S IN GOOD COMPANY

"IKE WILLIAMS is as great as any lightweight that ever lived," Morgan began. **"I won't call him THE single greatest—but he's as good as the four best I ever watched."**

Morgan's five supreme lightweights include **Williams, Joe Gans, Benny Leonard, Kid Lavigne** and **Frank Erne.** Champions all. Lavigne flattened Dick Burge at London in 1896 to cop the 135-pound title. Erne took it from him in a 20-round decision at Buffalo in 1899. Gans belted out Erne in one round at Fort Erie, Canada, in 1902. The breathtaking Leonard came along much later, in 1917, to assume the throne from Freddie Welsh, etherizing him in nine at New York's Manhattan Casino. Not caring to predict what the future holds for the modern mister Williams, let us note that thus far Leonard is the only lightweight champion to retire in possession of his title.

NOW BACK to Morgan's peep-hole analysis of each in his All-Star lightweight parade:

"Joe Gans fought flatfooted, could hit inside a lead or over it. He countered and feinted beautifully. And Gans was always set to punch.

"Williams is as tall as Gans was, rips short punches to the body, blocks well, and crosses rights with plenty of effect. Ike is very strong and game. There's no lightweight living who can lick him. He has everything."

How does Morgan compare them as punchers?

"Gans was a shorter hitter than Ike, and he picked his spots better. Joe would often wait round after round for one punch. He didn't throw as many as Ike does, but he was more accurate. Williams will punch more often, throwing a lot to the body and then switching his attack upstairs. For comparative power, however, I'd say Gans and Williams hit equally hard.

"Kid Lavigne was a short-armed rusher. He'd come tearing in, smother a guy, and then belt him with those quick clubbing short punches.

"Frank Erne, who beat the Kid, was a beautiful boxer, could make all the moves and knew his way around the ring like a charm. Erne was what I'd call a punishing puncher.

"Benny Leonard would move in and out. Step in, hit you, and step back again before you could counter. The Leonard of 1917 was magnificent. That year he kayoed the great featherweight Johnny Kilbane, flattened Freddie Welsh for the lightweight title, and knocked out seven of the other best lightweights around."

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ANY NAYS IN THE HOUSE?

MORGAN LEANED BACK in his well-worn chair at 20th's publicity office. **"You know, people are always asking me about Gans and Leonard."** The ring's boldest prognosticator chuckled. **"That one I'd never pick. Gans against Leonard? Even up."**

Any oldtimers care to argue about that? Or about Morgan's list of the all time lightweight greats? Send it along and this space is yours. If it's real provocative, we'll get Morgan back in here to debate it out. A very rare privilege, we'll have you know.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

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Negro History Week

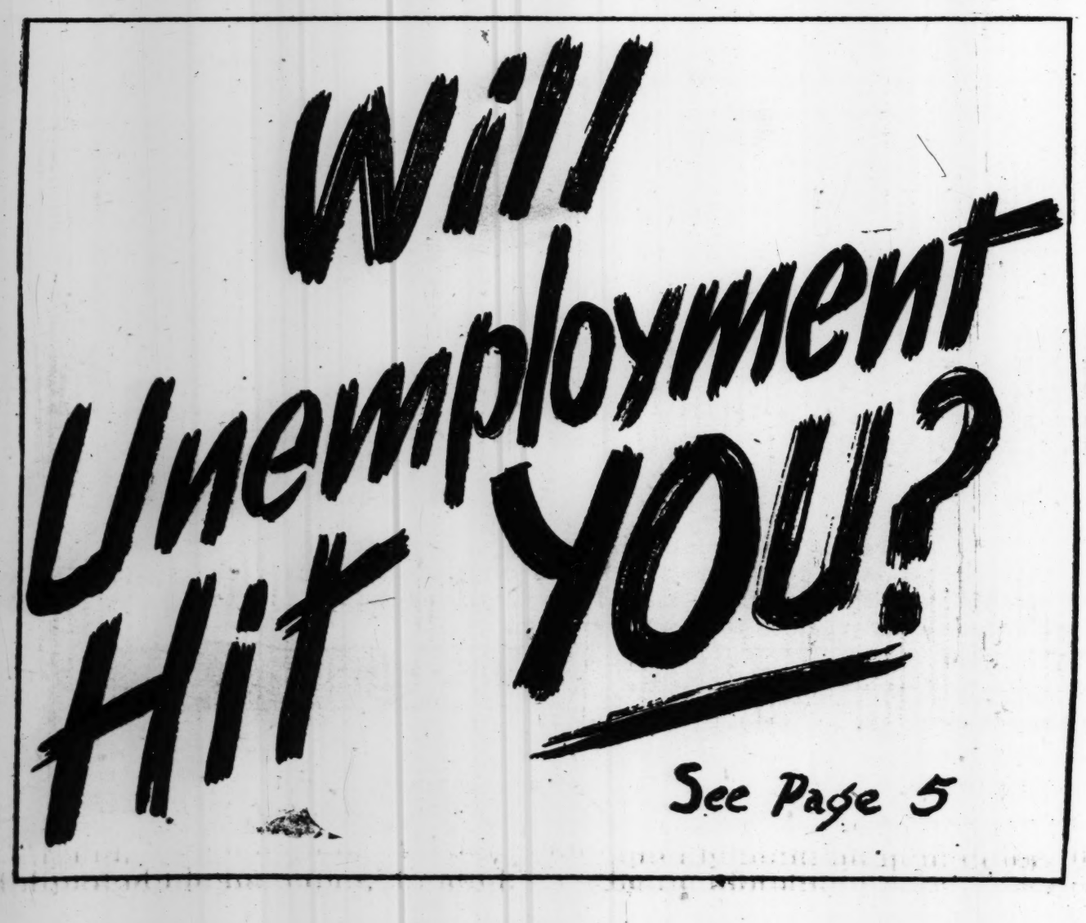
Turn to the Magazine Section for Special Articles and Features

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

See story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 8



CHINESE PARTISANS, two members of the millions of armed workers and peasants who form part of the armed forces supporting the Chinese Liberation Army. Men and women such as these patrol and police liberated areas and attack Kuomintang armies from the rear.



COURT BARS 12's PROOF OF JURY BIAS

— See Page 4 —

The New Jersey Legislature has exempted banks, utility corporations and railroads from paying any part of the gross receipts tax to finance the veterans' bonus. That's only logical. Why should bankers, utility tycoons and railroad magnates pay for a war they think the vets fought on the wrong side?

—CHARLES NUSSER.

Statehouse Pickets To Urge: 'Free Six!'

TRENTON.—The case of the Trenton Six will be laid before Gov. Driscoll here Monday. Petitions signed by thousands of New Jersey citizens will be turned over to the Governor demanding reversal of the frameup that has placed six Negroes in the Trenton deathhouse for a murder they never committeed.

At the same time picket lines will bring the facts of the case to the state legislature, lauded by Driscoll at the opening of the 1949 session for "placing a sure, swift and friendly justice within the reach of all who need its protection."

The delegation, sponsored by the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, will also visit New Jersey State Prison authorities with demands that the six be transferred out of the deathhouse pending review of their appeal by the state supreme court.

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PICKETS will demonstrate in front of the prison bearing food and cigarettes for the railroaded six. Since their incarceration last September they have been denied packages of candy, fruit and cigarettes sent to them by friends and relatives. In addition, their families have also been refused permission to visit the six condemned men.

The six—Collis English, McKinley Forest, James Thorne, Ralph Cooper, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson—were convicted by an all-white jury of murdering William Horner, 73-year-old storekeeper, last January.

BARS NEGROES, SPEAKS ON LINCOLN AT GOP BANQUET

NEWARK.—Gov. Discoll and U. S. Senator Smith were set this week to share the dais at the Essex County Republican Club Lincoln Day banquet with Dr. William C. Cope, president of Drake Business College, who last October refused to admit a Negro ex-WAC as a student at his school.

Dr. Cope was scheduled to speak on the life and aims of Abraham Lincoln.

No Negroes at all are permitted to attend Drake Business College.

George Becker, Republican county chairman, told the New Jersey Worker early this week he had "no intention" of checking Cope's discriminatory record before permitting him to keynote the Republican Party's conception of Lincoln's aims.

"Dr. Cope has been invited, and that's all there is to it," he shouted angrily.

Etta Liddell, Governor Driscoll's private secretary, was more cautious. She said she would "lay before the governor The Worker's information on the Drake School's jimcrow policy.

Informed Cope had told The Worker his school would continue to bar Negroes "until a law is passed compelling all private schools to be let them in," Miss Liddell inquired:

"And has the law been passed?"

The Worker first exposed the school last October, when Mrs. Theresa Roudez of 6 Vincent street, a Negro Mother and ex-WAC, was denied admission at Drake. She reported F. C. Walter, school manager, had told her bluntly: **"We don't believe in beating around the bush. It would injure us financially to accept Negro students.'**

Drake is accredited by the Veterans Administration. As a private school operating without state aid, however, it is not compelled under present New Jersey law to abide by public anti-discrimination policy.



GOVERNOR DRISCOLL
". . . the company he keeps"

An interview with Cope himself last October drew the admission that the school remain jimcrow until the law prohibited it.

At the New Jersey constitutional convention in 1947, however, Cope appealed to the convention against anti-discrimination school guarantees in the grounds that "you can't legislate equality."

'WE WANT NO 5 & 10 STUFF'

WEST ORANGE

Editor, The New Jersey Worker:

I think you ought to know that you did us a good turn by printing the truth about the Edison Co.

I saw your paper for the first time about a month ago. Before that I really believed the Edison Co. was telling us the truth about not making much mney. But since you printed the facts about how much money the company has socked away, everybody has had their eyes opened.

I can tell you the people around here don't go for that kind of deceit, it's bad enough struggling to make ends meet on today's wages without having the company pull the wool over our eyes in the bargain.

Now the union has sent out a letter to everybody which has opened our eyes still more. They showed we are actually 16 1-2 cents an hour behind the rest of the country in wage increases since V-J Day. And that does not take into account the wage increases the unions will be getting for the workers all over the country this year. This will stlyy not bring the workers up to today's high prices, so you can imagine how far behind we are here at Edison.

Well, we have paid in full for the company's deceitful propaganda and I can tell you the workers here are not going to be satisfied with any "five-and-ten" in-

(Continued on Page 15)

CP Launches 2-Week Drive for $70,000

NEWARK. — The New Jersey Communist Party's drive to raise $70,000 between Feb. 12 and March 1 got off to a flying start this week. With the campaign not yet officially opened, $3,000 was turned over to the national finance committee as the result of contributions of a full week's wages from state committee and county committee members.

Lawrence Mahan, state organization secretary, said the first $15,500 of the state's $70,000 two-week drive will be turned in immediately as New Jersey's share of national financing of The Worker, party expenses and costs of the trial of the "12." The trial alone, it is estimated, will run above $100,000.

The remainder of the $70,000 to be raised in New Jersey will be allocated to finance state, county and club operations, Mahan said. Breakdown shows $25,000 slated for state finances, $25,000 to remain in individual counties, $3,500 for payment of literature debts and $1,500 for a special youth fund.

"Every penny of it," Mahan said, "will come from New Jersey workers who are well aware of the sacrifice entailed in contributing a week's wages—but who are prepared to do that and more rather than sacrifice American democracy by permitting Wall Street to suppress the Communist Party."

Good News: Now tor Action

Stephen Moran, state CIO-PAC director, told The Worker this week that the New Jersey CIO Council is going all-out for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and restoration of the Wagner Act—"with no strings or amendments attached," Moran declared.

That is news—good news.

Moran added his opinion that the "no amendments" policy doesn't conflict with Phil Murray's position. If that is so, Murray has kept it a well-guarded secret, since the national CIO office last week announced support of Truman's phony "hedge-hopper" labor bill.

But that isn't the point. What really counts is that Moran's statement reflects the terrific sentiment among New Jersey workers for absolute repeal of Taft-Hartley and restoration of the Wagner Act—period.

There is only one bill before Congress that will do exactly that—the short, sweet measure introduced by Rep. Marcantonio of New York.

★

MORAN'S "no strings" statement should mean a renewed drive by progressives in the New Jersey labor movement for enactment of the Marcantonio bill now.

The letter reproduced below is proof that the Taft-Hartleyites aren't confining their activities to top Washington levels. They're organizing at the grass roots—their kind of grass roots.

The workers will get nowhere fast by relying on "friendly" politicians like Rep. Rodino, the PAC-endorsed Democrat who was photographed at the Washington dinner of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce last week shaking hands in a big grin with Hartley himself.

To repeal Taft-Hartley without strings, demands for the Marcantonio Act must issue in the tens of thousands from the shops and unions of New Jersey. But fast.

Score Race-Hate Spur By Hudson Newspaper

UNION CITY. — The ugly shadow of Ku Kluxism was thrust into this city's homes last week with a sensational front-page splash in the **Hudson Dispatch** on the marriage of two young people. In an obvious attempt to stir race hatred, the Dispatche frontpaged the wedding of Shirley Irene Smith of West New York to Wardell Rutherford of Jersey City with this headline: **"West New York Girl To Wed Negro Despite Parents' Objections."**

Protests against the incitement were voiced by prominent Hudson County church and civic leaders who described it as an "anti-Negro, anti-democratic attempt to "stir race incitement."

Scheduled to present their joint statement of protest to the paper was a delegation headed by the Rev. E. S. Hardge, president of the Jersey City NAACP, the Rev. Lewis Kuester of Secaucus, the Rev. H. Allan Cooper of the Summit Avenue Methodist Church, Jersey City, and Elizabeth K. Hold, chairman of the Hudson County Progressive Party.

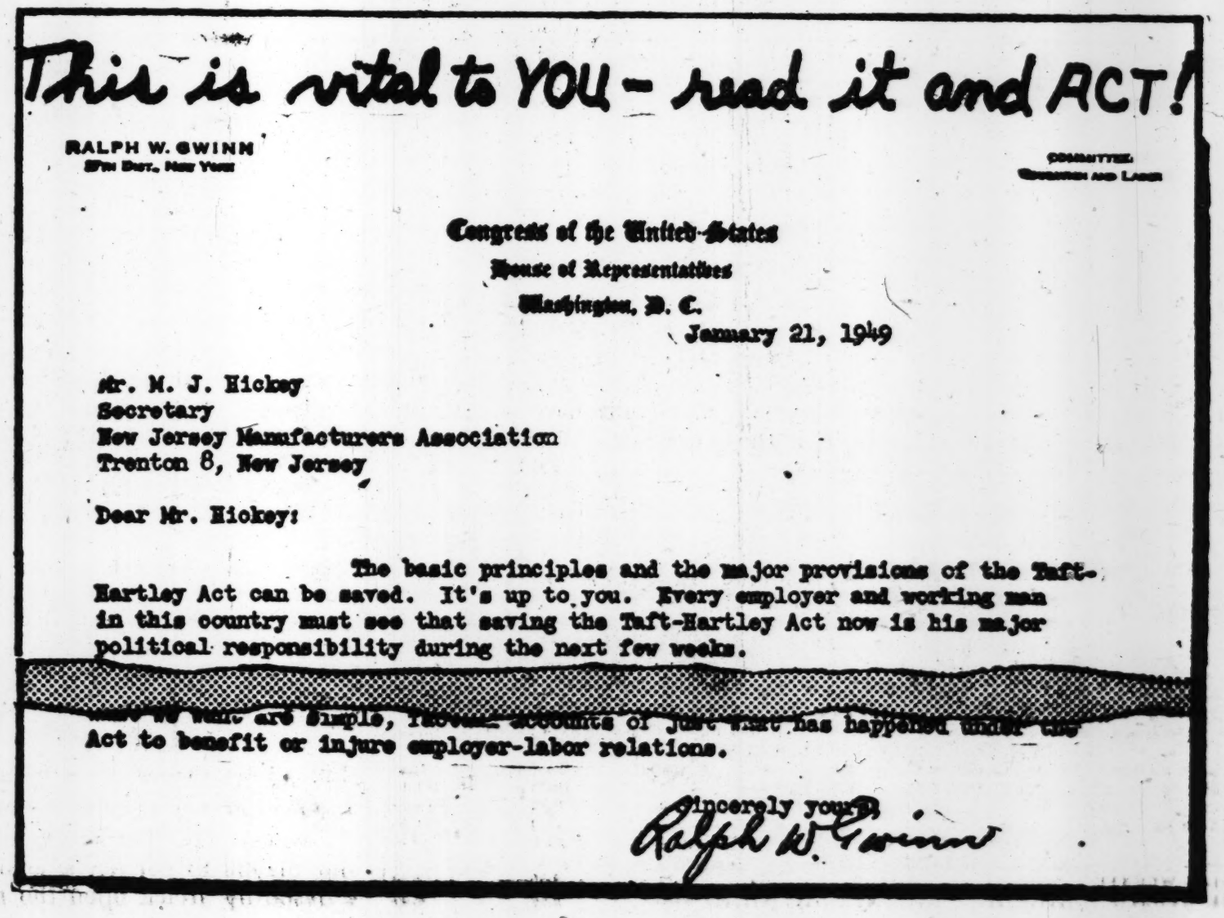
The Dispatch's story falsely ascribed to Mrs. Rutherford's mother statements she never made but early this week had still printed no retraction of its fabricated quotes. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith denied making any statement at all to Dispatch reporters.

Sinister companion-piece to the Dispatch story was an attempt by four men, describing themselves as city detectives, to stop Rutherford and his bride-to-be on the street the night before their marriage.

Under the editorship of J. W. B. Mitchell of Summit, a former southerner, the **Hudson Dispatch** has been subject to frequent criticism for its biased handling of news involving Negroes.

WANTED

INTERRACIAL COUPLE must have furnished or unfurnished apartment in order to get married. Can pay up to $60. Call (before 5:30 p.m.), MArket 3-5109. After 5:30, call BIgelow 8-9835.



This is vital to YOU - read it and ACT!

RALPH W. GWINN
Fifth Dist., New York

COMMITTEE
Veterans and Labor

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
January 21, 1949

Mr. M. J. Hickey
Secretary
New Jersey Manufacturers Association
Trenton 8, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Hickey:

The basic principles and the major provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act can be saved. It's up to you. Every employer and working man in this country must see that saving the Taft-Hartley Act now is his major political responsibility during the next few weeks.

[illegible] are simple, [illegible] accounts of just what has happened under the Act to benefit or injure employer-labor relations.

Sincerely yours,
Ralph W. Gwinn

It's Like This

By Elwood M. Dean

On Feb. 2 the **Hudson Dispatch**, a Union City daily (which last June editorially characterized Paul Robeson as the man who "bites the hand that feeds him"), front-paged a story headlined, **"West New York Girl to Wed Negro Despite Parents Objections."**

Shirley Smith and Wardell Rutherford have since become husband and wife. Good for them! I talked with them a few days ago. I am convinced their decision was based upon the serious realization that their individual contributions to society would be enhanced by binding themselves together in wedlock. They furthermore decided that their mutual love would overcome the normal rigors of married life under capitalism and even withstand the pressures, intimidations, and terror that the rulers of this rotten capitalist system level against people who insist upon smashing Jimcrow in practice.



ELWOOD M. DEAN

★

MISCEGENATION (that's the fancy technical term for intermarriage) is as old as associations between peoples of differing cultural and physical make-ups. Despite the hue and cry of race-baiters in the United States, **the custom of inter-marriage is time honored.** That's what accounts for the variety of complexions among Negroes.

The practice had its earliest widespread expression in this country through the efforts of white male slaveholders to increase their human holdings. Offspring of such parentage were slaves. Miscegenation was forced upon Negro slave women by their masters.

The **Hudson Dispatch** makes news of Shirley Smith and Wardell Rutherford in order to incite prejudiced elements to intimidation and violence. The editors of the paper are afraid openly to state their racist theories. They make their position clear, however, by implication. They champion what they call the "parents' objections." It's the strongest argument these Negro-haters dare to present. And it's a mighty weak argument. People like them become frantic when they see an open challenge.

THE DISPATCH feigns fear for the life of Rutherford's mother-in-law. "The girl's mother has been seriously ill after an attack of rheumatic fever which affected her heart, and it was feared last night that the shock of her daughter's action might prove fatal." Well!

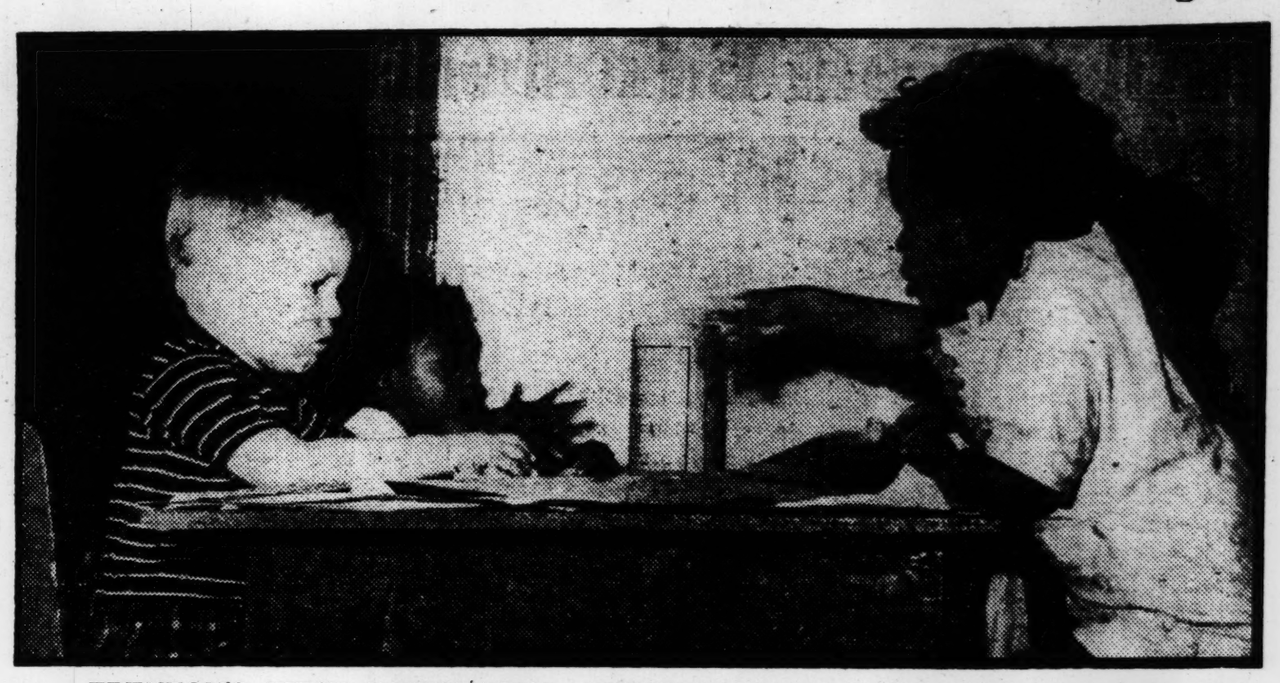
I sincerely hope that the mother will recognize her daughter's inalienable right to choose her own husband. That will eliminate any shock. The greatest shock of all to Mrs. Smith must have been the sensational and vicious story on the **Hudson Dispatch's** front page.

As for me, I can see the basic problem in only one light. The "shock" of Jimcrow has proven fatal to hundreds of thousands of Negroes through lynch violence!

Any "fatality" in this case must be to Jimcrowism in its million expressions.

Progressive people, Negro and white, must champion the right of these young people to make their own decisions. Any other position can only serve further to eat away at the moral fibre of our country.

Theories of Negro equality and women's rights are only of value when they are expressed in practice.



TRENTON'S FIRST INTERRACIAL NURSERY, which opened last fall, has forced officials to back down on the Jimcrow policy which had barred Negro children from the city's nurseries. The new nursery, sparked by the efforts of the Rev. A. E. Martin of the Asbury Methodist Church, disproved the authorities' alibi that "it can't work." It's working fine, thank you, and as a result the city has admitted the first Negro child ever to enter the Trenton Day Nursery. Small fry shown are (l. to r.) front, "Zeke" Milliken and Blair Turner; rear, Gail Turner and (kind of hidden) Pete Salwen.

Shipworkers Stage Sitdown Against UCC Claim Delays

Rumblings against New Jersey's "let-em-eat-cake" unemployment compensation setup broke into the open last week in demonstrations and protests throughout the state. More than 100 shipworkers, members of the independent Shipbuilders Union, staged a one-hour sitdown in Camden's USS offices after marching a mile down Broadway with protest placards and banners.

In Newark, **UE News**, organ of scores of thousands of New Jersey CIO radio, electrical and machine workers, launched an all-out campaign against low benefits and intolerably long waits for unemployment insurance to begin.

The New Jersey Progressive Party, in a statewide legislative conference in Trenton, called for benefit increases to $35 weekly and a cleanup of the state agency headed by former Gov. Harold Hoffman.

Even the reactionary **Jersey Journal** featured letters from unemployed Hudson County residents protesting the UCC's "heartless" indifference to the needs of jobless workers.

THE SHIPOWNERS' action, followed by a delegation to Gov. Driscoll in Trenton, drew a promise from the governor for "immediate action" to look into the Camden situation. But other than calling in former Gov. Hoffman and attacking federal cuts in appropriations for social services, Driscoll:

- Kept mum on the widespread demand for increasing benefits to $35.
- Ducked out of proposals for emergency state appropriations to restore 500 UCC office workers lopped from New Jersey's service by federal cuts.
- Said nothing about eliminating workers' wage deductions that have helped swell the state's unemployment compensation fund to a record high.

'No 5 & 10 Stuff'

(Continued from Page 2)

crease like we accepted in the past.

The people in Edison's are 100 percent behind the union and showed it in a very well attended shop meeting last Tuesday. The union also had a meeting of the E Mark Battery division where 60 out of the 70 workers there turned out.

I understand they decided to send out postcards to let the company know they mean business. I think that is a good idea and I know the people in my division will also turn out to let Edison know we really want a wage increase, and will not settle for a penny less than the union demands.

—AN EDISON OLDTIMER.

N.J. WORKER DRIVE HEADS FOR HOMESTRETCH

New Jersey Worker Brigaders, fresh from their record achievement of 188 subscriptions in one week, this week were driving for the 200 subs needed to complete their whirlwind campaign.

Bulk of the new subs were expected to be garnered in all-county mobilizations over the Lincoln's Birthday weekend.

The sub drive, hitting for 2,000 by Feb. 1, will peg Worker circulation in New Jersey at 4,800, with rises in bundle orders aiming for a total circulation of 6,000 by April 1.

Pacing the campaign are Bergen County, over the top with 45 more than its goal of 105; Farm, with 22 more than its goal of 147, and Union, nine over its 105-sub target.

Standings of other counties, announced by New Jersey Worker circulation manager Gay Padula, are:

Essex, 536 subs reported, with 99 to go by Feb. 15; Mercer, 132, with 49 to go; Hudson, 157, with 18 to go; Passaic, 129, with 55 more to go; Middlesex, 72, with 16 due; Camden, 296, with 72 more needed by Feb. 15.

THE BIENICK STORY: PEOPLE, PEOPLE, PEOPLE

By Lawrence Mahan

New Jersey's champion subgetter, Bill Bienick of Newark, has a simple success-formula—and it's no secret, either.

He gets a lot of subs by talking to a lot of people.

Bill really means a LOT. During the election campaign, for example, he spoke to 100 families every weekend. Bill told these folks about progressive politics—and he never forgot to arrange an introduction to The Worker, and to sell it just as often as he visited.



BILL BIENICK hit Salerno on D-Day plus 10 as a 5th Army sergeant. Now, as New Jersey's ace Worker builder, he's hitting the home-front beachheads in the battle to save American democracy.

When the subscription drive started, Bill kept right on talking—only he asked his regular readers to "let the mailman bring the paper every Sunday, so I can get it to some new readers."

Pretty soon Bill had 42 new subs to the paper—30 of them since Jan. 1.

Bill makes friends with people. When one reader recently gave Bill the names of three acquaintances "who might like to read that kind of a fighting paper," he didn't wait. He saw the three—and got three new subs.

Bill Bienick does everything on a big scale. Last week he distributed 300 copies of the Penny Extra supplement on the trial of the 12. Now he's going back to the people who got the supplement—this time to SELL The Worker.

Bill belongs to the Clinton Hill Club. But there are hundreds of potential Bills in our Party. Like him, we have to go to the people—lots of people—every week—with the truth our paper has to tell.

Jersey Progressives Launch Drive for Higher UCC Benefits

TRENTON.—Increased aid for New Jersey's unemployed workers was termed the state's No. 1 legislative need here last weekend at the Progressive Party legislative conference.

Scoring the six to 23-week wait for unemployment benefits, the delegates said the party will drive this year for increasing benefits from $22 to $35 with $5 for each dependent up to three.

The conference also called for revision of the state's tax structure to include levies on corporate incomes and on individual incomes above $5000.

★

OTHER CONVENTION panel decisions were:

- Civil rights: Full support of the Freeman Bill, to penalize discrimination in schools, factories, stores and other public places; and establishment of juries without bias as to race, creed, ser or economic status.
- Labor's rights: Repeal the Driscoll-Proctor anti-strike law and establish a $1-an-hour state minimum wage.
- Cost of living: Continue rent control; set up a state milk commission to set retail price ceilings as on any other public utility; reduce interest rates on small loans.

NAM, LABOR DEP'T CAUGHT WITH THEIR PLANTS DOWN

CAMDEN.—Industry representatives and state labor department agents got caught with their plants down last week in attempts to cover up mounting unemployment in this industrial area. Within three days, conflicting "surveys" by the state agency and the South Jersey Manufacturers Association first admitted, then denied, and finally levelled off with the statement that while layoffs have reached new postwar peaks there are "signs" of re-employment in unnamed plants.

William H. Radebaugh, executive director of the South Jersey Manufacturers Association, admitted unemployment has risen but rejoiced in the opinion that the situation is "normal."

"The layoffs experienced in South Jersey are only the normal ones of pre-war years." Radebaugh said. "People lose sight of that fact because of the increased employment of the war years."

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IMPLICIT in the NAM executive's view is that only a war can provide full employment under capitalism.

In the face of block-long lines at Unemployment Compensation Commission offices, however, the state department of labor came up with the whopper that employment is "rising" in the Camden area.

"Industrial and employment prospects for the first half of 1949 are favorable," the department's survey declared.

Benjamin Maiatico, district representative of the South Jersey CIO Council, tagged the labor department claim as "a complete misstatement of fact."

"Unemployment here is reaching a critical stage," Maiatico said. "There have been mass layoffs at Campbell Soup Co. during the past four months, RCA is following the same pattern and New York Shipyard is contemplating even more layoffs. The leather industry has also been hard hit and the textile industry is laying off now."

PITCHING POINTERS FROM ONE WHO KNOWS



SOME FUTURE GIANTS lend an eager ear to farm director Carl Hubbell (fourth from left as if you didn't know!) as he hands out valuable pitching advice at the club's baseball school in Sanford, Florida. Of the 335 kids who flocked for tryouts, 125 have pitching ambitions. Well, they're getting it from one of the greatest lefthanders baseball ever produced, old longpants himself.

Slykhuis May Wind Up Top Visiting Trackster

Not one of the visiting Swedes, but a dashing Dutchman named Willy Slykhuis today bids fair to become the foreign sensation of the track season. He's already done quite well for himself in a mere month on these shores. He has run the mile four times, finishing second thrice and first once. And now comes the Baxter mile, which Saturday features the New York A. C. games, and Whirling Willy finds himself in the favorite's role. The Baxter, incidentally, has never been won by a visitor.

In the pre-season plaudits, Willy hardly came in for a mention. All of the talk centered around the invading Swedes, such as Ingvar Bengtsson.

But in the Wanamaker Mile at New York, when the real showdown came, it was Slykhuis who was at the tape with Wisconsin's brilliant Don Gehrmann. True, Gehrmann won the race, but the Dutchman was so close behind that both were timed exactly the same—4:09.5, the fastest of the current indoor season.

Last week, without the need to contend with Gehrmann, Slykhuis easily won the Hunter Mile at Boston in 4:12.4.

Bengtsson will be Slykhuis' chief opposition Saturday, but the unfortunate Swede holds little hopes for victory. The same toothache which mad him a trotting last in the Wanamaker Mile plagues him this week. Actually, the teeth are no longer there. But the penicillin used by the dentist still slows Bengtsson down, and most track authorities insist he'll be far from peak shape for at least three more weeks.

Ehrik Ahlden, Bengtsson's teammate from Sweden, is favored to win the two-mile, however, especially since Belgium's Gaston Rieff pulled out of the race because of foot blisters he suffered at Boston.

Rieff lost a shoe during the two-mile at Boston and ran the last 350 yards without it. He decided to pull out of the meet this week in order to be in shape for his main goal, the National AAU three-mile championship.

As for our own tracksters, the most consistent American winner is once again the great Harrison Dillard. The former Baldwin Wallace ace is skimming the hurdles in his old unbeatable combination of beautiful symmetry going over and deadly sprint kick. He has chosen to return to his specialty despite his sprint victory in the Olympics.

Tribe's Ruel Rates As Player's Ace

Harold (Muddy) Ruel, who has held various jobs in baseball during the past 34 years, has a new one that promises to be easier than all the rest. Muddy, one of the diamond's most popular figures, is assistant farm director for the champion Cleveland Indians.

"It's a longer title than my last job," said the 53-year-old Ruel, "but that's about all."

Ruel was bullpen coach for the Indians last season and prior to that managed the St. Louis Browns. His previous job included an executive post in Commissioner A. B. Chandler's office, coach of the Chicago White Sox and 17 seasons as catcher for the Yankees, Red Sox, Senators, Tigers, Browns and White Sox.

His new job will take him to Marianna, Fla., next month, where he and farm director Hank Greenberg will supervise several hundred players in the Indians' minor league organization.

"My new job promises to be interesting. I like the idea of working with young players and helping them climb the ladder."

Ruel, as modest as he is efficient, passes over his 1948 job lightly but Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau doesn't.

"I won't say where we'll finish in 1949," said Boudreau, "but I will say that without Ruel and McKechnie we would not have won the pennant and the world championship in 1948."

WITH A MAXIMUM of hard work and a minimum of publicity, the soft-spoken Ruel lent considerable help to such pitching prominents as Gene Bearden, Steve Gromex, Bob Lemon, Satchel Paige and Sam Zoldak. He even helped remedy a fielding flaw which threatened to keep third baseman Al Rosen in the minors indefinitely.

When Ruel is confronted with this evidence, he brushes it off.

"All are fine ballplayers who benefited from instruction," he said. "They deserve the credit."



Al Rosen



Sam Zoldak

During his 34 years in baseball, Ruel has been cited for only one "fault"—gentility.

"Muddy was too nice for his own good," said a Brownie player after Ruel was released.

"I don't see any point in being gruff," Muddy maintains. "I think you can get more out of a ballplayer if you treat him like a human being than if you treat him like a work horse."

Rickey Calls Pro Grid War Foolish

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 9 (UP).—Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, today described as "silly" the cold war between the National Football League and the All-America Conference.

"It is so foolish and so strange," Rickey said during a press interview on the gloomy professional football picture. "There should be two leagues," he added.

In This Corner...

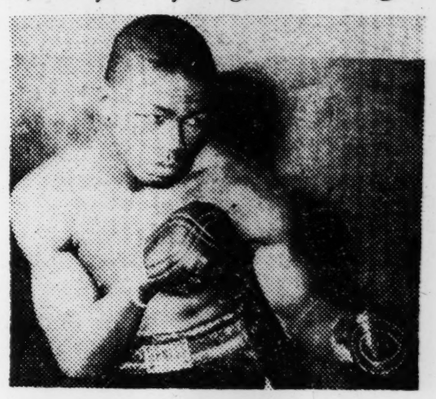


By Bill Mardo

MORGAN'S FIVE TOP LIGHTWEIGHTS

OUR BULL SESSIONS with 'Dumb' Dan Morgan are evidently well worth the space. Mailbag sentiment says so. Truth is, a scribe gets as many kicks sitting down and collecting Daniel's dope as the reader does scanning the Morgan lines of type. About time, then, to spread the joy with 'Worker' devotees. To date, all our Morgan columns have run in the Daily Worker only. (So, if you discover the old boy is worth listening to, well, just added reason to make your Sunday reading habits a Daily one, hm?)

Recently acquired readers may need some briefing. Morgan is boxing's most famous octegenarian, 73 years young, former fight manager of three world's champions, owner of a delightful wit, and more worthy of the label "expert" than most men who've seen half of what Morgan's seen in the ring and who pretend to know exactly twice as much.



IKE WILLIAMS

Of late, Dan's pre-fite quotes have become the rage of metropolitan sports pages. The explanation is simple. Dan's on a real tear. He touted Jersey Joe Walcott before the first Louis fight, picked Zale over Graziano in that third brawl, and selected Sandy Saddler to take Willie Pep's title last October. All of them were heavy underdogs. Most recently Morgan came by way of a new gold wristwatch when the New York Boxing Writers honored him for "long and meritorious service in the cause of boxing."

On that dais with Dan the night he was honored also sat Ike Williams, lightweight champion and the scribes' choice for "Fighter Of the Year." In future, 'Worker' columns we'll let the impish side of Morgan take over. For the nonce, his pearls of wisdom deal with the aforementioned Williams, whom Dan'l esteems so highly. Sitting up at 20th Century Sporting Club, Morgan paid Trenton Ike the supreme compliment by ranking him among the five greatest lightweights he ever saw. And remember, Dan's been seeing things fistic since before the turn of the century.

IKE'S IN GOOD COMPANY

"IKE WILLIAMS is as great as any lightweight that ever lived," Morgan began. **"I won't call him THE single greatest—but he's as good as the four best I ever watched."**

Morgan's five supreme lightweights include **Williams, Joe Gans, Benny Leonard, Kid Lavigne** and **Frank Erne.** Champions all. Lavigne flattened Dick Burge at London in 1896 to cop the 135-pound title. Erne took it from him in a 20-round decision at Buffalo in 1899. Gans belted out Erne in one round at Fort Erie, Canada, in 1902. The breathtaking Leonard came along much later, in 1917, to assume the throne from Freddie Welsh, etherizing him in nine at New York's Manhattan Casino. Not caring to predict what the future holds for the modern mister Williams, let us note that thus far Leonard is the only lightweight champion to retire in possession of his title.

NOW BACK to Morgan's peep-hole analysis of each in his All-Star lightweight parade:

"Joe Gans fought flatfooted, could hit inside a lead or over it. He countered and feinted beautifully. And Gans was always set to punch.

"Williams is as tall as Gans was, rips short punches to the body, blocks well, and crosses rights with plenty of effect. Ike is very strong and game. There's no lightweight living who can lick him. He has everything."

How does Morgan compare them as punchers?

"Gans was a shorter hitter than Ike, and he picked his spots better. Joe would often wait round after round for one punch. He didn't throw as many as Ike does, but he was more accurate. Williams will punch more often, throwing a lot to the body and then switching his attack upstairs. For comparative power, however, I'd say Gans and Williams hit equally hard.

"Kid Lavigne was a short-armed rusher. He'd come tearing in, smother a guy, and then belt him with those quick clubbing short punches.

"Frank Erne, who beat the Kid, was a beautiful boxer, could make all the moves and knew his way around the ring like a charm. Erne was what I'd call a punishing puncher.

"Benny Leonard would move in and out. Step in, hit you, and step back again before you could counter. The Leonard of 1917 was magnificent. That year he kayoed the great featherweight Johnny Kilbane, flattened Freddie Welsh for the lightweight title, and knocked out seven of the other best lightweights around."

ANY NAYS IN THE HOUSE?

MORGAN LEANED BACK in his well-worn chair at 20th's publicity office. **"You know, people are always asking me about Gans and Leonard."** The ring's boldest prognosticator chuckled. **"That one I'd never pick. Gans against Leonard? Even up."**

Any oldtimers care to argue about that? Or about Morgan's list of the all time lightweight greats? Send it along and this space is yours. If it's real provocative, we'll get Morgan back in here to debate it out. A very rare privilege, we'll have you know.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1949 SECTION 2



HENRY WINSTON



EUGENE DENNIS



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Jimcrow Brought to Bay

The indicted Communist leaders have become the indictors of the Jimcrow system. Their symbolic example of Negro-white unity points the finger of accusation at this pillar of lynch-oppression and the billionaires' threat to all Americans.

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE BLACK-ROBED judge looks down upon them from his exalted bench and by now he has memorized their faces. You can see him peering at them furtively through his glasses, fixing their faces in his memory, as well he might. The Communists sit before him in a great arc that stretches across the courtroom. His practical lawyer's mind tells him he is sitting in judgment upon them, but in a greater sense they are trying him. As the trial unwinds the world is learning that. It shall learn more.

Judge Medina has by this time singled out the two darker faces within that arc, those of Benjamin J. Davis and Henry Winston, two foremost leaders of America's fifteen million Negroes. Between them, he has from the outset recognized greying, blue-eyed Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party. This trio of young men in their prime express the essence of the Communist movement in America: here is the symbol of black-white unity without which the word progress is meaningless in our time and in our land.

I can imagine the sensations the judge experiences as he encounters this trio, morning after morning, day after day, and I daresay he catches many uneasy glimpses of their power. Copperhead breasts felt the same tangle of emotions when Frederick Douglass and John Brown confronted them.

What is the power these men represent? They are young, in their late thirties or early forties; they are poor, not one could afford a room in the silk-stocking 17th District where the judge lives. Yet they are powerful, for wrapped in them, embodied in their experience, shining through their eyes, is the aspiration of America's poor, the workingmen, Negro and white.

Doubtless the judge has memorized their records handed him by the investigating authorities. But every man reads a dossier with his own eyes. The word "criminal" to one means "honorable" to another. The poor of ancient Judae called a certain carpenter "The Son of Man"; the Pharisees called him "traitor."

Yes, by now, Judge Medina knows Davis, Winston, Dennis. He has learned that Dennis, white, confronted the champions of whites upremacy in the Un-American Committee and swept their Hitler lie into their teeth. By now Medina knows that the Bourbon judge of the Federal Court of Appeals, Bennett Champ Clark, poured vials of slave-owner wrath upon Dennis' head. For the Communist challenged the entir Jimcrow setup of the South which sent to Congress that political caveman, John Rankin, by robbing Mississippi Negroes and impoverished whites of their franchise.

"We can say only," Judge Clark ruled to give Dennis a maximum prison sentence, "that the contentions of appellant in this regard are sheer nonsense." Nonsense.

Yes, I heard them say that about Dennis and his party in the Scottsboro case a generation ago. Almost twenty years back the Communists exploded the fable of equal justice in the Scottsboro case with their contention that Negroes cannot be tried fairly in courts over which the South's Bourbons reign.

When millions, and I mean millions, marched in all lands of the earth, vowing agreement with the Communists, even the Supreme Court of this land opened its ears. And the nine innocent Negro boys were saved from death.

Dennis, speaking for his party, said more. More, that makes solid sense to the sweated whites in Dixie and the laboring men of the North, black and white. "Until you break the hold of Jimcrow in the South," Dennis said in effect," it will shackle you with a Congress that will grind out laws to chain labor as well as the Negro people. Year after year Congresses will give you Taft-Hartley laws or their equivalents; for the slave-minded southern bloc, allied with gilt-edged Democrats and Wall Street Republicans, will hamstring every conceivable piece of legislation that ad-

(*Continued on Magazine Page 11*)

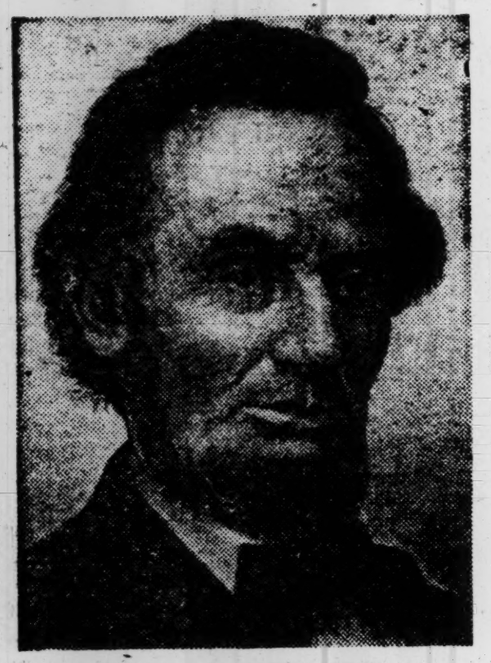
Negro History Week

Negro History Week—an annual event extending from Feb. 6 through Feb. 13—is officially observed throughout the United States to focus attention on the contributions of the Negro people to the building of America. Observances usually include celebrations of the birthdays of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln.

The Worker's Negro History Week edition adds to the traditional treatment of this theme, however, by emphasizing the revolutionary traditions of the Negro people.

Karl Marx said almost a century ago that "labor in a white skin cannot be free while labor in a black skin is branded." It is in this light that white workers and progressives of America should study the contents of this issue.

Some of the Great Who Figure in Negro History Week



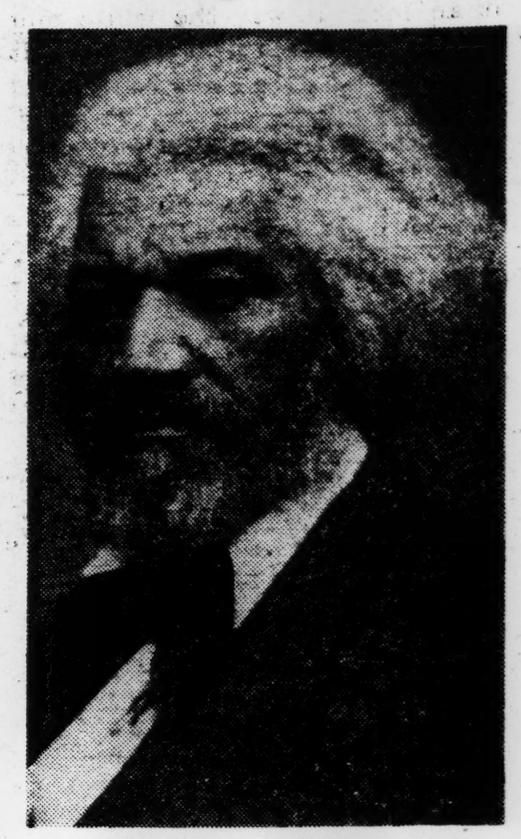
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, commander-in-chief of the Northern Armies during the Civil War; author of the Emancipation Declaration ending Negro slavery in America. This picture is based on the original Brady photograph made in 1864.



SOJOURNER TRUTH, the daughter of native Africans who were brought to New York as slaves. Her master, John Dumont failed his word to free her and she escaped slavery. She toured the country preaching freedom for her people "in the Lord's name."



HARRIET TUBMAN escaped from slavery in 1849. She made 19 known trips to the South while a fugitive and aided more than 300 slaves to escape by way of the Underground Railroad. She knew and worked with the Abolitionist leaders of her time.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS, born a slave was taught to read by Mrs. Sophia Auld at whose house he was a servant. Inspired to free his people, he ran away, became one of the most brilliant of the well-educated people of his time.

Carver and Michurin--Two Who Pioneered for Science

Some striking parallels in the lives and work of the two men who pushed back the horizons of agricultural science — and opened up new prospects for hundreds of millions of farmers throughout the world.

By PETER STONE

THE GREAT Negro chemist, Dr. George Washington Carver, never knew the brilliant Russian horticulturist, Ivan Michurin. Yet both spoke a similar language through the medium of their sciences.

Michurin's motto was: "We can expect no favors from nature, our job is to take them." He showed the scientific world that life wasn't static by producing over three hundred varieties of apples, pears, cherries, grapes and other fruits and berries. His idea was to expand the agricultural frontier of his country and improve the lot of the peasant farmers.

The Negro scientist's great aim was to "live to be the greatest good to the greatest number of my people possible." His laboratory research on the peanut turned this basic agricultural product into a factory of milk, cheese, breakfast foods, shaving lotions, soap, inks, flour, sherbet, salad oil, dyes, cosmetics, insulating materials, etc., etc. Carver saw the fallacy of a one-crop cotton economy for southern farmers.

Cotton had the natural enemy of the boll-weevil disease and the economic enemy of market speculation. His experiments demonstrated that other crops like the peanut and sweet potato were two great money-producting items for southern farmers.

But the path to research was not easy for either of these two men. Michurin was a self-taught scientist who was regarded in Czarist Russia as a crank, with distrust and suspicion, and labelled as having "dangerous thoughts." His first real recognition came with the Socialist Revolution.

The Russian horticulturist proved that under suitable conditions young hybrid seedlings can be trained to develop desired characteristics. He took the hardy plants from Siberia, Canada and various mountain regions and crossed them with delicate southern plants. The cross-breeds so obtained inherited all the hardihood of the wild plants—resistance to frost, drought and immunity to disease. On the other hand they resembled their delicate southern parents in tastiness, brightness of color, largeness of fruit and other desirable characteristics.

Michurin at first tried to acclimate the delicate southern fruits in northern areas by grafting them onto sturdy, wild trees that resisted the cold but did not yield good fruit. These early experiments were unsuccessful and the scientist turned to hybridization. His Russian Concord grapes, one of the 24 varieties of fruit he evolved, were obtained by crossing the wild Far Eastern grape with the fine southern type. This Concord type now grows exceedingly well in Central Russia.

Year by year grapes, peaches, pears and lemons continue their triumphal advance to the north. Before the outbreak of war more than 10,000,000 Michurin trees bore fruit in the Russian Federated Soviet Republic. The fruit gardens of the USSR, covering an area of more than 3,000,000 acres, produce more than twice the crop yields under the tsars.

The scientist began his life work in the city of Koslov, which has since been renamed Michurinsk by the Soviet Government. In this city has also been founded a Central Laboratory of Scientific Research, a university and technical college.

Michurinism has come to mean in the USSR that type of science which strives not only to explain nature, but to control and create new forms of plant life. This is the kind of science now put forward by Lysenko in the great genetics debate. Is it any wonder that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union supports such creative and useful science?

The early education of Dr. Carver was also in great part self-taught. His biography in **Who's Who** reads as follows: "Born of slave parents about 1864 (Diamond Grove, Mo.); in infancy lost his father, was stolen with his mother, who was never heard of again; was bought from captor for a race horse valued at $300."

This was a boy with the "green thumb" because he knew how to care for plants. Carver worked his way through high school by taking in washing "for white folks." His first attempt to enroll at college was unsuccessful when the officials saw the color of his skin. After many disappointments he was admitted to Simpson College, Iowa, which had no discriminatory bars. Here he received his bachelor and masters degrees in agricultural science, and became a member of the teaching staff in charge of greenhouse studies.

But Carver decided to go back to his people and teach them simplified laws of soil chemistry—how to fertilize the earth; how to get better crops and how to make better use of their products. He went to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and set up an experimental station. From this scientific laboratory in the fields he produced hundreds of leaflets on nature study. He not only expanded the agricultural horizons of the farmers but taught such things as "Twenty-Nine Ways to Cook Cowpeas," "The Pickling and Curing of Meat in Hot Weather," "One Hundred and Five Ways of Preparing the Peanut for Human Consumption."

The Negro scientist put his laboratory on wheels and went among the southern folks to teach them crop rotation. The waste of many industrial by-products was so abhorrent to him that he created the new science of "chemurgy" which showed the chemical possibilities of roots and fibers. From rotten sweet potatoes he created laundry bluing; from peanut shells, banana stems and pine cones came such things as wallboards. He changed wood shavings into synthetic marble and produced paper from the prolific southern pine tree.

Honors were grudgingly given to this "savior of the South." Indeed at a chemurgical conference in 1937, the scientists heard the usual speeches from such "leaders" as Gen. Wood of Sears-Roebuck, Edsel Ford (who had great farm properties). Carver tlisened to the oratory from the hallway because "some folks might object to my presence at the table." Finally, after his death in 1943, Congres established his birthplace in Missouri as a national monument.

Both men, Carver and Michurin, showed that there were limitless frontiers in agricultural science. Michurin got his real chance in the USSR with the development of socialism. It still remains the task for American science to eliminate the barriers of racial discrimination, so that new Carvers can come forward and add their contributions for the progress of mankind.



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER



IVAN MICHURIN



"Yo got to register," he said, "Where's yo slip?"

First Voter

A short story

By Barbara Myers

IT GOT dark. Someone tapped on the cabin door. Ora Gray opened it an inch. It was the white mill worker who lived next door. "Wait a minute," Ora whispered and stepped outside.

"About voting," Margaret said. "I'm sure sorry. They think we'll have to wait another year. They just cain't get a bus to take all of us. No one would rent. Wherever they tried, seemed like someone get there befo them. Yo Ma all right? Don't see no light on."

"She jest tired, tha's all." Ora thanked her, moved quietly inside and lay down beside her mother again. In her sleep the old woman made a sobbing sound.

Somewhere a cricket sang out. In the night quiet another cricket answered. People in the cabins nearby turned out their lamps, one by one.

For hours Ora lay without undressing, turning over and over what she should do. She'd thought for week but now she had to decide because the voting booth opened at six o'clock in the morning.

She went over the last thing that Thomas Carr had said to her when she'd seen him in Atlanta, when he asked this big thing of her.

Visits with him were rare. Ora could only make it to Atlanta when she got a ride down and back from the small town 90 miles away where her mother had a backyard laundry trade. Or sometimes Sundays, Thomas Carr borrowed a pickup truck.

Since Thomas Carr was back from the wars he was different. Before, he was always joking and smiling, a small town boy whose hope was to get a job as butler in a rich family. He headed straight for Atlanta and was making good money repairing carburetors in a garage.

Mrs. Gray didn't understand why being a butler wasn't good enough for him.

"All the young fellows gettin biggety," she said. "What's wrong with bein in service?"

He explained, "I do a job and get respect." But she didn't like it.

The last time Ora saw him he was in a gloomy mood.

"Ora. I want to talk serious with you."

She was tall, but he was taller. He looked into her eyes and put his hands on her shoulders.

"You always sayin how yuh wantin to be a nurse," he said. "And I aims to help yuh. Come down after Christmas and I'll git yuh in trainin school, but it'll be rough. We cain't git married till you're through."

She spoke slowly. "Sure," she said. "It's hard, though. You bein there and me here."

"You're a fine girl," he whispered. "Mighty fine."

Lying now on the bed beside her mother, Ora worried. Time was going by and she had something to do.

• • •

GENTLY she turned back the covers on her side of the bed, lowered herself to the floor and, in the pitch blackness, made her way to the mantle where her dead father's picture stood. She felt along the edge until her fingers touched the family Bible. She picked it up. Her mother sure would be against this. All her life her mother had warned: "Keep out of their ways. Act real pleasant no matter whut they say. Never do nothin and maybe they'll leave you be.' '

Ora felt along the wall. All she needed now was a coat which she plucked from a nail. She eased the front door open, pulling it closed behind her.

The voting always took place on the farm of Mr. Williamson, the tax assessor, miles out in the country at the end of a narrow dirt road. Just last Saturday she and Thomas Carr had walked along that road, their arms around one another. Anyone walking it could easily be seen above the low cotton plants which lined it. Daytimes only the faded, leaning shacks of the croppers interrupted the steady march of the cotton, as far as you could see.

Now it was night, a black one without a moon, a bitter chill in the air and still Ora turned off into the fields. She felt her way, trying to keep even with the road. From time to time she dropped to her knees as a startled bird rose ahead of her squeaking with alarm.

She went back in her mind to the evening with Thomas Carr.

"You say you wanna be a nurse. We cain't git married till you're through."

That meant another two to three years to wait. What if he changed his mind or met a girl he liked more. If he changed his mind now could she live? He treated her as if she were a child, but she was 18.

So when he said it was a big thing he was going to ask, no wonder she'd felt so afraid of what it was. It must have shown on her face.

Thomas Carr had talked a great deal, for him.

"Where do yuh git?" he said. "If'n we save and go to school and learn somethin, where we gonna git good jobs? Waitin on table, cookin, scrubbin—we kin do. Taking care of they kids, we's good for. Or garbage collectin. Cotton choppin. Sweep de floor. An keep yo mouth shut. When yuh got a buck to spend, Jimcrow everything. Jimcrow stores, Jimcrow trains, Jimcrow movies. Jimcrow! But when trouble comes alon gan they needs yuh then you're big stuff. And what do yuh git? Same kine of jobs. Dig holes in de groun—not good enough for de engineers. Shovel dirt for the Air Corps—not good enough to fly. Load ammo. Not good enough to sight and pull the trigger.

"Keep yo mouth shut and scrub floors. Lift you head and git a smack in de face. I don't blame our ole folks when they's scared but we's young. What's de use keep yo mouth shut?"

"Thomas Carr! What you talkin about? What you gonna do?"

He went on, "So I was good enough to vote with de guns slammin right and lef' and I swore to Gawd I'd keep it up, back home. An that's what I'm askin yuh. I want yuh to vote. I want yuh to want to vote. No mo' poll tax in Georgia. No excuse for us. Margaret say a big bunch goin together. They takin them in a bus together."

"Ma won't like it," she whispered.

Thomes stopped under a tree and put his hand under her chin.

"Ora," he said quietly. "I wants a woman, not a child."

Ora was silent. His words bit deep. He was talking truth.

So when Margaret asked her to come along with the bunch from the mill, Ora said yes.

About a dozen of them, young fellows and girls, some colored but mostly white, had gone to the schoolhouse a month ago in a body, to register. Word got around fast, because, as they filed out, a small knot of white men were hanging around watching. Nothing was said, but one of the men spat a filthy stream of tobacco juice across Ora's feet. Margaret quickly touched her elbow and Ora didn't jump or even look back. But Ora had studied about it ever since, feeling scared.

When she got home that day, she went inside the cabin and looked at the picture of her father with its ring of fresh green branches.

They say little children don't remember. She remembered him. Over six feet with dark skin and a straight, proud, high nose. He always had time for her. He used to say, "Ora, learn to read an write. You gonna be a trained nurse." And he would fit his fingers around a pencil and guide them in the letters of her name.

Now in the dark, feeling her way down a furrow of cotton, Ora thought of him.

"You ain't gonna be no old cropper's wife, nossuh," he'd say. "You gotta stand up for what you want. And you're gonna."

• • •

ORA plodded on. The mist lay thickly around her feet. The earth clods smelled wet. She felt empty and weak.

"Pa," she thought. "It's cold, Pa."

Hour after hour Ora planted one foot in front of the other for the furrow she couldn't see, fording occasional ditches, climbing over the fences which divided the farms. As she went the Bible under her and grew heavier.

It was a white woman who had made it all clear to Ora, the afternoon before.

Ora and her mother were working out back when the knock came at the door. Ora laid aside the wooden pole and heaved a few more logs under the steaming cauldron of clothes, then she stepped around the hampers of dirty linen and ducked under the lines of clean sheets which were whipping back and forth in the sunlight.

Wiping her hands on her coverall, Ora opened the front door on Mrs. William Blodgett.

"Mr. Blodgett needs his shirts right away," she said.

Mrs. Gray dusted off a chair in the neat darkened cabin but Mrs. Blodgett picked her way across the littered backyard instead, and peered into the vat of clothes.

Before Ora could get there, it happened. The water boiled over with a sizzle, a sheet slithered after and, as Ora furiously dived for it with a pole, Mrs. Blodgett's shoes were drenched with hot, soapy water.

Ora's mother came running out of the house terrified, her pressing cloth held over her mouth.

Ora crouched, trying to mop up the damage with her apron.

Mrs. Blodgett raised her pocketbook and smacked Ora across the face with it. Then she pulled on her white gloves, grabbed a finished shirt and left.

Mrs. Gray doubled up on the broken back steps, the tears streaming through her worn hands.

It was bad, but worse things had happened to almost everyone they knew and no one could do a thing about it.

Ora helped her mother into the house, lifting her under the covers, stroking her face and hands until she grew quiet and slept.

But now Ora Gray was wide awake, fumbling her way down the rows of cotton in the black of night, with at least three more miles to go, out toward the voting place.

There was a slight noise on the road. Was it a cough?

Ora threw herself full length in the dirt. There was a scratch and flare of a match. Three men were sitting on the running board of a car. Mr. Horace Rollins from the hardware store. Was one Mr. Blodgett?

The match went out, A pipe glowed. A man rose and walked up and down, stamping his feet. He groaned.

"Sure is freezin out here. Won't have no trouble with the niggers in the mawnin. No guts. If you could just tell about that white trash from the mill, though. Wish I was home in bed."

Ora's throat became dry, bone dry. Her face was pressed into the harsh stubble. The crickets were like a high dry screaming. Colored folks should keep out of the way of white folks. Supposing it got her mother in trouble? If she turned around real slow and crawled home, no one would ever know. Go home. Say nothing to nobody. Margaret wouldn't blame her. But Thomas—Thomas Carr! What could she say to him? "I tried." I tried? He believed there was going to be a bus load, he didn't figure she'd go alone like this. But what would he think?

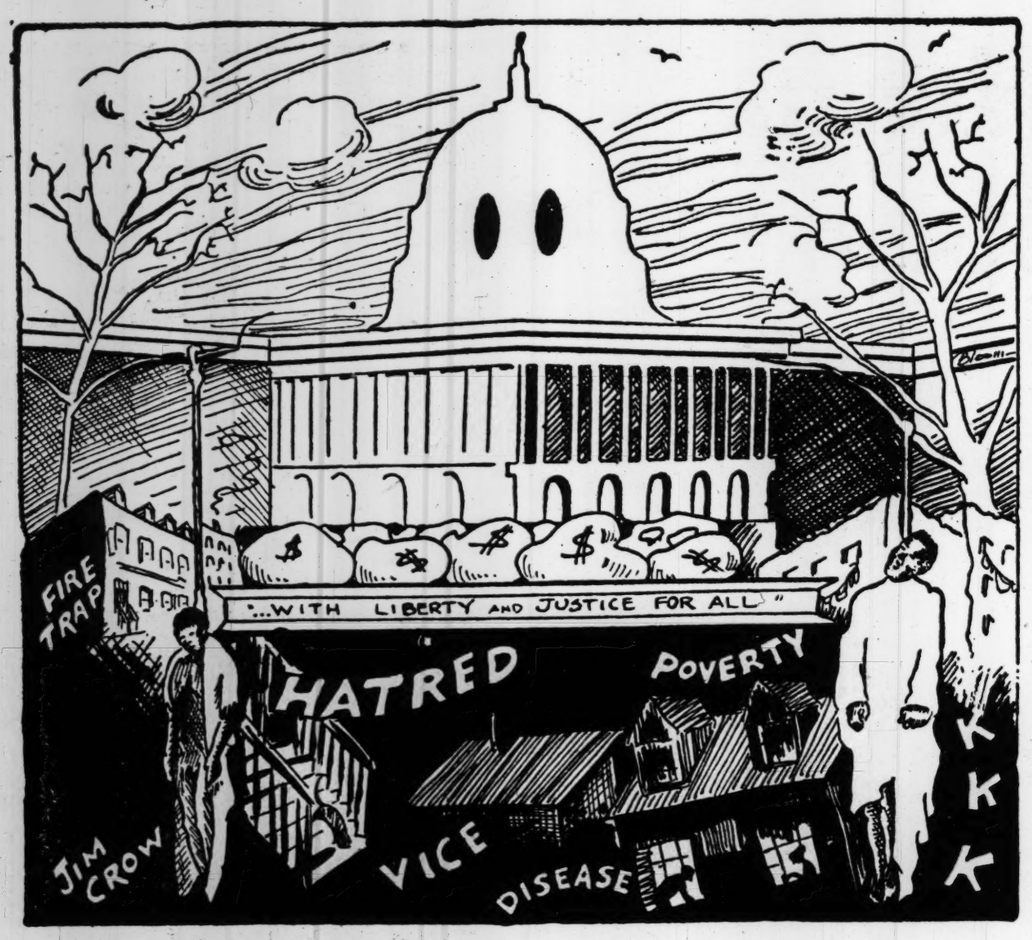
Silently she brushed the bits of straw and dirt from her face and neck and wriggled onward in the direction of the voting place, a few inches at a time. What seemed like miles further she struck a fence with her hand, hard. Slowly she dragged herself under the fence. Then she rose to her feet and shuffled slowly on.

Ora Gray was praying, praying that the Williamsons wouldn't have a dog.

It was still dark when she reached the place. No dog. She guessed the outbuilding with the open door, a table standing on edge in front of it, was the right one. She crept to a group of bushes alongside the door and edged herself slowly under them, pulling her feet up under her coat, trying to rub some feeling back into her icy legs, blowing on her stiff fingers.

(Continued on Magazine Page 16)





Congress Winks at Capital Jimcrow

By MEL FISKE

A BOMB-LIKE report that ripped into the rotten foundations of segregation against 300,000 Negro residents of the nation's capital several weeks ago hasn't been felt yet by the House and Senate committees which run the city.

Committee members are carefully skirting around the gaping wounds opened by 87 prominent Americans whose report on Segregation in Washington last December blasted the United States Government for upholding the system of segregation against the city's Negro population.

Loaded down with white supremacists, the two committees controlling the city are not even considering a study of the report, much less any action on it. Nor are they contemplating a study of the four recommendations made by the President's Civil Rights Committee earlier last year.

Put on the spot by this committee side-stepping is President Truman and the Democratic Party. The chairman of the party is Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D-RI), who is also chairman of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, a post that makes him Mayor of the city. Heading up the House Committee is Rep. John L. McMillan (D-SC).

Big Business Bared As Father of Jimcrow

Aides in both their committees say they have no knowledge of the report and its contents. But both committee chairmen have been around Washington long enough to know about the vicious Jimcrow system that hits every Negro resident and every Negro visitor.

The report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital reveals that this system is fostered deliberately by the Washington Board of Trade and big business interests as a matter of good business policy.

"This segregation of the Negro is planned as a matter of good business," the committee charged. "It is not the poor whites who set the pattern, but men of acknowledged culture and refinement, the leaders of the community. "Allied against the Negro in this doubtful enterprise, in spite of contrary ideals and professions, is the full majesty of the United States government," the committee emphasized.

Responsibility for maintaining the Negro people in bondage is the government's, the committee said. "It is responsible because it, and it alone, has the power to break the chains that bar a quarter of a million Negroes in Washington from their equal rights as Americans," the committee charged.

"Worse, the government has helped to make the chains. Its District Courts have been used, unconstitutionally as it now appears, to force colored people into ghettos. Its lending, housing and planning agencies have been drawn into the general undertaking. Its District Commissioners, appointed by the President, and its various other officers, have helped maintain the color bar in municipal agencies, schools, hospitals and recreational facilities," the committee enumerated.

Whites Also Suffer Because of Jimcrow

The system of segregation imposed on the Negro people in the nation's capital stretches across the nation in a shameful pattern, the committee implied.

Hand in hand with the denial of basic American rights to the Negro people of the city has been the removal of basic rights from the white people of the city. Both white and Negro people cannot vote for their own city officials. They haven't any voice in the city government. They cannot vote in national elections. They are taxed without representation.

After the Civil War, popular and democratic home rule was established. After 1874, to prevent the Negro people from becoming equal citizens, home rule was abolished. After that the white supremacists began to capture the city.

Early-day Bilbos like Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia, Ben "Pitchfork" Tillman of South Carolina and James Vardaman of Mississippi led and incited mass meetings in 1912 against Negroes in the city.

And the late Sen. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi, when he became chairman of the Senate District Committee in 1944, announced: "I wanted this position so I could keep Washington a segregated city."

This segregation has placed the Negro people in virtual slavery. They are "asigned by color to poverty." They live in ghettos, in sickness and trouble.

Thirty percent of the city's population, the Negro people make up 70 percent of its slum residents. Nearly 70 percent of those who die of tuberculosis are Negroes. Negro babies are twice as likely to die as white babies. The statistics mount up to become a carbon-copy of life in Mississippi.

The problem of segregation in the nation's capital is not the problem of the people of Washington alone. The government-sponsored Jimcrow system emanates from the capital city to enclose the nation. An attack on the system must come from the entire nation.

Soviet Kids and a White Supremacist

By SERGEI KOURNAKOFF

MOSCOW

THEY were giving "Snowball," a play by V. Liubimova, at the Central Children's Theatre in Moscow. "Snowball," as you already have guessed, is a little Negro boy who goes to school with white children in a small American town. There are two Negro children in the class—the hero of the play and a girl by the name of Betty.

"Snowball" is a good pupil, a good boy and the school's champ in sports. But Angela, the daughter of the town's moneybag does not choose to sit in class with "n-----."

Principal Thompson represents that "other America" which occupies such a soft spot in the hears of the Soviet people. . . . You don't even begin to realize how important that spot is and how much faith the people here have in its occupant. But that is another story.

Thompson defends his two Negro pupils and courageously fights the influence of Angela's father. He was a soldier during the war, fought bravely, as attested by his ribbons, and furthermore knew what he was fighting for and against (this the ribbon don't show, but his actions do). President Roosevelt's picture is prominently displayed in Thompson's study and in the classrooms. Through Thompson, F.D.R.'s spirit seems to permeate the school.

But Angela's father has the dough and the influence. Thompson falls victim to a short but vigorous campaign of slander and is fired by the School Board.

A certain Jack Tucker, bigot and hypocrite, takes the principal's chair. And this is where the youthful Soviet audience springs into immediate action.

Tucker provokes an incident and accuses Snowball of hitting Angela.

"It's a lie! . . . Frame-up! . . . Shame! . . . Get him out of here!" . . . The public is in an uproar.

Poor I. Voronov, who plays the ungrateful part of Tucker (and plays it very well, incidentally) is greeted every time he appears on the stage with derogatory epithets and boos. Even the quite little ones demonstrate energetically.

I was lucky to see something that happened outside the theatre, in the foyer. It gave me the other side of the picture.

Two people, a man and a woman, were in the audience that night. They wore Hindu clothes and they were Hindus, as it later developed, Mr. and Mrs. Djembekir. Mr. Djembekir is the secretary of the All-India Society of Friends of the Soviet Union. Of course, they are not Negroes, but their skins are of a somewhat different color than that of the young Moscovites in the house. So the children spontaneously organized an anti-Jimcrow demonstration with the Djembekirs as palpable objects. Very palpable, indeed, because there was a lot of stroking of Mme. Djembekir's flowing silk robe and of shaking Mr. Djembekir's hand. The Hindus were deeply touched and the man's dark eyes glistened more than they normally do. He whispered: "One can tell the spirit of a country by its children."

A little girl ran frantically out of the theatre during the intermission and made a beeline for the flower stand in the street.

She did not want to wait in line (yes, there was a small line for flowers!) and chirruped: "Please, please, I want a little bunch of forget-me-nots, in a hurry . . . the play is going to start. . . . Please!"

She pressed her crumpled ruble into the florist's hand and ran back to the foyer, where she pressed the little bouquet into Mme. Djembekir's hand and said: "We like you very much."

I understand that the Negro actor Wayland Rudd, who has been living here for years, was the object of a similar demonstration on a previous occasion. A group of children surrounded him and asked: "Can they really hurt a boy in America only because his skin is black?"

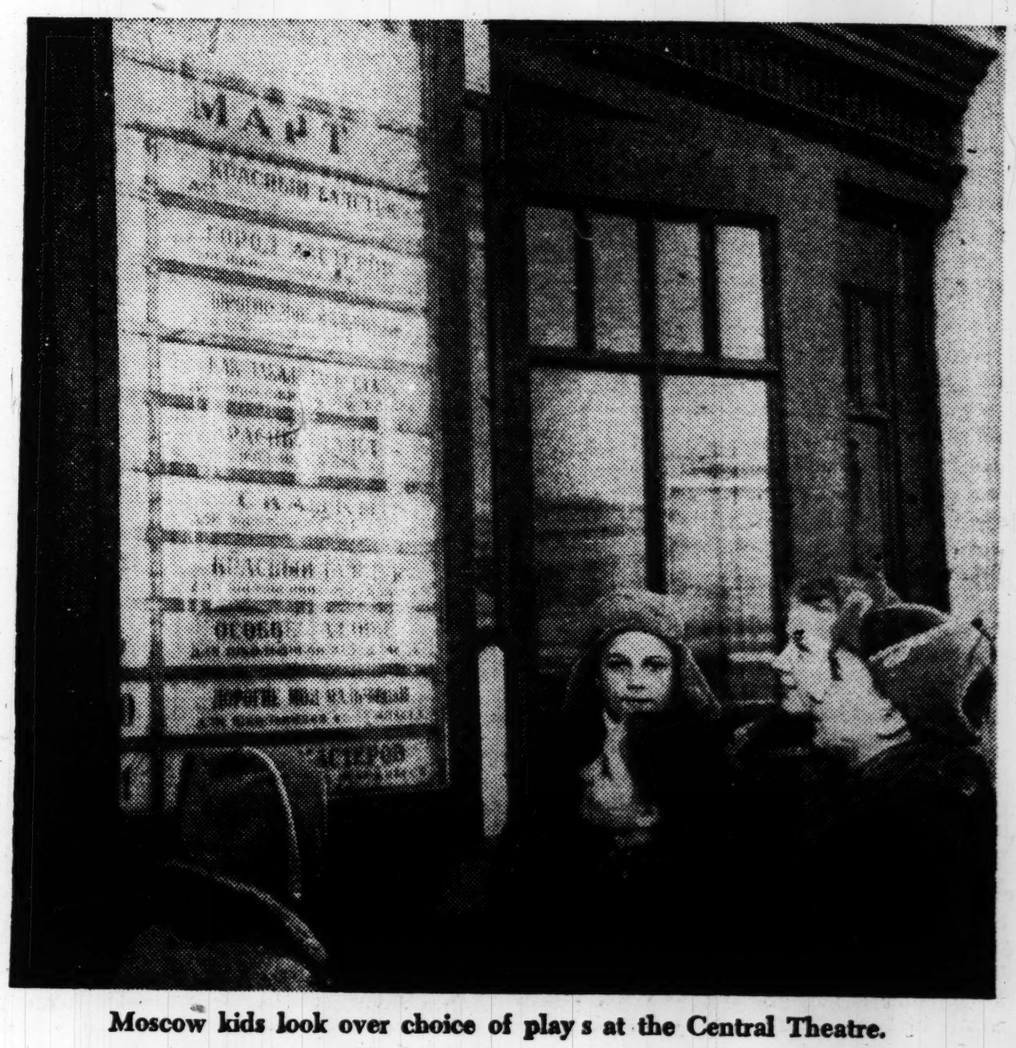
"They certainly can, unfortunately . . ." Rudd answered very, very sadly.

"Involvement In Politics"

And then there came the scene of the play where the history teacher begins to tell the children about Russia. She tells them that since 1917 there is nothing but "chaos and darkness" there. Again several childrn jumpd up and shouted "It's a lie! . . . Why don't you go there yourself and see?"

Little Betty asks the teacher whether it is true that in Russia school children of all nationalities are treated alike. The teacher refuses to answer "such a stupid question." As a matter of fact I felt like jumping up myself and saying: "The same thing exactly happened to my own son in the proud castle on Washington Heights." But the children, who knew nothing of G. W., simply shouted: "It's true! . . . Come to us, Betty, and you will see! You'll go to school with us! And so, I was told, it goes on, show after show.

George Jean Nathan would probably have found the play naive and the audience too unsophisticated for his jaded taste. But I liked my evening at the Children's Theatre.



Moscow kids look over choice of plays at the Central Theatre.

Dr. DuBois Sees Africans On March to Liberation

Noted scholar discusses Wall Street's grand design: to use African resources and labor for restoration of world capitalism. It will fail, he says, and gives the reasons.

By ART SHIELDS

IF ANYONE thinks that Wall Street can find a safe haven in Africa, after losing out in Asia, he should consult Dr. William E. B. DuBois, the noted Negro historian, at the Council on African Affairs.

Dr. DuBois at 81 is the greatest living authority on the African peoples, past and present. His books deal with their ancient civilizations, their agonizing centuries under the horror of the slave trade and with new slavery that began in the mines and on the plantations of the western imperialists in Africa two generations and more ago. And with the rising people's movements in Africa today.

I talked with Dr. DuBois in his simply furnished office on the roof of the building at 23 W. 26 St., where he puts in busy hours as the vice chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

I asked him what prospects he thought President Truman had of carrying out his plan to "develop" the "undeveloped" portions of Africa and other colonial lands with the help of private American investments.

"The Nineteenth Century is passed, the time for such 'plans' has gone by," replied Dr. DuBois.

"The people won't take it in Africa any more. They want the land and wealth for themselves."

Africa is no longer a reservoir of unlimited cheap labor for the capitalists of the world to exploit, the famous Negro scholar continued.

"The strikes, the demonstrations, the struggles for self government of the African people are making such ideas obsolete" he said.

Tide Turning Against Imperialists

Wall Street, of course, is not yet convinced that the tide of history is turning against it in Africa. American investment houses are putting money into the great Rand gold mines in South Africa, where hundreds of thousands of Negroes work under fascist labor conditions. Much Yankee capital has also gone into the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia, where Negroes, who can't pay their money tax, are jailed and sometimes beaten until they go to work in the mines.

Other American millions, there is reason to believe, are now being invested by Wall Street in the copper and uranium mines of the Belgian Congo. Former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius (a representative of the Morgan interests), has won a charter to exploit every inch of Liberia that has not already been acquired by the Firestone Rubber Co.

And America is using the Marshall Plan to cut into the "take" of the British, French and Portuguese possessions everywhere.

But the tide is turning. In West Africa in 1947 the so-called "riots" of the people alarmed the British so much that they alerted their naval crews and regiments in Gibraltar for intervention, remarked Dr. DuBois.

The struggles of the West African people against British oppression became so intense that an investigating commission had to put some official blame on the colonial authorities.

The West African people—in Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone—some 40,000,000 or more—have resisted British enslavement with some partial success in past years. . . . They had centuries of culture behind them before the whites came. Travelers used to marvel at their fine textile and metal craft work and their large, established cities. Dr. DuBois has emphasized this background in his books. And today, he told me, the West Africans are moving forward boldly toward greater self-government.

Impact of Chinese Victories

Dr. DuBois smiled as he described the futile effort of the British Colonial Secretary to smother the demands of a West African delegation to London with lavish entertainment and courtesy some time ago.

"We thank you for this reception," replied one of the chiefs. "But we didn't come to London for this."

The people came for an answer to their demands for more self-government, the chief continued.

The people have kept much of their land in British West Africa. And a considerable amount also in the French colony nearby. But it is otherwise in the nightmare lands of the Union of South Africa, where the two and one-third million British and Dutch have squeezed the 7,000,000 African people off seven-eighths of their land.

The fathers and sons of these African people shuttle back and forth between the plots of poor soil—where they eke out a half-starved existence—and the hell of the mines.

"These conditions cannot last," went on Dr. DuBois. "The 7,000,000 Africans plus the 1,000,000 people of mixed blood, who are called 'colored,' form the vast majority of the people of the Union of South Africa.

"And this majority is learning fast."

The future of Africa belongs with the people of Africa, continued Dr. DuBois. And this means an Africa, where the people own the land. It means an Africa that is following in the footsteps of the progressive peoples of China and Southeastern Asia.

Dr. DuBois rose lightly from his desk, as he spoke, and stepped to a table, which was covered with a big, flat map of the world.

"What happens here," he said, putting his hand on the map of Africa, "is profoundly influenced by what is happening here," putting his hand on eastern Asia.



DR. WILLIAM E. B. DuBOIS

Much of the culture of Africa in ancient times was transplanted from Asia and its political thought is much influenced by Asia today.

"Every victory of the people in Asia is known throughout Africa," said this Negro leader, whose desk is covered with African native newspapers and with correspondence from African friends whom he met in their homes.

"And what happens in Africa will affect my people in the United States and Brazil and other lands in this hemisphere," added Dr. DuBois in conclusion.

"Some Negro intellectuals used to say: 'Africa is interesting, but it isn't very important to us. We are Americans.' But I find today that rank and file people I meet in my lectures are interested in Africa as never before."

They know, said Dr. DuBois, that the freedom of the oppressed colonial peoples everywhere brings greater freedom for them.

How Africans View the Communists

South Africa's peoples have learned that the Communist Party is their sole defender against fascist terrorists. So the Malanazis are now trying to outlaw the Communists there—charging, as usual, "advocacy of force and violence."

IN AFRICA as in Asia—yes, and as in the United States—it has become the habit of the imperialists to whip up the proverbial "Communist scare" as an excuse for waging war against the people's struggles for democratic rights, abundance and peace. The increasing shrillness of their anti-Communist shrieks measures the sharpening of the crisis of world imperialism.

The fact that the rulers and exploiters of Africa are bewailing their worry about "Communist infiltration and agitation" in that continent merely reflects the extraordinary repressive measures they are now using against the African people. The desperate but hopeless objective of the imperialists is to try to seal off that vast continent, the last stronghold of colonialism, and keep it "safe" for alien exploitation and profitable investment.

Sole Party Fighting For Africans' Rights

In the Union of South Africa the drive to maintain the imperialist status quo is seen in its clearest form. Here is the African territory with the largest concentration of American and British investment capital; with the most industrialized production; with the most experienced and advanced working class, even if not always united on issues, particularly those affecting black workers. Here, moreover, is the only territory south of the Sahara with a formally organized and functioning Communist Party.

What is the character of the Communist Party of South Africa? The British Empire Conference of Communist Party delegates from eleven countries, which met in London two years ago, described it as "the only political organization in South Africa which fearlessly fights for the rights of the working class people of all races." The wife of Prime Minister Attlee, who has seen South Africa, and many other non-Communists have corroborated this description.

Though extremely active and influential, the South African Communist Party is small as compared with the other parties. It could probably add to its white membership considerably if it were willing to cater, as all the other parties do in varying degrees, to the rabid racialism which poisons the minds of most white South Africans. But it refuses to make such a compromise.

The capable national secretary of the Party, reelected to office for several successive years, is an African, Moses M. Kotane. African, Indian, Colored (persons of mixed racial descent), and white members work together on the Party's central committee under the chairmanship of I. O. Horvitch (the former widely respected chairman, W. H. Andrews, retired this year because of ill health).

The Party has been in the vanguard of all campaigns for democratic rights in South Africa. It has fought for a united front of black and white workers and for full legal recognition of African trade unions. It has led the struggles against the infamous pass system, against government neglect of African education, housing, and other needs; against the political disfranchisement of the non-whites.

Parallels to U. S. Situation

The South African government's drive against the Communist Party started in 1946, under the Smuts regime, at the time of the great strike of 60,000 African mine workers. Out of the fifty progressive leaders, representative of all South Africa's different peoples, who were hastily rounded up and charged with having conspired with the strikers against the government, eight Communist leaders were selected for a test trial. The trial of the Eight dragged on for two years; three successive efforts to prove the sedition charge against them failed, and the case was finally dropped last October.

Now the more openly fascist Malan regime has taken over the attack. The police have compiled dossiers on all known Communists and "near-Communists." An Un-South African Activities Committee is expected to get going soon, and the present session of the South African Parliament may attempt to legislate the Communist Party out of existence. Armed vigilante groups led by avowed fascists are being organized to supplement the government's drive against not only Communists, but all those who challenge its policies.

The Bantu Forum, published by Africans in Natal Province, observes that the South African witch-hunt is intended to convince Wall Street and the world "that the Nationalists are doing a good piece of work in this part of the world."

And yet, in the face of all this, only a few weeks ago Africans chose as their representative to the Assembly a white Communist, Sam Kahn, the first Communist ever to sit in the South African Parliament.

The lesson should be clear to the imperialist rulers of Africa. The oppressed people of that continent will not be stopped in their march toward freedom by anti-Communist crusades.

What's New in the Fight for Rights?

A contrast of the two approaches to the struggle for Negro liberation—reformism, as against all-out, uncompromising militancy. The forces they represent and the place of the labor movement.

By EDWARD E. STRONG

THREE HUNDRED and thirty years following the arrival of Negroes in the United States, and some four generations after the Civil War, the Negro people continue to be a pariah in American capitalist society.

A citizen of another country, forced to rely exclusively upon the Voice of America broadcasts for information on civil liberties in this country would be of the opinion that Negro Americans enjoy full democratic citizenship. He would be indeed surprised to learn that white Americans are still free to lynch Negroes without fear of punishment; that a large percentage of the United States Congress is perennially reelected because 10,000,000 Negroes and poor whites in the South cannot vote; that a Negro mother of 12 children, Rosa Lee Ingram, is serving a life sentence in jail for daring to defend herself from the physical attacks of a fascist-minded brute; that the armed forces of the United States is Jimcrow from top to bottom; that Washington, D. C., which houses the White House, Congress, the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice and volumes of historic freedom documents in the Library of Congress, has separate schools, separate churches, separate theatres and separate hospitals for one-third of its residents whose skins are dark.

What Is Social Democracy?

He would be surprised to learn that American ruling circles are experts on the crime of genocide, having been responsible for the lynching and police murder of at least a quarter million Negroes since the end of the Civil War.

In view of such stubborn facts, which prove the continued abridgement of the Negro people's civil rights in every phase of human relations, social observers, both American and foreign, are asking: **Who is responsible for the continued existence of the anti-Negro system in the United States? In what direction must we move to solve these problems?**

There are two different approaches to these questions to be observed in the United States today. One is the position of the reformists such as Roy Wilkins, Dr. Channing Tobias, Ralph Bunche, A. Philip Randolph, Willard Townsend and Lester Granger, whose influence has been considerably strengthened as a result of an all-out offensive on the part of Wall Street slaveocrats to penetrate, water down and destroy the Negro people's struggle for full democratic rights.

These gentlemen work on the assumption that the American ruling class and its government on a national and state level is not only interested in removing the abridgements of the civil rights of Negroes, but is also taking a number of fundamental steps toward that end. As evidence, they point to decisions of the Supreme Court affecting the Negro people, to the declarations of President Truman on the Negro question and to the activities of Mrs. Roosevelt at the United Nations in regard to the Charter of Human Rights.

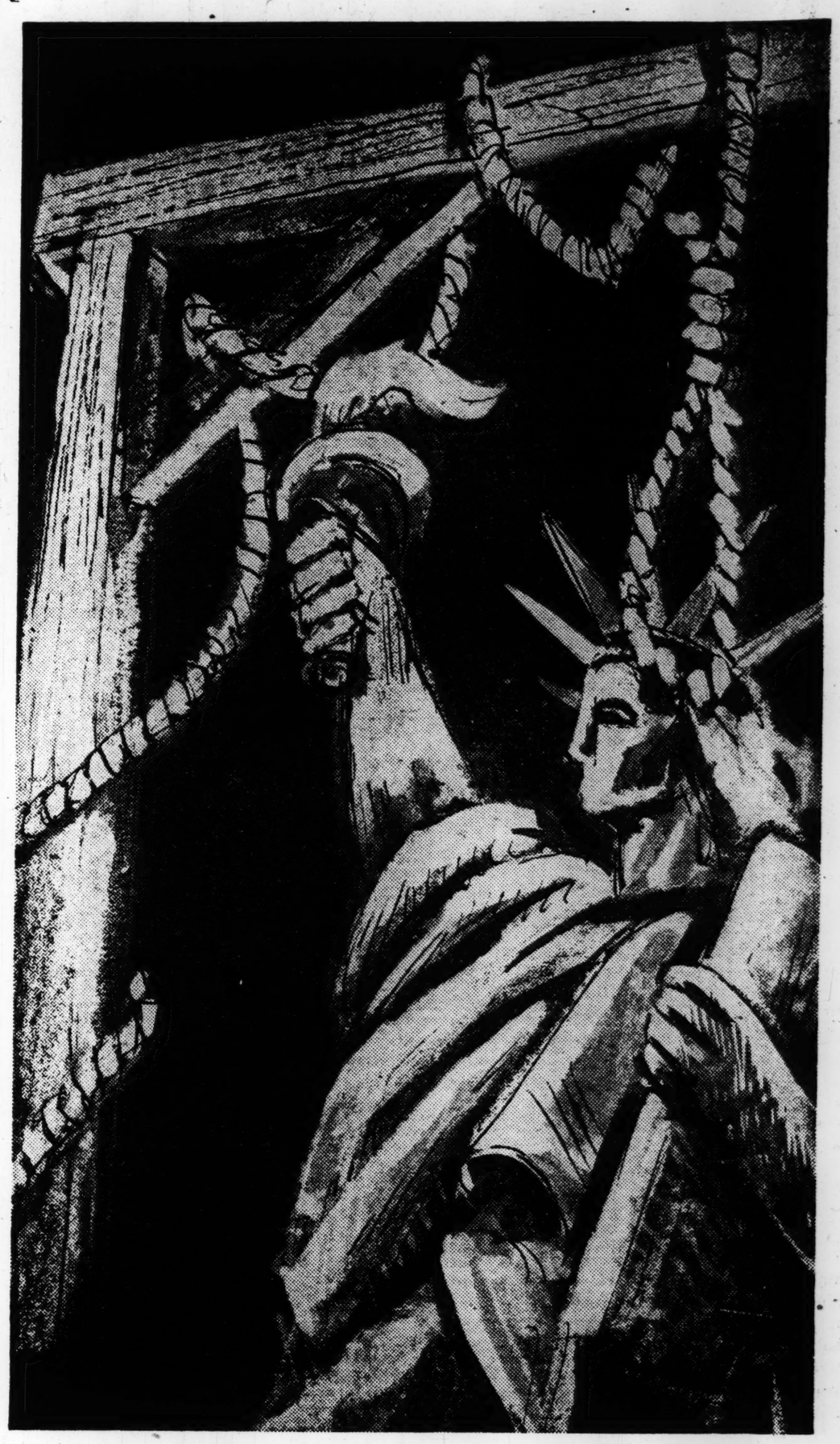
The Trenton Frameup Case

Naturally, such reformist ideas obviate the necessity for struggles like those which developed around the fight to free the Scottsboro boys, and result in an abject reliance upon the courts, as though the American judicial system were a truly objective tribunal dispensing justice. **This position leads eventually to outright capitulation to the ruling class in the struggle for Negro rights.**

A series of recent incidents illustrates this fact. The refusal of the national office of the NAACP to defend Negro government employes accused of disloyalty (except those able to prove their conservative outlook) is a case in point. Another is the failure of Roy Wilkins, acting national secretary of the NAACP, to cooperate in defending the Trenton Six solely because this fight was being led by the Civil Rights Congress. More than this, he actually hampered this important struggle to save the lives of the six Negro youths by advising the New Jersey branches of the NAACP not to participate in the fight and endeavoring to have them withdraw.

The Way of Struggle As Only Way Out

A third example is Walter White's policy of not pressing for the adoption by the United Nations of the NAACP's petition requesting an investigation into the status of the Negro in America, from fear of embarrassing Mrs. Roosevelt and the Truman administration. Then, because Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, author of the petition, insisted that a militant fight be made for it, he was summarily dismissed from his post as research director of the NAACP by its national leadership.



Fortunately, in contrast to the position of the social reformists, there is the road of all-out struggle in the fight for civil liberties which is being taken by the majority of the Negro people.

There can be no question that the militant mood of the Negro people is very accurately reflected in their demand for the freedom of the Ingrams, the Trenton Six and Bayard Jenkins in Philadelphia. They are outraged by a judicial system which frees the lynchers of Robert Mallard. They are demanding action by the Truman administration and Congress against the filibusterers and for the immediate passage of effective federal civil rights legislation.

In the various states, united movements are being organized against the Jimcrow national guard, the quota system in colleges and for state legislation outlawing all forms of discrimination practiced by state and municipal governments and by private industry engaged in intra-state commerce.

New Negro Struggles Going on

In all parts of the land the struggle among Negroes against police and judicial murders is increasing. At no time in modern history, the Scottsboro period notwithstanding, has there existed such a determined spirit to resist police brutality.

Moreover, large numbers of Negro leaders, realizing the implications of the imperialist pro-war, pro-fascist drive for the Negro people, are giving more attention to linking the legislative, judicial and mass forms of struggle in the civil rights fight, and to basing such struggles upon a united front of the Negro people and other progressive labor allies. They are dedicated to laying bare the class character of Negro oppression and launching a vigorous offensive against the policies of Negro reformist leadership.

Some progressive quarters have also begun to discuss the desirability of having omnibus civil rights legislation introduced into Congress and the state legislatures. It is thought that single legislative acts cannot hope to deal with the problem. Nor do such individual measures serve to expose the national policy of Negro oppression pursued by the United States government, the two major political parties and the big monopolists of Wall Street.

Communist Party In Forefront

True to tradition, the Communist Party is making magnificent contributions to the struggle against fascist anti-Negro barbarism. The demand of Gene Dennis for the enforcement of the 14th Amendment and the historic fight now being waged against the blue-ribbon federal grand jury system indicate that the Party is once again placing itself in the forefront of the movement to win full equality for the Negro people.

Today, more groups than ever before in history are concerning themselves with the question of democratic rights for the Negro—such as the Federal Council of Churches and the National Committee on Segregation in the nation's capital.

Unfortunately, the American labor movement, and particularly left progressive trade unions, are not represented as a serious factor in this development. If progressive labor and liberal movements, along with the Communist Party, were unitedly to support the Negro liberation movement, far-reaching victories would be registered in this field in the period ahead.



From One Who Died With John Brown

By HERBERT APTHEKER

AMONG the 18 immortals who, under the leadership of old John Brown, "stormed the gates of heaven" at Harper's Ferry, Va., in October, 1859, were five Negroes. One, Dangerfield Newby, was a free Negro, the other four, Shields Green, Osborn P. Anderson, Sherrard Lewis Leary and John A. Copeland were escaped slaves.

Of the five Negroes, Anderson alone escaped alive from the exploit; the others died in the fighting or on the gallows. The last to die was Copeland who was hanged on December 16, 1859.

Two letter written by Copeland from the Charlestown jail in which he was awaiting execution have been found by this writer. The first was dated December 10, 1859, and was written to one of his brothers who lived, with his family, in Oberlin, Ohio. It reads, in part:

• • •

"It was a sense of the wrongs which we have suffered that prompted the noble but unfortunate Captain John Brown and his associates to attempt to give freedom to a small number, at least, of those who are now held by cruel and unjust laws, and by no less cruel and unjust men. To this freedom they were entitled by every known principle of justice and humanity, and for the enjoyment of it God created them.

"And now, dear brother, could I die in a more noble cause? Could I, brother, die in a manner and for a cause which would induce true and honest men more to honor me, and the angels more readily to receive me to their happy home of everlasting joy above I imagine that I hear you, and all of you, mother, father, sisters and brothers, say —'No, there is not a cause for which we, with less sorrow, could see you die.'

"Believe me when I tell you, that though shut up in prison and under sentence of death, that I have spent some very happy hours here. And were it not that I know that the hearts of those to whom I am attached by the nearest and most enduring ties of blood-relationship—yea, by the closest and strongest ties that God has instituted—will be filled with sorrow, I would almost as lief die now as at any time, for I feel that I am prepared to meet my Maker. . . ."

• • •

On December 16, 1859, just a few hours before his death, Copeland wrote the following letter, here given in full:

'Dear Father, Mother, Brothers Henry, William and Freddy and Sisters Sarah and Mary:

"The last Sabbath with me on earth has passed away. The last Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday that I shall ever see on this earth, have now passed by. God's glorious sun, which he has placed in the heavens to illuminate this earth—whose warm rays make man's home on earth pleasant—whose refulgent beams are watched for by the poor invalids, to enter and make as it were a heaven of the room in which he is confined—I have seen declining behind the western mountains for the last time.

"Last night, for the last time, I beheld the soft bright moon as it rose, casting its mellow light into my felon's cell, dissipating the darkness, and filling it with that soft pleasant light which causes such thrills of joy to all those in like circumstances with myself. This morning, for the last time, I beheld the glorious sun of yesterday rising in the far-off East, away off in the country where our Lord Jesus Christ first proclaimed salvation to man; and now, as he rises higher and his bright light takes the place of the pale, soft moonlight, I will take my pen, for the last time, to write you who are bound to me by those strong ties (yea, the strongest that God ever instituted), the ties of blood and relationship. **I am well, both in body and in mind.**

"And now, dear ones, if it were not that I know your hearts will be filled with sorrow at my fate, I could pass from this earth without regret. Why should you sorrow Why should your hearts be wracked with grief? Have I not everything to gain, and nothing to lose by the change?

"I fully believe that not only myself, but all three of my poor comrades who are to ascend the same scaffold—(a scaffold already made sacred to the cause of freedom by the death of that great champion of human freedom—Captain John Brown) are **prepared** to meet our God.

"I am only leaving a world filled with sorrow and woe, to enter one in which there is but one lasting day of happiness and bliss. I feel that God, in his mercy, has spoken peace to my soul, and that all my numerous sins are forgiven.

"Dear parents, brothers and sisters, it is true that I am now in a few hours to start on a journey from which no traveler returns. Yes, long before this reaches you, I shall, as I sincerely hope, have met our brother and sister who have for years been worshipping God around his throne—singing praises to him and thanking him that he gave his Son to die that they might have eternal life. I pray daily and hourly that I may be fitted to have my home with them, and that you, one and all, may prepare your souls to meet your God, that so, in the end, though we meet no more on earth, we shall meet in heaven, where we shall not be parted by the demands of the cruel and unjust monster Slavery.

"But think not that I am complaining, for I feel reconciled to my fate. **I pray God that his will be done, not mine.**

"Let me tell you that it is not the mere fact of having to meet death, which I should regret (if I should express regret I mean), but that such an unjust institution should exist as the one that demands my life, and not my life only, but the lives of those to whom my life bears but the relative value of zero to the infinite. I beg of you, one and all, that you will not grieve about me; but that you will thank God that he spared me to make my peace with him.

"And now, dear ones, attach no blame to any one for my coming here, for not any person but myself is to blame.

"I have no antipathy against any one. I have freed my mind of all hard feelings against every living being, and I ask all who have any thing against me to do the same.

"And now, dear Parents, Brothers and Sisters, I must bid you to serve your God, and meet me in Heaven.

"I must with a very few words close my correspondence with those who are the most near and dear to me but I hope, in the end, we may again commune never more to cease.

"Dear ones, he who writes this will, in a few hours, be in this world no longer. Yes, these fingers which hold the pen with which this is written will, before today's sun has reached his meridian, have laid it aside forever, and this poor soul have taken its flight to meet its God.

"And now, dear ones, I must bid you that last, long, sad farewell. Good by, Father, Mother, Henry, William and Freddy, Sarah and Mary Serve your God and meet me in Heaven.

"Your Son and Brother to eternity,

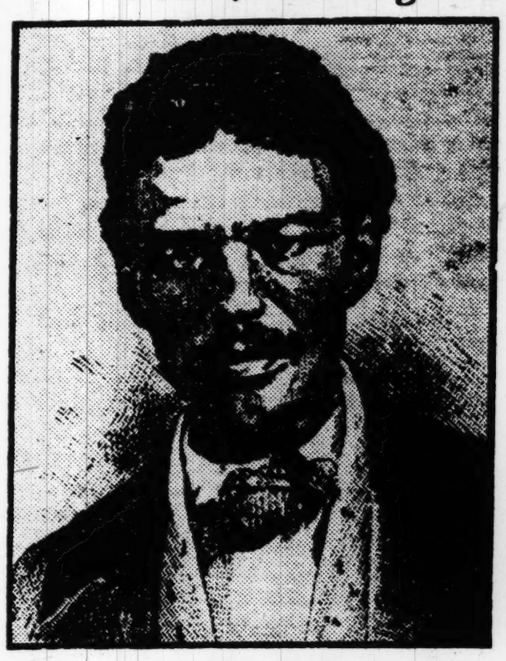
"JOHN A. COPELAND"

• • •

These are not the last recorded words of this Negro fighter for freedom. On the day after the State of Virginia choked out his life, the Baltimore **Sun** informed its readers that John A. Copeland had exclaimed, on his way to the gallows: "If I am dying for freedom, I could not die for a better cause—**I had rather die than be a slave!**"

A truly liberated America one day will teach its children—Negro and white—to hold sacred the memory and precious the message of the fugitive slave and comrade of John Brown—John A. Copeland.

Four of the Negro Heroes with John Brown



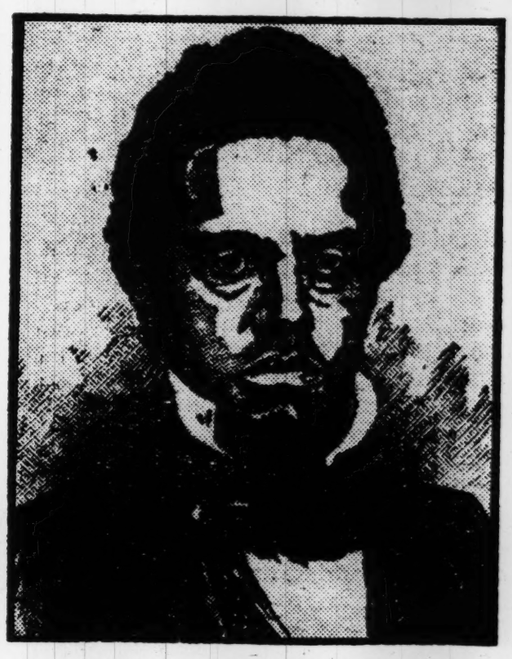
JOHN A. COPELAND



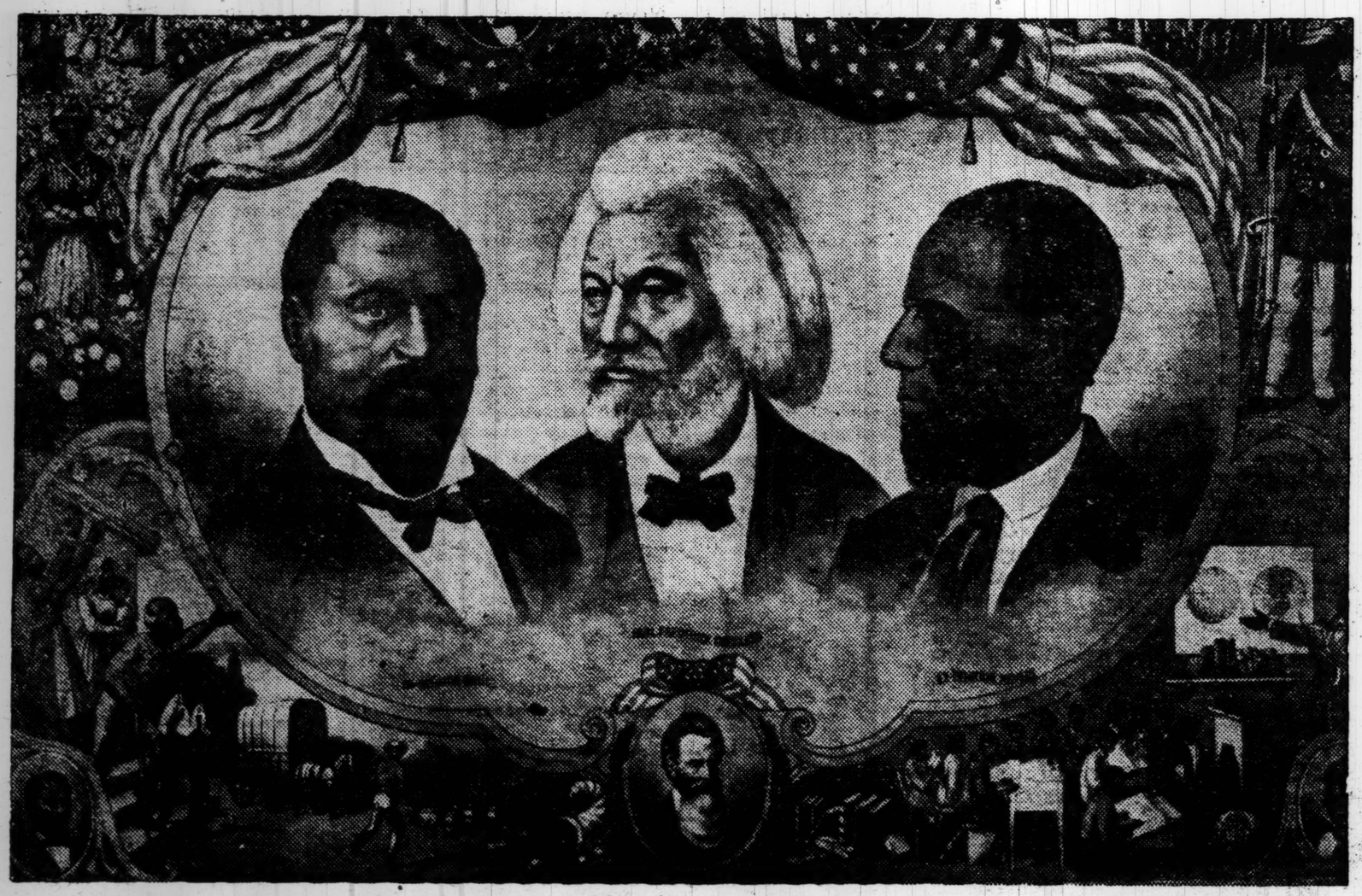
SHERRARD LEWIS LEARY



DANGERFIELD NEWBY



OSBORNE PERRY ANDERSON



NEGRO LEADERS of the Reconstruction days following the Civil War are shown in this lithograph which found an honored place in the homes of that time. Frederick Douglass, the Negro leader, is shown between the pictures of two Negro statesmen, Sen. Hiram H. Revels, right, and Sen. B. K. Bruce, both of Mississippi.

The Depression's Here for Negroes

By ABNER W. BERRY

ABOUT 120 miles southwest of Birmingham, Ala., close by the historic Tombigbee River, is a 20-room plantation mansion. With its Italian marble mantels, Bohemian glass and French rosewood furniture, this spacious well-preserved monument to slavery is today a public museum.

This sumptuous slaveholder's residence was built by the Negro slaves of Williamson Allen Glover in 1835. It took them five years to build it and they did it without the use of an iron nail—the hand-planed timber was pinned together with wooden pegs. This handiwork of slaves is an Alabama showplace; but the capitalist descendants of slaveholder Glover today deny the descendants of the talented slaves the right to work at such skills.

Alabama and the South abound in examples of Negro intelligence and dexterity. The bridges, architecture and roadways attest to it. But Big Business—North and South—unitedly fights against the passage of an FEPC bill which would raise the Negro worker from the role of burden bearer and menial.

More than 100 years after Negroes planned and built the many mansions which still dot the Old South's residential by-ways, their descendants are crowded into ghettoes that are little more than servants' quarters. A recent study of Negro occupations in New York reveals that since World War II the Negro has lost ground as compared with 1940.

New York City had a Negro population of 600,000 in 1940 and 75 percent of the Negro workers were employed in service industries or as domestics. In 1948 there were 750,000 Negroes in New York City and 77 percent of the employed heads of families were in service or worked as domestics. The wartime gains of the Negro workers have been completely wiped out.

At least 3,000,000 Negro workers are part-time workers, earning less than enough to maintain a minimum standard of living. Among these are garment workers in New York City, foundry workers in the auto capital, Detroit, and building trades workers throughout the country, who in one way or another managed to get jobs carrying hods and doing other more skilled jobs as "helpers."

Negro workers are still fighting to win the right to advancement in the major industries — steel, automobile, electrical and rubber. The making of airplanes and the manufacture of electrical precision devices remain almost "white only" industries. Even the industry based on the cotton fields of the South—the textile industry—still regards the Negro worker eligible for non-operating jobs.

But the job question is only half of the Negro people's economic plight. The ghetto exploitation includes the extortion of rents which sometimes amount to 80 percent of a Negro worker's pay. Apartments are disappearing in Harlem, the world's largest Negro city. Apartment owners there have always taken advantage of the Jimcrow housing restrictions in rent-gouging. The housing shortage has added another wrinkle.

Vacant apartments are now taken over by landlords and rented room by room. A five-room apartment which rented for $65 can bring four times that amount by the room. It is commonplace for a Harlem worker who earns $30 per week, and less, to pay $15 and $20 weekly for room rent.

Squeezed between the low wages and high ghetto prices the Negro people are confronted with depression conditions while administration leaders croon about the continuing optimistic picture. But the "optimism" the President and others around him see—the optimism of the Wall Street bankers and their hangers-on—is due in part to the super-profits they wring from the Negro people on the job and in the Jimcrow neighborhoods.

A definite part of the program to free the Negro people from this new slavery is the fight for an FEPC and the fight to ban the restrictive covenant. FEPC if enforced and backed by mass pressure, would smash the job barriers and raise the earning power of the Negro worker, changing the old service pattern; smashing the covenants would break up the capitalist hunting and dumping ground.

The slaves who built the mansion by the Tombigbee River helped smash slavery in the civil war. Their descendants, now living in American ghettoes, are maturing into a political force for freedom of all people in America. The capitalists undoubtedly would like to use this force as a labor reserve. The labor movement can forestall them by moving in to fight for completion of Negro liberation, smashing Jimcrow in jobs and housing.

An Example Set For All Workers

By ELMER FEHLHABER

IN TWO OHIO shops, one a Cleveland electrical plant and the other an Akron rubber factory, the evidence is beginning to appear that left progressive forces are making a dent in the discrimination imposed by corporations and condoned by most leaders of organized labor.

It is true that these beginnings are small, but they represent a breakaway from the policy of the CIO in particular where lofty declarations are adopted against discrimination while virtually nothing is done in the shops.

At the huge Goodyear shop in Akron, progressives have rallied behind William Kirkland, a Negro employe in the rim plant, who was denied his seniority rights by management.

Leading this fight is George Woodley, grievance committeeman, who has had to battle not only the management but Ray Conners, the division chairman. There is no settlement in the Kirkland case yet but the rank and file are determined to take the issue to the highest level to test the anti-discrimination resolutions which have been supported by the international officers.

Woodley, the southern white, said regarding the case: "I took a solemn oath as do all committeemen, to protect the interests of my men regardless of race, color or creed, and by God that is what I aim to do."

The foreman in the Kirkland case, Jack Knippenberg, was finally pinned down by Woodley. After first offering a variety of excuses, he said: "Are you going to ask me to take a white man off a job and give it to a N------?"

Petitions backing Kirkland are being circulated in Goodyear by the fair practices committee. The same committee this summer, picturing the success of the Cleveland Indians with Larry Doby and Satchel Paige, called for the "same kind of winning team in the shop."

In Cleveland the Westinghouse Corp. tried to pit two white workers against two Negro moulders when the foundry came to a halt in protest over speedup. The maneuver was a failure.

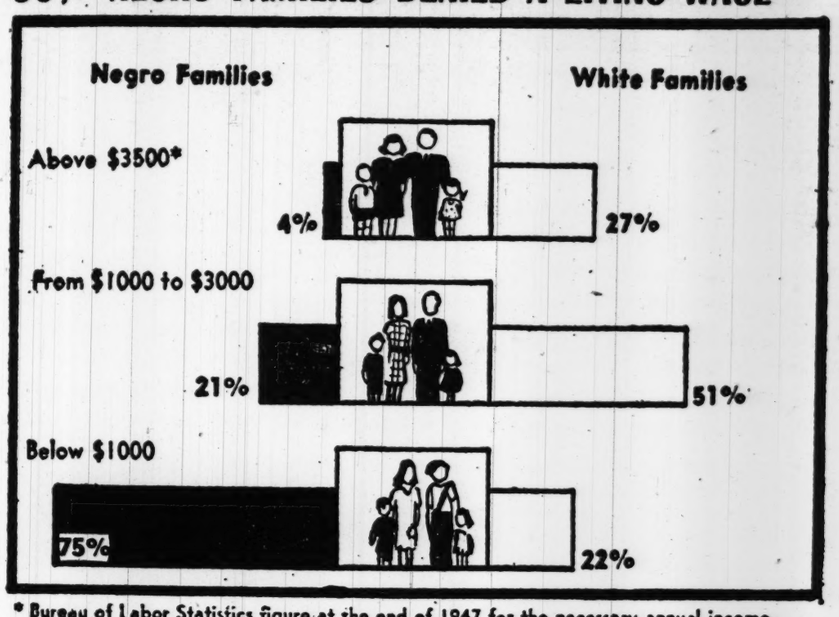
The company removed the two Negroes from a job with the claim that they were not producing fast enough. The job was offered to two whites.

The white moulders refused and the entire foundry walked out to conduct a union "meeting" that lasted three days. When the company saw that the foundry workers could not be shaken and that the strike might very well spread to the entire plant the issue was settled.

The two Negro foundry workers are back on their jobs.

And the demonstration of militancy and unity has caused the company to retreat with its policy of permitting grievances to pile up without action.

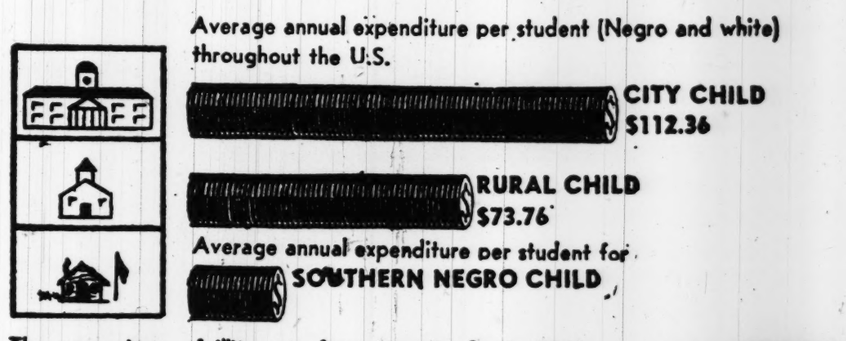
96% NEGRO FAMILIES DENIED A LIVING WAGE



* Bureau of Labor Statistics figure at the end of 1947 for the necessary annual income for a decent living for a family of four.

Source of annual family earnings: "Fortune" magazine survey, December 1947.

DISCRIMINATION ROBS NEGROES OF 3 R's

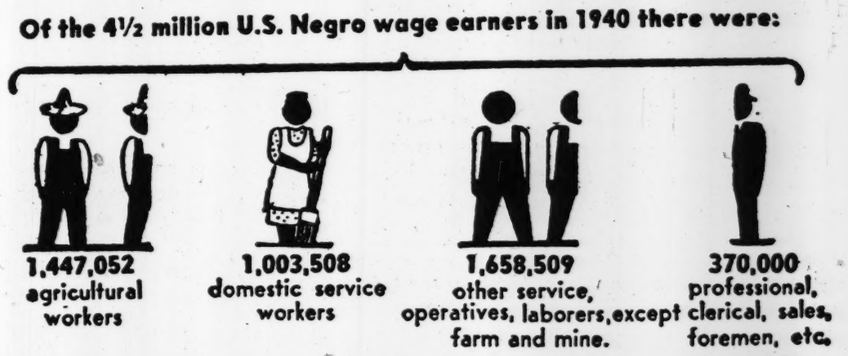


The percentage of illiteracy, from May to Sept., 1941, among draftees for the Army was 11 times greater for Negroes than for whites.



HOW DO NEGROES EARN THEIR LIVING?

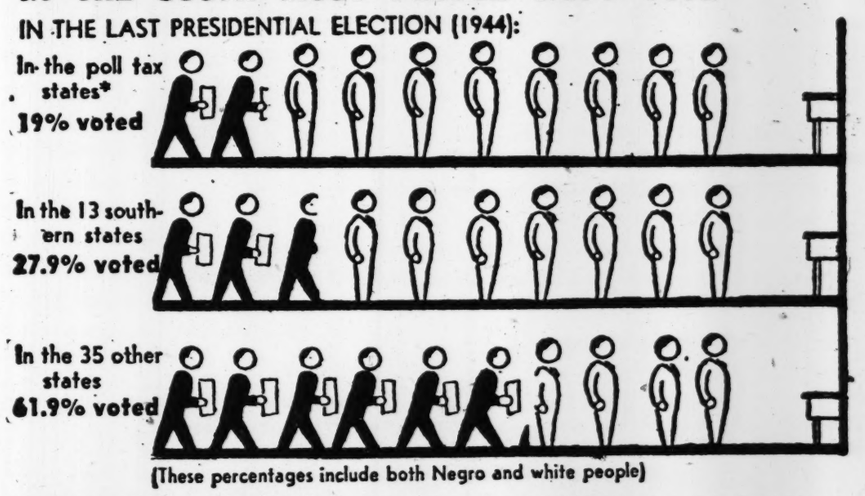
Of the 4½ million U.S. Negro wage earners in 1940 there were:



Source: 1940 U. S. Census

IN THE SOUTH MOST PEOPLE CAN'T VOTE

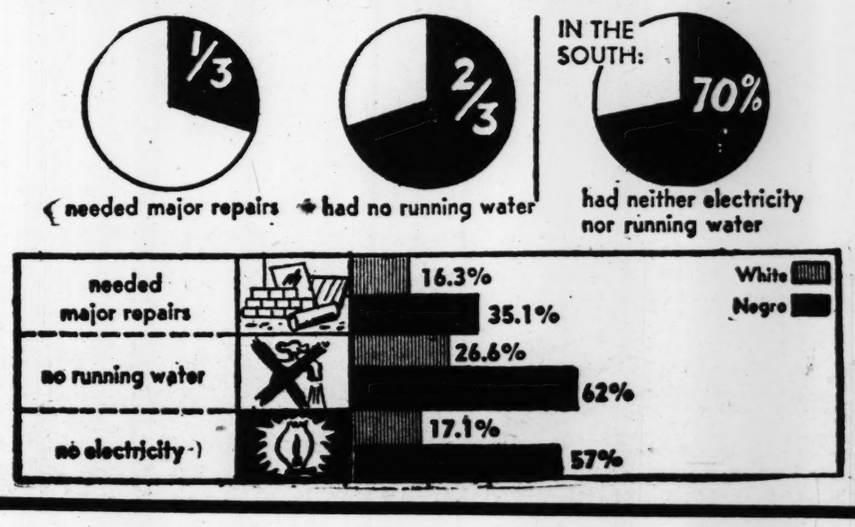
IN THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION (1944):



(These percentages include both Negro and white people)

HOUSING: MAJORITY MINUS ELECTRICITY, WATER

of the 3,293,406 dwelling units occupied by Negroes in 1940:





THREE OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATES to the International Women's Congress in Budapest. Left to right, they are Miss Halois Morehead, official of Local 144, Hotel Front Service (AFL); Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn civic leader and American Labor Party figure; Mrs. Pearl Laws, official of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union (CIO).

They Found No Jimcrow In the New Democracies

Brooklyn's most prominent Negro woman civic leader and the foreign editor of The Worker exchange experiences on conditions in east Europe and agree that the people there hate racism.

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

MRS. ADA B. JACKSON has been busier than ever since her return from the International Womens Congress in Budapest last month. "I guess I just haven't stopped talking about it," she said when I dropped in at her home on 454 Halsey Street in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. Here in the 10th Congressional District where she ran on the Progressive Party ticket last fall, Mrs. Jackson has distinguished herself as a people's leader.

The mother of two sons, now attending Brooklyn College, and two more adopted children, she's kept busy by community issues. The phone rang twice, as she seat in the living room of her home, resting back in the substantial chair and exchanging notes with me on her impressions of central and western Europe.

She had spent a week fog-bound in Brussels before reaching the Hungarian capital, where the 33 American delegates were so warmly received. Then it was a few days in Prague and Paris and a particularly enjoyable week in London. "And one thing I'll say," she emphasized, "I didn't see any 'For Whites Only' signs in eastern Europe."

As she said this, my own thoughts went back to a late evening last September. It was in the box-like basement cabaret off the Boulevard Raspail, called "Canne de Sucre" (Sugar Cane). The dance floor was crowding up, as I made my way to a corner table, underneath the murals recalling West Indian scenes.

At my right, two American men were sitting, one in uniform, both of them Negroes. And it wasn't long after one of them went off on the floor with my companion, that the other got to talking. He was with a U.S. government commission, but he wanted to stay in Paris, he said.

"Things are so different here," he continued, "if you know what I mean. It's just easier breathing, just so different from home." He added, "Get what I mean?"

And in a few minutes this man who had fought in an army which helped liberate Europe was telling me that to stay abroad meant liberation to him. He talked on for an hour, anxious to spill it all out: the bitterness and the pain of facing discrimination in his own country, the wonder of not feeling it here in Europe.

Mrs. Jackson had many other impressions of her visit beyond "the curtain": the townspeople in a village not far from Budapest waiting with flowers in a heavy rain for the American delegates; the women doing heavy work in reconstruting the capital, with terrific vigor; the network of health centers in the big factories and the smallest towns; the great role of religion in the life of the Hungarian people.

"The idea of that Hungary is ungodly just because its leaders are Communists," she said, "just isn't true."

And another thing which impressed her is the fact that many non-Communist democrats play a leading role in the governments of eastern Europe. She thinks the coalition character ought to be emphasized here. "I had the notion," she added, "that if you weren't a Communist in Hungary, why, you just couldn't draw a breath. That's not true at all."

And she likes the story of how they were traveling one day over icy roads and hillsides, a dangerous trip by automobile. Several times the delegates in the rear of the car wanted to turn back; they feared an accident. But the driver was sure of himself, said he had his instructions to get the delegates to the village safely, and would do just that.

At one point, the voyage seemed over: the car had stuck in an icy rut. The driver went out, found a sandy spot, and with bare hands dug enough sand to place under the rear tire. And as he was working to get them moving again, Mrs. Jackson relates that she asked her interpreter whether the man were a Communist. He looked up and replied: "No, but I'm trying to be one." Mrs. Jackson chuckles at that story.

The Communists, she says, have gotten the wheels going again in Europe. And that jibed with my own experience, too. Everywhere they are in the front lines of the fight against racism, and it was very moving to get an appreciation of this fact from a representative of the American Negro people, who had gone to see for herself. "They ask me all the time," she adds, "whether I saw only what they showed me. Why, I saw everything I asked for, stopped wherever I wished, whenever a wished."

Europeans' Hatred Of Racism

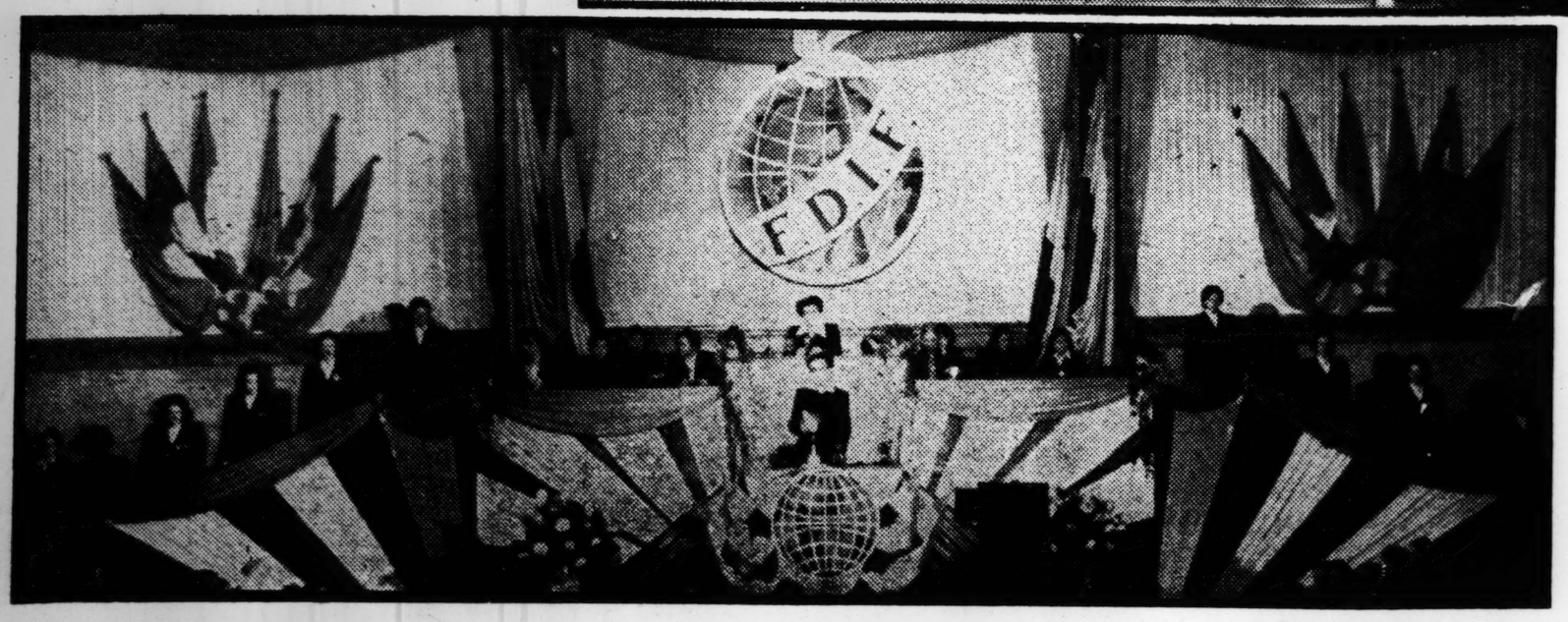
Naturally, she continued, the peoples of Europe look with sympathy on the battles of the American Negro. Continued Jimcrow is looked upon as proof that American democracy does not live up to its pretensions. I recall that great meeting on behalf of "The Twelve" in Paris last October, where the heaviest fire against imperialism revolved around the treatment of American Negroes. It was the popular radio commentator, Francis Cremieux, who reminded the audience that the vice-president of the parliament in France, Gaston Monnerville, would be Jimcrowed "over there," for he happens to be Negro.

And in fact, as Mrs. Jackson pointed out, there are some 21 deputies in the French parliament from Africa and the French West Indies. To them, as to the people of France in general, the way in which the southern bourbons set the standards in the United States and tenaciously enforce the system of organized repression of the Negro people is just plain barbarism.

They feel the same way about us in Italy; indeed, most everywhere in Europe. For the peoples of Europe are pulling out of their terrible experience with Hitlerism, which was based on the theories of "Aryan supremacy," and which taught all Europe that entire nations—white nations too—could be treated the way imperialists for centuries have treated the peoples of Asia and Africa.

Eastern Europe, at any rate, is tearing up the roots of fascism, changing the feudal and capitalist basis on which fascism grew. And one of the reasons why they don't have much use for Americans is because they feel that not only is our system based on the special exploitation of the Negro, but brings back into Europe the racism which Europe has itself suffered and will no longer tolerate.





ABOVE, view of the Hungarian House of Parliament in Budapest, where the sessions of the International Women's Congress were held.

AT LEFT, the Congress in session. Eight hundred delegates assembled on the main floor. Thousands of visitors crowded into the balconies. The hall was decorated with flags and slogans against a third world war.

In the Fight, 365 Days a Year

A YOUNG AUTO worker named Lemus Woods, Jr., an ex-GI, went back to his family in Detroit last Oct. 14. He was a man who had been literally snatched from the gallows. On May 1, 1946, Woods, then 23, was sentenced to death by an army court martial in Manila, P. I., for the alleged murder of a tent mate.

Woods complained in a letter to his father that he was framed and asked for aid. His father went to see Carl Winter, chairman of the Communist Party of Michigan. The Communist leader referred him to the Civil Rights Congress and turned the information on young Woods case over to the Daily Worker correspondent, William Allan. That was the beginning of the Lemus Woods Case.

Only Walter Lowenfels, The Worker's Pennsylvania editor, believed that Bayard Jenkins, 19-year-old Negro, was innocent last Nov. 23. Jenkins was sentenced to death then for allegedly murdering Mrs. Kathryn Meller on June 7. But The Worker's contentions have been borne out by a confession made last December by Herbert Gulembo, a 24-year-old white grave digger, out in Saginaw, Mich.

Despite the unsolicited confession whose authenticity The Worker has checked, Philadelphia officials still insist upon holding Jenkins under the death sentence. And The Worker is continuing the campaign for Jenkins' freedom.

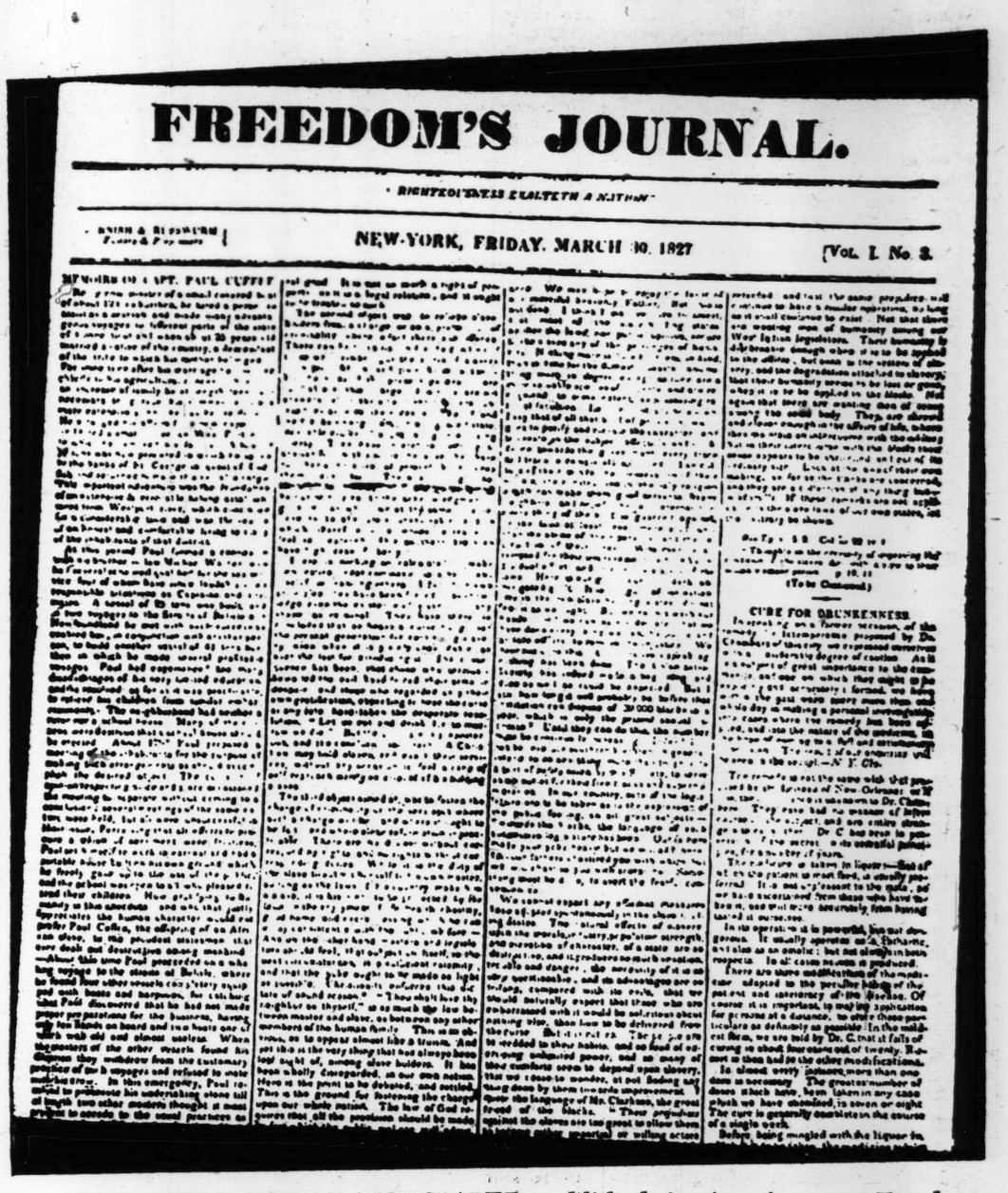
When a Negro mother and her two teen-age sons were sentenced to death in Georgia February 2, 1948, the commercial press drew a curtain of silence around the event. But the story of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons, Sammy and Wallace, was to become known throughout the country after Harry Raymond, Worker correspondent, interviewed the family, retraced developments leading up to the Ingrams' jailing. The world now knows that she and her children had defended themselves against a white farmer's attack and were the victims of Georgia white supremacy "justice." Their sentence has been reduced to life imprisonment and the fight goes on for their full freedom.

For 55 days during the hottest part of the 1948 summer a peculiar type of justice was being ground out in a Trenton, N. J. court. Six Negroes were on trial for the alleged murder of a furniture merchant. State witnesses only saw two persons leave the scene of the crime. The descriptions did not fit any of the six men on trial. But in the end on Aug. 6, 1948, they were convicted and sentenced to death.

The New Jersey edition of The Worker edited by John Norman, had the distinction of being the only paper to point out the basis of doubt in the prosecution's case.

Later this writer did a thorough investigation which completely exposed the frame-up character of the prosecution and the political system that produced it. New Jerseyites have been stirred by the case as never before since the famous Scottsboro case or the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. As in the Ingram case the commercial press has remained silent while the wheels of "Jersey justice" turning out this mass execution.

It is important to remember that The Worker has participated in the making of Negro history as well as publishing articles which popularize it. About 100 years ago the fighters for Negro rights were battling federal marshals in many northern streets to prevent the return of Negroes into slavery. The Communists and the Daily Worker today are fighting to make every spot in America—including the court rooms—safe for the Negro people now resisting a return to the new slavery of low wages, bad housing and Jimcrow oppression.



FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1827 [Vol. I. No. 3.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS

THE FIRST NEGRO NEWSPAPER published in America was Freedom Journal, edited by John B. Russwurm. This, the third issue of the paper, is dated March 30, 1827.

The Jury System -- Pillar of Jimcrow

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

DEFENSE counsel for the Communist leaders being tried on frame-up charges are piling up evidence that the Southern Judicial District jury system of New York excludes Negroes, workers, Jews, women and other minorities. And because Harlem's stoutest fighter for Negro rights, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, plus Henry Winston, young Negro veteran and Communist organization secretary, are among the 12 indicted leaders, Harlem is beginning to ask how they can get a fair trial with a lily-white biased jury.

Irrefutable evidence is being presented to the court by Professor Doxey Wilkerson, Negro educator, formerly of the Howard University department of education, and now director of curriculum at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Wilkerson's visual evidence includes maps, more than 40 government census studies, and 29 jury panels containing 7,737 names. Wilkerson's evidence, he told Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, was the result of an exhaustive study of the penthouse jury system over a period of 10 years.

Wilkerson began with the Feb. 6, 1940 panel of 272 jurors.

"How many jurors were called for this panel from the section known as Harlem?" defense attorney Richard Gladstein asked Wilkerson.

Wilkerson left the witness stand and with a pointer counted pins in the map showing the 22nd Congressional District. This is the Harlem district represented by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

"One and possibly two in the 22nd District," Wilkerson declared adding that one juror lived on the district's border, and he couldn't determine whether the juror lived in Harlem or not.

And there were no Negroes at all on the jury that actually indicted the Communist leaders. There were 582,836 voters in the 1948 Congressional elections in the 18th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Congressional Districts. This was 42 per cent of all the Manhattan and Bronx voters. These districts are mainly in Harlem, the Lower East Side, and the east Bronx and inhabited predominantly by Negroes, Jews, Italians, Puerto Ricans, and are economically depressed areas.

Of the total of 1,695 jurors on six panels only 173 or 10.2 percent were drawn from these districts. Harlem being skipped altogether.

A mass of other similar evidence has been put into the record by Wilkerson, and has clearly shown Negroes are "systematically excluded" from Southern New York District juries. In fact, Federal Judge John C. Knox, who created the system admitted as much.

"Persons who have a grievance against the government," he bluntly told a Uniontown, Pa. Country Club banquet recently, "or who are dissatisfied with conditions which expose them to self-denial are not likely to have the spiritual contentment and mental detachment that are essential and necessary and requisite for competent jury service."

Undoubtedly there are few Negroes "satisfied" with living in the rat and roach infested, high rent area of Harlem, not to mention most areas inhabited by Negroes south of the Mason Dixon Line.



Attorneys for the Communist leaders now on trial review evidence of illegal discrimination in selecting jurors in the Feral Southern District of New York. Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, educator and statistician, points to one of the 50-odd charts and maps to be produced in evidence. The attorneys (left to right) are: Abraham J. Isserman; George W. Crockett of Detroit; Richard Gladstein of San Francisco, and Harry Sacher. Attorney Louis M. McCabe of Philadelphia is not shown.

Already many prominent Harlem lawyers have rapped a jury system that excludes Negroes, and declared the indictments should be dropped if this is proven.

Backing them up last week was attorney Franklin H. Williams council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Any Negro defendant," Williams declared, **"has a right to not have members of his race systematically excluded from service on a grand jury indicting him or the petit jury that tries him. If such is the case the indictment should be thrown out."**

Most concern, however, has come from people interviewed on the street by The Worker. With no exception, all believe Negroes are discriminated against in selecting juries.

William Laurin, an Independent Subway worker, commented on the platform at 125 St.; "It's a shame if they don't have any Negroes on the jury. How're you gonna get a fair trial?"

A dressmaker, Mrs. Ellen Harriman, 307 W. 156 St. said she'd once lost a civil court action against a white business man who was tried before an all white jury. "I have never got over the feeling that they didn't like the sight of a Negro woman winning against a white man, even though I proved my case against him."

Bookkeeper Manuel Ward, 787 Kelly St. Bronx, said he didn't have any doubt "that they don't want Negroes on juries that try Communists or anybody else that they have it in for." Ward said, "I have heard Communists talk on the streets many times, and although I don't agree with everything they say, they ought to get a fair trial."

Thus runs the comment of both Negro professionals and plain citizens. The Harlem question is a sore spot with U. S. prosecutor McGohey who has tried several time to stop the defense from bringing it up.

But in the face of this intimidation, attorney George W. Crockett, prominent Negro lawyer of Detroit and one of the Communists' defense counsel, bluntly told the court; "I may have to call every Negro in Harlem, to prove my case."

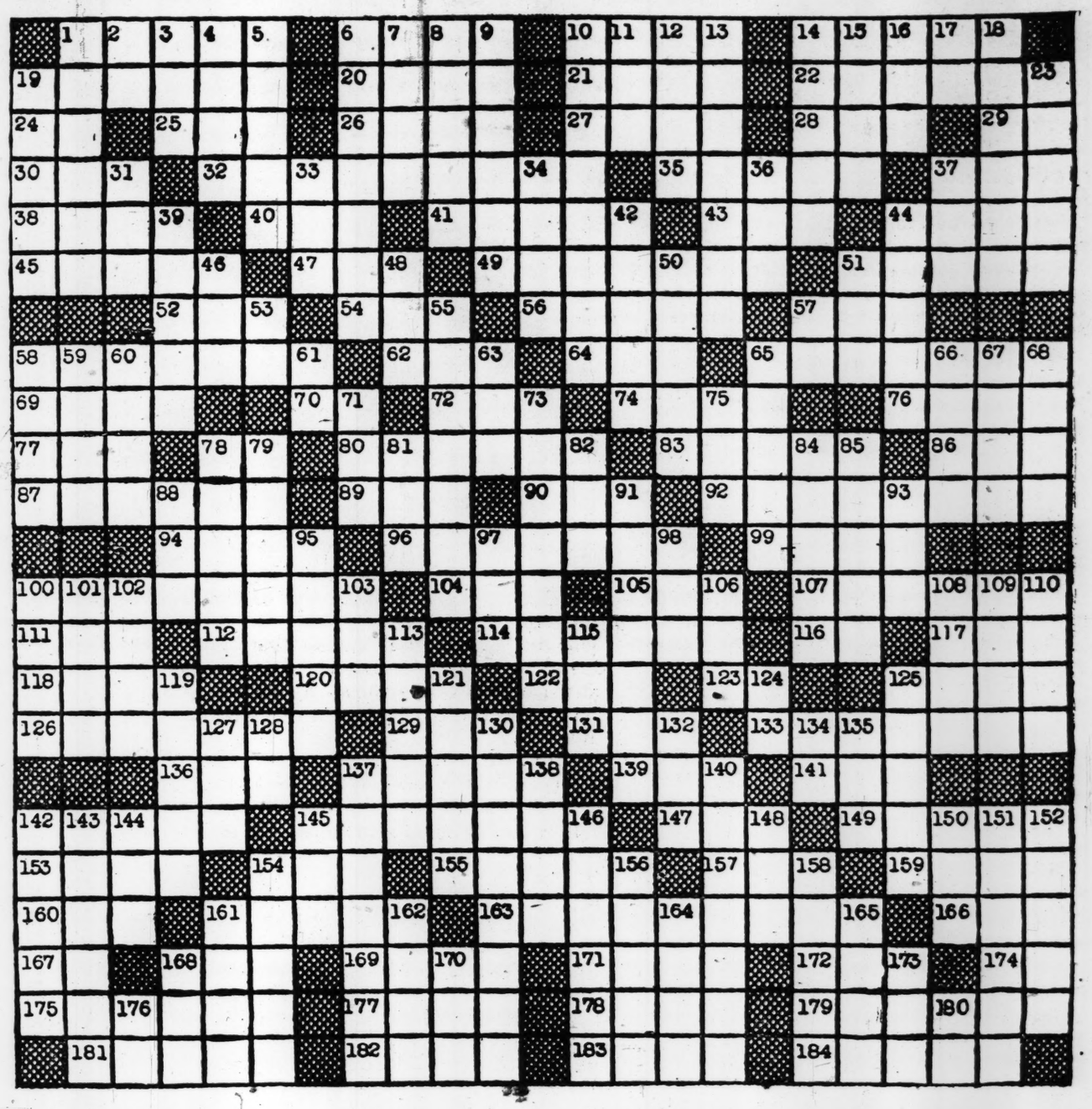
The Worker Crossword Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

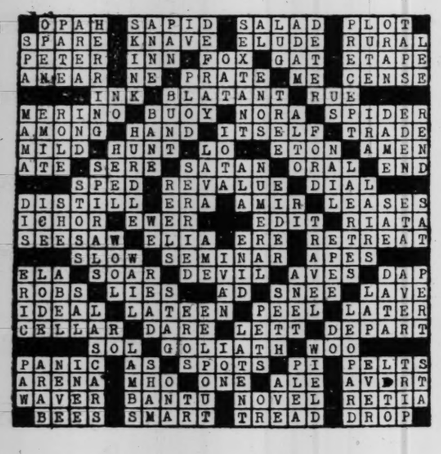
1-Military school student
6-Facts
10-Lump of earth
14-Weak
19-Dawn of day
20-Shield
21-French river
22-Room for provisions
24-Exists
25-Trap
26-Convulsive sighs
27-Cape
28-Literary scraps
29-Sloth
30-Music: as written
32-Extraordinary
35-To the left
37-Gone by
38-Son of Jacob
40-Pronoun
41-Pointed weapon
43-Hail! (Latin)
44-Drawn tight
45-To expunge
47-First woman
49-Winged sandals
51-Heals
52-Card game
54-Unit of work
56-Pry
57-Hurried
58-Requital
62-Anger
64-Dry
65-Boulder
69-Mine entrance
70-Pronoun
72-Anglo-Saxon money
74-Certain
76-Long since
77-Chess piece
78-Above
80-Boasts
83-Slayer of Tybalt
86-Manner
87-Scoffs
89-Joan of ——
90-Kiwi
92-Founder of Rhode Island
94-Turkish officer
96-Unobstructed
99-English astronomer
100-Protection against rain
104-Shrill bark
105-To knock
107-Tolled
111-To contend
112-Struck
114-Hurls
116-Printer's measure
117-Malt beverage
118-Serf
120-Closely shut in
122-Pronoun
123-Whether
125-To have meter
126-Diplomat
129-Upper limb
131-Conclusion
133-All-encompassing
136-Tibetan gazelle
137-Place
139-Faulty shell
141-Melody
142-Country in Asia
145-Beatified
147-Winged mammal
149-To exude
153-God of love
154-Golfer's mound
155-Serious
157-To decay
159-Roman emperor
160-Resort
161-Capital of Oregon
163-Witnesses
166-Insect egg
167-Symbol for tellurium
168-Poetic: India
174-Thus
175-Exalts the spirit of
177-Taro root
178-Youngsters
179-Commanders
181-Sheltered from the sun
182-Observed
183-Archaic: previously
184-Citrus fruit

VERTICAL

1-American cavalry general
2-Land measure
3-Canine
4-One of the Great Lakes
5-Spanish dance
6-To merit
7-Excited
8-Shin-bone
9-To classify
10-Comforts
11-Fib
12-Bones
13-To give up hope
14-Unsteady glaring flame
15-Bombast
16-Constellation
17-Fundamental mass of life tendencies
18-Confederation
19-Passageway
23-Tumults
31-Hawaiian bird
33-To regret
34-Russian mountain range
36-Eggs
37-Swiss river
39-Ait
42-Undulations
44-Edible fish
46-Vast age
48-Silkworm
50-To happen again
51-Vehicle
53-King of Bashan
55-Ill-natured
57-Artificial language
58-Male sheep
59-Paradise
60-Climbing plant
61-What?
63-Sea eagle
65-To lower
66-State
67-To stuff
68-Reefs
71-Friend of Topsy
73-To waste away
75-Tier
78-Exhorts
79-Sacred songs
81-Skill
82-French coin
84-To run away secretly
85-Ancient
88-Hearing organ
91-Stranded
93-Mount near ancient Troy
95-Slant
97-Rodent
98-To turn left
100-Part of the eye
101-Fog
102-Deflected
103-Consumed
106-Greek letter
108-To entwine
109-Ardor
110-Notch
113-Growing out
115-Fish eggs
119-Ardent
121-Ringlet
124-Note of scale
125-Mermaid
127-Folding bed
128-Exclamation of incredulity
130-Extinct elephant
132-To name
134-Colloquial: mother
135-Offer
137-Part of a garment (pl.)
138-College official
140-Gloomiest
142-Savor
143-Encourages
144-Large snake
145-Babylonian deity
146-To expand
148-Digit
150-Man's nickname
151-Ascended
152-Revolving part of a dynamo
154-Plant of the aster family
156-Poetic: grief
158-To utter vibratingly
161-To plant
162-Manner
164-Cereal plants
165-Dirk
168-Greek letter
170-Fresh-water food fish
173-Weir
176-Exclamation of approval
180-To perform



(Last week's solution)



Jimcrow Is Brought to Bay

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

vances the welfare of the working-class."

That is the essence of Dennis' challenge to the un-American Committee to which he spoke truth and for which they retaliated with a year's prison sentence. And today he sits in this courtroom facing from ten to twenty years.

Yes, no accident decreed that Dennis sit between Davis and Winston in this courtroom. It is as natural as a three-leaf clover.

Two Sons of the Negro People

Winston is a six-foot broad-shouldered son of Hattiesburg, Miss., which happens to be the home-town of John Rankin. What a world lies between the two townsmen. Rankin, son of the decayed past: Winston, son of the shining future.

Winston has spent all his mature years in a gallant crusade for his peoule, for labor, for democracy and is today the organizational secretary of the Communist Party. Veteran of World War II, he had won his spurs in public life before embarking for Normandy. He had marched for you and me long before he took up the gun against fascism.

The Hunger Marches to Washington in the early Thirties saw his powerful youthful frame in the fore. Not yet thirty, his wise counsel was already heard in the National Committee of his party to which he was chosen years before he put on the soldier's uniform. Upon his return from the frontlines he accepted the key post he holds today and tens of thousands throughout the land benefit by his drive, his vision, his sagacity.

So to Ben Davis, the towering son of Georgia who came to the Communist movement through his work in the Scottsboro case. Graduate of Amherst where he won honors as athlete and student, he forsook a growing law practice in Atlanta to take his place in America's vanguard. As a youth aflame with indignation over the Negro's lot in the South, he had written crusading editorials in his father's newspapers: he transferred that training to the Daily Worker where he became an editor. Later the white and Negro voters of New York chose this Marxist to the City

The indicted Communist leaders have become the indictors of the Jimcrow system. Their symbolic example of Negro-white unity points the finger of accusation at this pillar of lynch-oppression and the billionaires' threat to all Americans.

Council of the world's biggest city—the first Negro so honored.

Mayor LaGuardia knew his worth, honored him. Mayor O'Dwyer knows his worth, fears him. Friend and enemy respect him. New Yorkers know they can depend upon his giant frame to rise in City Council and fight their fight: be it for the five cent fare, or decent housing, be it against police brutality or anti-Semitism. Davis it was who forced the measure through council prohibiting discrimination in tax-exempt housing.

Thousands of Negroes and progressives recall his staunch stand to apply that measure to the Metropolitan Life's giant Stuyvesant Town project. Davis it was who obliged Council to go on record favoring State and National Fair Employment Practices Committees and for a national anti-polltax bill. No measure on the people's behalf, be it large or small, escapes his attention. On his initiative Council condemned Jimcrow in baseball and Brooklyn's Jackie Robinson is today a symbol of democracy as well as a stellar athlete.

No wonder delegations of plain folk, workingemn and their wives, bring their heartfelt grievances to Davis in his offices open to all who wish to get his ear.

No wonder that Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, wrote of Davis in the Amsterdam News, a newspaper scarcely friendly to his party:

"As for Ben Davis himself, the City of New York is most fortunate to have him in the Council. It is to be doubted whether there is any single Council member of an yhigher caliber.

So this trio—Davis, Dennis, Winston—sit in court before the tribunal of their enemies. With their colleagues they direct the defense that already, in the opening stages of the trial has stirred the imagination of millions. Judge and Prosecution are on trial, and daily their actions, their careful, dogged obstruction of irrefutable evidence admit the Communist charges: **that the jury system is decayed with Jimcrow, anti-Semitism, and hatred of the laboring class. Bankers and Big Business executives on the witness stand—subpoenaed by the defense—have been obliged by their very presence to confess the scandalous maladministration of federal justice.**

The eyes of New York, or America, are opening to the hard truth—Wall Street and Park Avenue have captured our courts.

So another profound lesson of inestimable worth has been taught by the trio that represents black-white unity. They teach an entire generation of Americans that labor in the white skin cannot be free if labor in the black skin is branded.

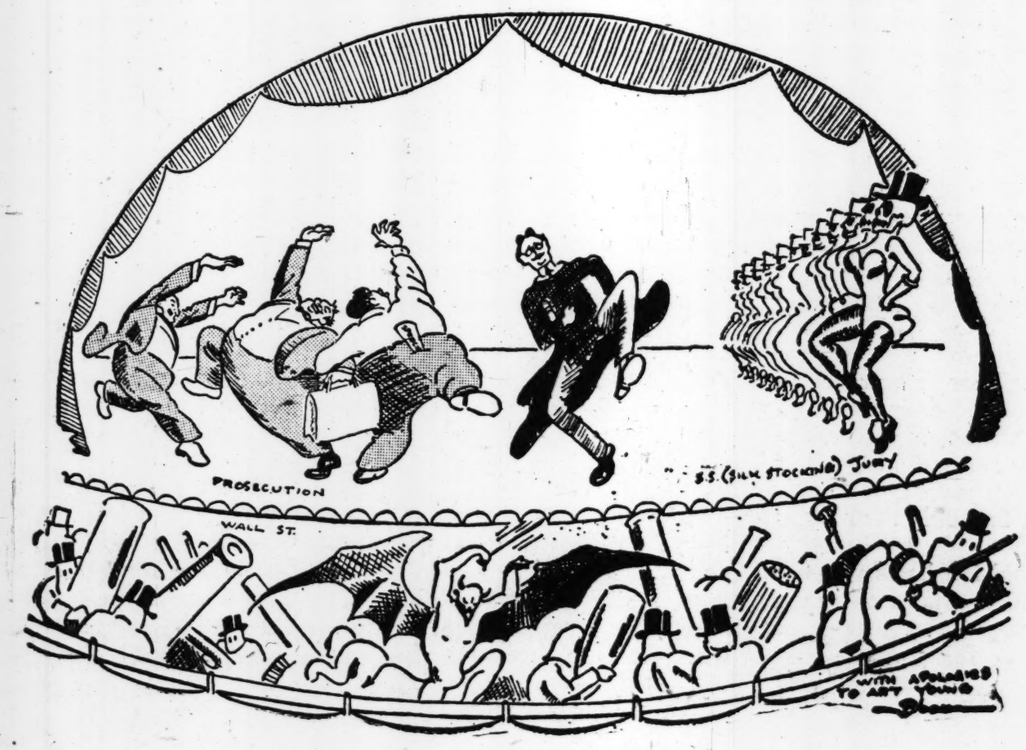
That is Marxism: that is why they are on trial. No wonder the spokesmen for wealth and imperialism in this courtroom painstakingly memorize the faces of thees three men.

Well they may. Doubtless General Lee had similar thoughts when he peered into the face of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. They branded Brown a criminal and hanged him. But armies marched through hell singing his soul goes marching on.

Harpers Ferry was almost a century ago. And the millions of Common Men have acquired a century of hard-won wisdom.

The stormy decades have taught them how to rescue their own—as they freed the boys of Scottsboro, Tom Mooney, George Dimitroff.

That wisdom will rescue the men in the skyscraper at Foley Square.



Movies:

ROUNDUP OF TWO MONTHS' NEW MOVIES

By JOSE YGLESIAS

TWO MONTHS AGO we looked over the films that had come out the previous month and found four movies that we could enthusiastically recommend. Today we are trying to count the "blessings" of the last two months during which we saw about 50 new movies. There were some 12 movies that we recommended in that time, but in looking them over we found out one thing: our standards have relaxed.

We have recommended movies that from the standpoint of the regular moviegoer might offer an evening's entertainment pure and simple. There are films that cannot boast of a film technique which would offer a new visual experience to the audience. Or even a treatment of subject material that was new for the screen. Thus, historical nonsense like Errol Flynn's **The Adventures of Don Juan** and sentimental comedies like **Chicken Every Sunday** and **So Dear to My Heart** got a measure of our approval. So did a good western like **Yellow Sky.**

• • •

THEN THERE WERE the films that contained provocative material, films that on the whole failed but which treated, sometimes refreshingly and sometimes pedestrianly, a theme that would make them interesting for moviegoers. It is in such a category that **The Boy With Green Hair, Letter to Three Wives, Mine Own Executioner** and **Act of Violence** fall. They didn't get our unqualified approval—we would have heard from our exacting readers otherwise—but there is something in each to make them worthwhile.

The Boy With Green Hair, for all its prettiness, spoke about intolerance and peace. **Letter to Three Wives** has a sharp attack on the degradation of American culture on the air waves. **Mine Own Executioner** pointed the way with its study of a psychiatrist to the services that psychiatry could render if analysts could be free to work in free clinics. **Act of Violence** took up the subject, which we did not find so preposterous as did the reviewers of the commercial press, of the nice, regular American who is suddenly revealed as some one who had weakened under Nazi mistreatment during the war and turned informer.

• • •

ADD TO THESE the British **Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill,** which was a study of petty cruelties engendered in the personal relations of the teaching staff of a private school by the conservative and hidebound principles under which it is run. All these films are saved, more or less, by the social element that their stories introduce. In **Act of Violence** the direction of Fred Zinneman and the acting of Van Heflin and Mary Astor help create some of the interest, too. As does the acting in **Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill.**

Among the movies of the last two months the Soviet **Symphony of Life** stands by itself. As a film it is competent and well paced and has no new film qualities that we come to expect of movies by Soviet film makers like Eisenstein and Pudovkin. But it has the warmth and creative joy that we do expect in a movie that deals with a people who are building a new society. **Symphony of Life** tells this through the story of a musician wounded in the war who is rehabilitated to his people and his art.

• • •

IN THE LAST two months there were three movies which often used the medium as an art form. They told their stories as films should: by using the camera, sound, settings to catch up the audience into the experiences of the story. These were **M. Vincent, The Eternal Husband,** both from France and from America, though not from Hollywood, **The Quiet One.** Our reservations with these were minor, for never in a Hollywood movie does one find, as in these, the attempt to make the audience see something that only a film can reveal, or to create an effect that only the movies can achieve.

The Eternal Husband was the psychological drama of two men whom the social stereotypes of their society force inevitably into the roles of "cuckold" and "lover." **M. Vincent** was the story of a 17th century priest which was singularly devoid of the claptrap and reactionary nonsense of movies like **Joan of Arc** and **Miracle of the Bells.**

The Quiet One, which opened this weekend in New York, is proof of what can be done in America outside Hollywood. It is the story of a Harlem boy, a "delinquent" whose treatment at an interracial clinic must try to undo the psychological damage which poverty and oppression create. As such it gives one an unvarnished look at Harlem and its streets, and it is the first American movie that treats the Negro at length with honesty and seriousness. It is significant that made cheaply and with none of the resources of Hollywood it is a beautiful job of moviemaking. We must fight for the wide distribution of films such as these.



LYNCHED BY THE KU KLUX KLAN. A scene from David Mark Griffith's 1915 anti-Negro, anti-American film, 'The Birth Of A Nation.'

Hollywood: The Negro in Films

Fighting a Vicious Film

By DAVID PLATT

(Third of a series for Negro History Week—Feb. 6-13.)

NO SURVEY of the Negro in Hollywood films would be complete without taking into account **The Birth of a Nation,** the inflammatory racist film produced in 1915 by David Wark Griffith, America's foremost director.

The message of the film said:

• Lynching is an admirable institution.

• The Emancipation Proclamation was a criminal act.

• Every Negro who is not in chains is either a rapist, an arsonist or a thief.

• The Ku Klux Klan is a progressive organization.

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WHEN THE BIRTH OF A NATION appeared it was advertised in the press as a film which will "make you hate."

The director used every resource of camera magic to whip audiences into a frenzy of hatred toward the Negro. Staccato cutting, night photography, moving camera shots, sweeping pans and split screen were employed in a new and startling way. The film's biased message was made more dangerous by such unheard of effects as close-ups of the flying feet of the horses of the riding Klansmen.

Never before nor since has so much technique been used to convey so little truth.

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THE BIRTH OF A NATION horrified and aroused the decent people of the country. It set in motion the first significant protest movement against anti-Negro films. The then militant National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) brought Negro and white to the picket-line from coast to coast.

In Boston, where the film had its world premiere Pinkerton detectives were hired to intimidate the pickets. To soften the opposition it was announced that President Wilson had endorsed the picture. This was denied by Joseph Tumulty, Wilson's private secretary.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts opposed its showing. He said "it undermines American institutions and American liberties."

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor and publisher of **The Nation** called it a "deliberate attempt to humiliate ten million American citizens and to portray them as nothing but beasts."

The great Socialist leader Eugene Debs said **The Birth of a Nation** was designed to "conceal the white man's crimes behind the Negro's misfortune."

Stephen Wise, the noted Jewish religious leader termed it a "grave and intolerable insult to the Negro race."

"It is three miles of filth," "the prostitution of dramatic art for a propaganda of prejudice," "sugar - coating for a dose of black poison," other notables declared vehemently.

Booker T. Washington, the Negro educator, urged "people everywhere to take time by the forelock and adopt in advance such measures as will prevent the circulation of the **Birth of a Nation** in any community north or south."

Protests against the film reached such proportions that numerous states in the east and west were flooded with bills to keep anti-Negro films out of the theatres.

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IN REPLY to the storm of criticism, the director, Griffith, quoted from the southern press in defense of free speech. The Houston (Texas) Chronicle said: **"The time has not come when the people of Houston are to have their standards of thought or taste set or fixed or regulated by the Negro citizenship."** The Macon (Georgia) News said: **"The agitation against The Birth of a Nation was born of narrow-mindedness and ignorance. . . ."** Griffith charged that the NAACP and its supporters were trying to bring about the censorship of films and inter-marriage between black and white. Once he offered to raise $10,000 for any charity if anyone could name a single incident in his film that was not historically true. Someone asked if it was historically true that after the Civil War, a Negro Lieutenant Governor in South Carolina locked a white girl in a room in the capitol and demanded a forced marriage.

That Griffith was to some extent conscious of the harm his film did to the Negro people was indicated by his insertion in a later pro-imperialist war film of a scene showing a wounded Negro being kissed by his white comrade. This shamelessly sentimental and irrelevant scene was but small atonement for the crime of **Birth of a Nation.**

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In the south, **Birth of a Nation** was a godsend to the Klan. With this weapon, as Dr. Lawrence Reddick has pointed out, the Klan expanded its membership to five million in the 1920s and inflicted enormous damage to Negro-white relations. Recent attempts to revive it in the east have been thwarted by Communists and progressives. But in the south and in the far west it is still in circulation and is an effective weapon—particularly around election time—for creating disunity between Negro and white.

(Continued next Sunday)

Around the Dial:

RADIO GAGS TO GAG ON

By BOB LAUTER

FOR SOME TIME, I have been collecting typical radio gags from CBS. Now CBS, for my money, is generally the best of all the networks, yet any analysis of these gags will show you to what a low state radio humor has fallen.

I have thirty-three gags in my gruesome collection. Of these, nine are about wives or women in general. The six wife-gags all depend for their humor on the statement, in one form or another, that marriage is something to be sedulously avoided. These, and the other three gags, depend for their laughs on the revelation that the woman in question is either fat, old, stupid, surpassingly ugly, or suspicious. These gags are on "family" programs.

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NATURALLY, all these "women jokes" are fundamentally the same, and completely lacking in true wit, humor, or originality. They are, in fact, simply grim.

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I HAVE ON HAND seven gags, five from the **Amos 'n' Andy** show, and two from the **Beulah** show. I did not select these gags myself, but gleaned them from what the network evidently believes are the better joks.

Let's take the five **Amos 'n' Andy** gags first. One of them is based on the fact that someone is bald. (Any physical shortcomings to be simply hilarious on the radio). The second gag depends for its punch on the statement that a Negro shows up for work with a pillow and blankets. This is the vicious "all-Negroes-are-lazy" school of humor. A third gag is based on a Negro who is late in paying his rent. We are supposed to see something funny in the alleged financial irresponsibility of the Negro people.

The fourth gag concerns dishonesty. A fifth gag is still anneatly combines two slanders against the Negro people: that of inveterate gambling, and dishonesty A fifth gag is still another variation on the "all-Negroes-are-lazy" school of humor. The joke here is that a Negro slept through his afternoon nap.

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THE TWO **Beulah** gags are both based on marriage, and both imply that marriage is an institution which the Negro people treat with no respect, or misuse.

It seems to me that in the fight against Jimcrow, there has been far too little attention to vicious and rotten programs such as these which have to be driven off the air for all time.

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OF ALL THE GAGS I have, those from the **Our Miss Brooks** and **My Friend Irma** programs come the closest to genuine humor, no matter how lightweight.

I am sure that my little collection of gags is a very typical collection. These same gags, varied slightly, come over the airwaves every day. They are in themselves enough of a commentary on our current standards of commercialized culture.

By HOWARD FAST

I Write As I Please..

Abe Lewis — Communist

EVER SINCE Abe Lewis died, I have wanted to write something about him, less in the way of a tribute than in gratefulness for what Abe gave to me and to those others who knew him. But death is an enemy of speech, and there are no sufficient words to reclaim that awful stillness; and what could I say about this great good man that would make him plausible and understandable? Also, I had written about Abe once, while he still lived, and those of you who might have read my book "Clarkton" will remember how Joey Ray, in Abe Lewis's words, tells why he joined the Communist Party. That little bit, I felt, had some of the complete conviction that comes when a human being unconsciously distills the essence from a part of his life, and a writer is fortunate enough to hear it and be able to set it down; and for that reason I thought it was enough, there was no more or better I could write about Abe, and I would let it be.



But since this trial at Foley Square began, I have been thinking of Abe a good deal. I cannot separate him from the trial, nor is it plausible to me that the Communist Party of the United States should be before judge and jury without Abe Lewis standing forth as a witness, with or without subpoena. Who else was able to say so clearly and with such pride, yet with such humility, what the party of the working class meant to him!

Abe Lewis was a big man, six foot one or two in his stocking feet and built in proportion, with great sloping shoulders and long, powerful hands. His skin was deep plum color, and his face was like so many you see in the cotton belt of the South, round and handsome, a small, tilted nose, deep-set eyes, and cheeks round and crinkled with many years of secure good humor. You looked at him, and you felt immediately that his feet were set on the soil, for all that he had wandered so much in the years since he left Mississippi; he was a great, dark rock of a man, and something to lean on and depend on.

And he was a Communist. How can I wholly explain what I mean? There are people who belong to the Communist Party, people who respect it, people who will defend it and people who will follow it, but Abe was all of those things and yet no one of them alone, because Abe was the party, and there was no discernible point where the one finished and the other began. His mind was the party, his body and his soul too, a wholeness of him that understood with utter completeness that the party was something of mankind and of men. You could not attack the party but you attacked him; you could not attack anything good or honorable in the body of mankind, but you attacked him; there was no line of division or separateness.

He was a mighty evidence of the Negro People; he was proof of what they could bring forth to lead them, out of their suffering and their oppression. Born a sharecropper's son, entirely without schooling, filled in his childhood with hate, like a cup overflowing with bitter wine, harrassed, beaten, jailed, coming to manhood in the worst years of the depression, he found the Communist Party and made himself one with it. There was no streak of genius in him that was apart from his people; he found his people in the only way a Negro can today, and he drew his strength from them and his purity too; for I have seldom known a better man, a wiser man, a more judicious man.

He had a mind that never forgot, that never ceased to relate experience with knowledge, that never ceased to grow, to understand, to distill the rich vintage from the best qualities of people. He fought in Spain, and the Spanish people came to know him and love him; he worked here with his own people, with that slow, enduring, unostentatious patience that is so difficult for those who are not Communists to understand. The only thing I ever heard him complain of was a shrapnel wound from Spain; behind it, a cancer was growing, and it struck him down suddenly in the full flower of his life.

Yet he created something imperishable. The Communist Party is on trial now, for conspiracy to teach the truth—and whether the government wills it or not, this good, wise and angry black man stands in the court. He is a witness to the future. In that sense, Abe Lewis never died. Call his way of life such a conspiracy, if you will; all that is best in mankind is a part of that conspiracy to do away with hatred, injustice and oppression, and how can you kill that? With all the blood and tears drained from the Negro People, they can still bring forth an Abe Lewis. And he cannot be ejected from the court; like a giant, he looms over the little men who are prosecuting the future.

Books

'One Way Ticket,' New Book Of Poems by Langston Hughes

ONE WAY TICKET, by Langston Hughes; illustrated by Jacob Lawrence. Alfred A. Knopf, New York; 136 pp. $2.75.

By ABNER W. BERRY

LANGSTON HUGHES, 20 years ago, was the eloquent singer of "New Negro." His **Weary Blues,** a slender volume published in the late 'twenties, established Hughes as the poetic spokesman of the Negro people. Using blues rhythms, blank verse and the folk imagery and idiom of a people then moving into a political struggle for their full rights, Hughes caught in his poems the mood and aspirations of America's oppressed and neglected darker brothers.

Hughes functioned in poetry as Duke Ellington did in music and as Aaron Douglas did in the graphic arts, to mention only two of the important cultural contributors of the times. But **One Way Ticket,** unfortunately does not build further upon the well-established foundation.

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IN ONE WAY TICKET, Hughes shows that he still possesses the magic of transferring the blues rhythm to literature; he has the magic of the colloquial usage blended with simple and dramatic imagery. For example in his little poem:

I pick up my life
And take it with me
And put it down in
Chicago, Scranton,
Any place that is
North and East—
And not Dixie. . . .

I am fed up
With Jimcrow laws,



LANGSTON HUGHES

People who are cruel
And afraid. . . .
I pick up my life
And take it away
On a one way ticket—
Gone up North
Gone out West,
Gone!

• • •

HUGHES HERE seems to be speaking for himself. No struggle. No hope of victory. No reflection of the Negro people—the Negro workers especially—who are today utilizing the blues and the spiritual and the beautiful and sometimes terrifying imagery of the sermon as weapons in their fight for their rights—in Dixie. The Negro people have carried on since 1928. Hughes, in his own personal expressions, has shown himself to be a part of this carrying on. But his poetry here misses by a mile the mood and the temper of the people for whom he has been so virile a spokesman.

His "Madam" poems in the present volume, despite their mood, are static pictures of static people caught in an inescapable net of exploitation. Some of them border on the rejected stereotype. In other poems there is an echo of the "Bigger Thomas" school of Richard Wright in which he envisions a blind struggle: "Wind/In the cotton fields, /Gentle Breeze: /Beware the hour /It uproots trees." And except in one poem the Negro is placed in isolation—black against white. The one exception is **October 16,** dedicated to John Brown.

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THE POEM to John Brown, I would say, is the only one with perspective. The rest, although worth while reading for their craft and the charm with which they are suffused, are "tame" pieces, minor recordings of minor doings in the ghetto. There is none of the social insight which Hughes' readers have known in his "White Worker, Here's My Hand," or "Let America Be America Again," or "The Freedom Train."

If Hughes were a new poet and if **One Way Ticket** were his new work, we could say that here is a star full of promise which will rise. But with 20 years of activity behind him, we must say of Hughes that **One Way Ticket** indicates a waning of his star. He was once the booming and beautifully defiant voice of the Negroes' spokesman in North America, matching that of Nicholas Guillen, the Afro-Cuban, in Latin America. **One Way Ticket** is the well-turned product, though, of a charming singer of little songs. Langston Hughes is capable of better.

'Cuba Libre' by Nicolas Guillen Cuba's Greatest Poet

Cuba Libre, poems by Nicolas Guillen, translated from the Spanish by Langston Hughes and Ben Frederic Carruthers; illustrated by Gar Gilbert. Anderson and Ritchie: The Ward Press, Los Angeles, Cal. 1948. 99 pp.

FOR some unknown reason this attractive volume, by Cuba's greatest poet and literary spokesman for the oppressed of Latin America, was limited to a single edition of 500. It is a contradiction not easily understood that these poems which bristle with anti-imperialist sentiment, set to African, Spanish and calypso rhythms, should be read by a literary elite. I am certain after reading the poems that Nicolas Guillen has been done a disservice by thus limiting his audience.

Cuba Libre contains songs which should be published on leaflets and spoken at mass meetings. What Langston Hughes has done with the blues rhythm and the Negro folk image of North America, Guillen has done with his native tempos and idioms. And while it is clear that much of the original power and beauty has been lost in translation, there is left enough of it to give the reader a glimpse of the poet's insights and mastery of craft. It must have offered a challenge to the two translators, for example, to transcribe Afro-Cuban Spanish accents into Negro American English accents. Some of it comes out rough, as in the lines.

Can't fool me, dat white face of yours
'cause I know who your grandma is.

THE AFRO-CUBAN chants fare much better. Guillen's **Chant for Killing a Snake** carries so well that when it is read aloud the atmosphere of the cane field is clearly evoked and his Afro-Cuban refrain "Mayombe-bombe - mayombe! / Sensemaya, the nake . . ." is like a rousing drum beat.

Guillen has caught with his poet's eye every single tropical heartbeat of his people. The deep hatred of nortamericano imperialists, the galling poverty, the pride of African descent and the sly fun poked at those who would deny their African ancestry for a place in the **white** world.

The fierce satire in the conventional stanzas of the poem, **The Grandfather,** is illustrated in the following lines:

This angelic dame with Southern eyes,
who lives by Rhythms of her Northern blood,
she never knew that deep within that flood
a black man beats a hoarsened drum and sighs . . .

Behold him there beside the virgin shores,
Your black grandfather's dulcet shadow flees.
He put the curl in those blond lock of yours.

Read the Daily Worker's feature section for reviews of all the new movies, plays, radio and music events, books, art exhibits and Broadway and Hollywood trends.

And there are others in the same spirit.

• • •

GUILLEN'S POEMS to the tropics are impelling pictures of the Negro's pride in his differentness. In these the poet attains a power and breath-taking imagery which utilizes the backlog of centuries stored by the black flood into the New World. In a long poem titled **Arrival** the poet proclaims, "We bring our mark / to the final profile of America. / Partners, here we are!/ The city awaits us with its palaces. . . ."

Guillen is a political poet too. He sings a political theme as well as of love. In "That Kind of a Soldier, not me," he decries the soldier who has

"to jump on kids and Negroes/ and folks with nothing to eat./ That kind of a soldier, not me.

His kindof soldier would

". . . roar with the voice of freedom / over the rich beds of silk. Get up! Nothing's left to your ilk! / You'll roar with the voice of freedom."

Reading these poems observing the perspective of the poet, and sensing the surge of struggle which produced these songs, one understands why the name Guillen is one of the tallest in Latin American literature. He has united his poetry with the people and he can be enjoyed and understood everywhere.

I wish that by some miracle Americans could read this volume in the original Spanish. And I wish that even this inadequate translation had been published in a larger edition, Guillen has written poetry for us all.

—A.W.B.

JUST FOR US

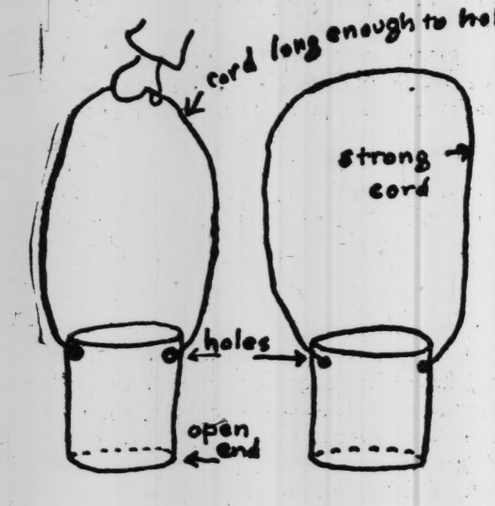
Try this one

EASY STILTS

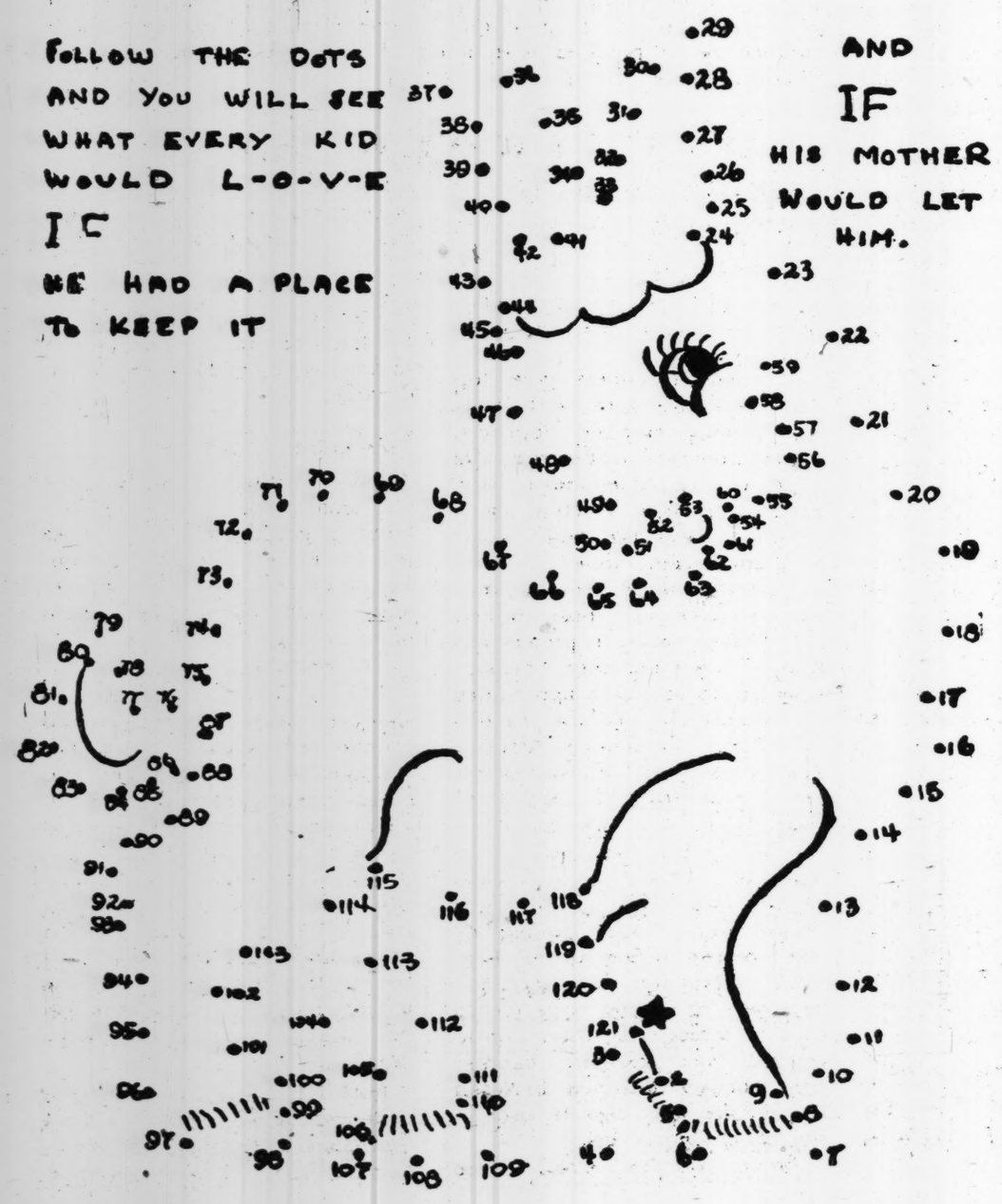
With two large size juice cans, you can make yourself a pair of EASY STILTS in a few minutes, and have a great time with them —outdoors, of course.

First, remove the top completely so you can get inside the can. Punch two holes close to each other rim, (using an ice pick, awl or skewer) as in the picture. Do this with both cans.

Now get some strong cord or rope and thread it through the holes, making a knot on the inside of each hole so it won't slip out. Make the cord long enough for



you to hold comfortably when you stand on the cans. By lifting the string and can with each step on stilts, and best of all, you won't fall off!





HOW FREDERICK DOUGLASS HELPED HIS PEOPLE

A LONG time ago, in the South of our country almost every Negro was a slave. The slaves hated their life and were anxious to escape from their masters. In the North there were some people who were called Abolitionists who understood that it was a terrible thing to have people kept as slaves, especially in the first free country in the world. So these people used to help the slaves to escape by hiding them in their houses, by giving them money and by arranging for them to travel far enough North to be safe. Even in spite of this help it was dangerous for slaves to try to escape because their owners would hunt for them anywhere. And when they caught them they would shoot them so that other slaves would be so frightened that they would not try to escape.

Even so, thousands of slaves did escape to freedom. One of the most famous slaves who escaped was a man named Frederick Douglass. Frederick Douglass' mother was sent away when he was a little baby. After that he worked on plantations, where, as a little boy, he saw other slaves beaten and whipped while they screamed and bled. He was finally treated the same way. And he decided that he must escape.

He Escapes

He did escape, in 1837, when he was twenty years old and he spent most of his life telling people everywhere about slavery in the United States. He had learned to read while he was a slave and he had been beaten for reading. This was because the slave owners thought that if the slaves were educated they would try harder and better to get free. Frederick Douglass proved that they were right. As soon as he was free he started to lecture to anybody who would listen about how the slaves lived. And he wrote a book about his life as a slave. It was a very important book which made people realize that the slaves should be free. But it was very dangerous for Frederick Douglass because his owners could tell from it that he was living in Massachusetts. So he sailed to Europe where he talked to the people there about slavery in the United States. He was a great speaker as well as writer, and in Europe, as well as in this country, he brought people to see the horror of slavery.

Starts a Newspaper

When he returned to the United States he started a paper in Rochester, N. Y. which urged all people to work to stop slavery. His friends were always afraid that he would be shot because the slave owners and the people who thought slavery was right hated him so.

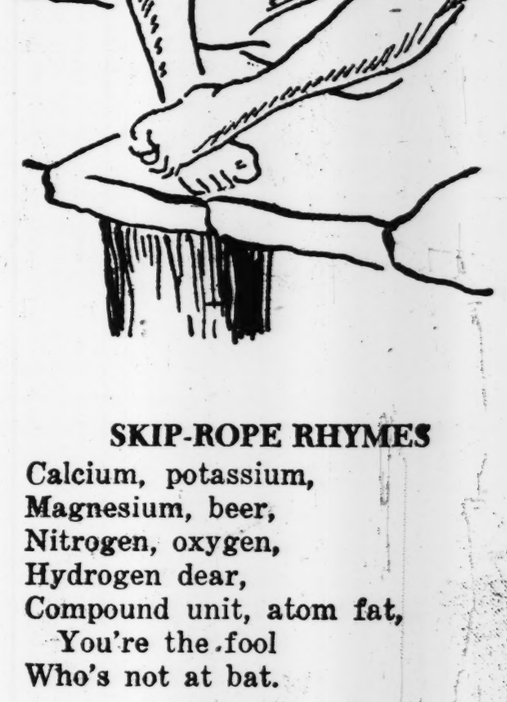
Free!

In 1863, during the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation to make all slaves free. This was what Frederick Douglass had been working for.

This Week

This week is Negro History Week. It is a good time to think about how wonderful it is that we have had fine people like Frederick Douglass in our country who did such a great deal to bring freedom and happiness to the people of our country.

THE END



SKIP-ROPE RHYMES

Calcium, potassium,
Magnesium, beer,
Nitrogen, oxygen,
Hydrogen dear,
Compound unit, atom fat,
You're the fool
Who's not at bat.

* * *

Engine, engine, number nine,
Running on Chicago line,
With a dishrag on behind,
Engine, engine, number nine.
One, two, three
Out goes he.

* * *

When the dew is on the grass,
Rain will never come to pass.

Question Box

QUESTION: What does a centipede look like?

Answer: The name centipede means "a hundred feet." It doesn't *really* have 100 feet, although it seems to, as it scuttles away very quickly.

The centipede is a small brown creature, with a long flat body, made up of many little parts, called segments. Each segment has two legs on it. The legs are quite long, and the last two are even longer—as long as the two feelers up in front, which are called *antennae*.

Centipedes do good work—they eat flies and roaches. Nevertheless, these crawly leggy creatures aren't any pleasanter to have around. They like to live in damp places, so if your cellar is damp, you might be able to catch one and put it in a bottle.

Dress Revivers

SIMPLICITY is the keynote of the most successful utility frocks, and one of the charms of simplicity is that you alter it by adding your own individual trimmings or accessories when you get tired of its austerity. Here are three suggestions for reviving interest in a plain dress.

1. Cut the sleeves at elbow length. From the piece make a pocket.

Widen your belt at both edges with colored webbing, and stitch bands or ricrac or russia braid on pocket and belt.



2. A pleted ruffle can easily be made from a length of white net, lace or soft material such as artificial georgette.

If you use material, an edge of narrow lace is very dainty. Complete this with a velvet bow at the neck.

3. A square of spotted rayon, taffeta ribbon, or any gay, patterned material makes an attractive finish.

A slit is cut in from the edge of the dress opening, and clipped at the end, as for a buttonhole. The raw edges are turned in and neatened, and square gathered and attached as shown.





Versatile Two-Piece Frocks



Whether you choose a trim two-piece dress in a tailored or soft feminine version, no other frock will do as much to make you look and feel your best. Either of the two styles illustrated will give a fresh, spring-like feeling to your wardrobe and will make you proud of your sewing results.

• • •

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1739 is designed for sizes 11, 13, 14, 16 and 18. Size 12 requires 4⅞ yards of 39-inch material.

• • •

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1790 is for sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18. Size 12 requires 4⅜ yards of 39-inch fabric.

Two separate patterns, 25 cents each.

For these patterns, send 25 cents, for each in coins, your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell., The Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.

When You Buy Cheese

WHEN you buy cheese, bear in mind a few of the facts about this important food. In the first place, processed cheeses—the kinds usually packaged by a big food company—contain a large amount of water. You pay for that water. . . by the pound; it's cheaper to buy your cheese straight.

Aged cheeses, though higher in price, may often be a better buy, since they lose their water content by evaporation.

Keep cheese wrapped in a moistened cloth in the refrigerator.

Though cheese flavor keeps you nibbling, this dairy product is more than an extra in the day's diet. It's a concentrated food. That's one reason why it fits so well into plans for the main course of the meal. Like meat, eggs, and fish, cheese has both satisfying flavor and staying power.

Protein of the best quality is part of the cheese offering. Cheese supplies calcium, needed for bones and teeth. An ounce of cheddar cheese has as much calcium as a cup of milk. Cheese provides riboflavin, of the vitamin B family. And if cheese is made from whole milk, it offers vitamin A, too

Preparation

One of the fine things about cheese is that you can put it almost everywhere—on a toothpick to feed a party guest, on soup to start a meal, or on a substantial piece of bread, to make a luncheon sandwhich. You may prepare your cheese by not preparing it at all—by serving it as is. Or you can cook it. You can use cheese as the major ingredient of the main dish or as a mere flavor accent to some other food.

Recipe

For **cheese puff**—and 4 liberal servings—use:

6 slices of bread.
1½ cups of ground or grated cheese.
2 eggs.
1½ cups of milk.
½ teaspoon of salt.—if desired — pepper, paprika. and mustard.

Fit 3 slices of bread into the bottom of a greased baking dish Sprinkle with half the cheese and cover with the rest of the bread.

Beat eggs, add milk and seasonings, pour over bread and cheese, and cover with rest of cheese. . . . Set baking dish in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350 d.f.) about 40 minutes or until the custard is set and bread is puffy.

FOOD SAVERS

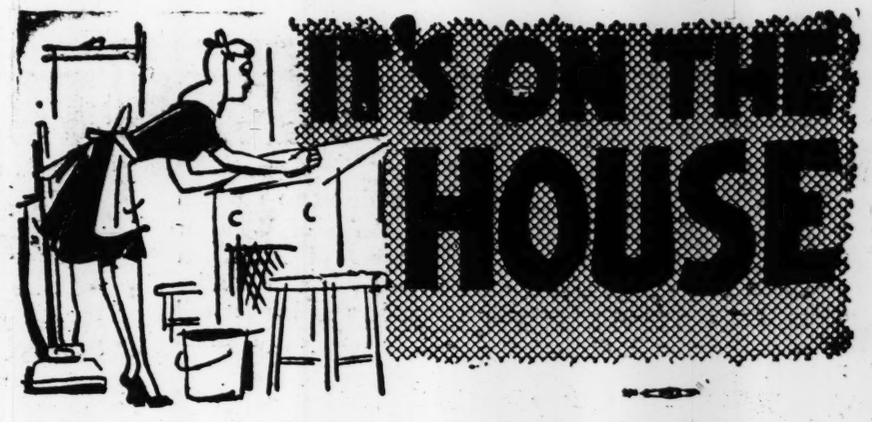
Use kidney beans in a tasty salad. Combine the drained, cooked kidney beans, diced celery, dill pickles, and cubed Cheddar cheese. Moisten with mayonnaise.

Use oranges as a side dish with meat or poultry. Peel and cut the fruit in half-inch slices, brush with corn sirup or honey, and broil 10 minutes For added flavor and color, put a little currant or mint jelly in the center of each broiled ring.

Add bits of leftover meat or fish, hard-cooked egg, or cheese to a bean salad.

Use pecans for tasty croquettes. Start with mashed potatoes, bean pulp, or cooked cereal as a base for the croquettes

To beat egg whites, let them stand a while. They whip up best when they're as warm as room temperature.



By JO LYNNE

By Federated Press

Orange A Day

AN APPLE a day may keep the doctor away, but an orange a day is essential. Or, if not an orange, some other source of vitamin C, for this all-important vitamin cannot be stored by the body and must be resupplied daily.

During the winter months, oranges, grapefruit and lemons are at the height of their season, which is wonderful planning by nature since winter is the time when other sources of vitamin C—vegetables, raw fruits and greens—are not as plentiful or cheap.

And so this is the time to put oranges and other cirtus fruits on your menu, not only for breakfast but for other meals as well. For juice, smallish Florida valencias are generally the best buy while for sections or slices, you will get more for your money if you buy large or medium size California navels.

Prepare oranges as near to their serving time as possible since vitamin C is perishable, but if you must fix them in advance, be sure to store the juice or slices in a covered container in the refrigerator to cut down the vitamin loss as much as possible.

It is a good idea to serve oranges or grapefruit in sections or slices and by all means train the family to take juice without straining. The tissues that divide the sections of the fruit contain vitamin C, too. Even the fresh rind has some and can be used in salads and relishes or as flavoring when ground or grated.

Preparation of Fruit

Use a sharp, stainless knife when you prepare oranges in slices. Cut away the rind in spiral fashion, cutting deeply enough to cut away the membrane at the same time. To section, cut down on both sides of the dividing membranes and then slip out the segments. Be sure to save the juice.

When grating the rind, use a grater with holes about a quarter of an inch apart and use only the outer orange-colored layer. You can use this rind to flavor salads, cakes, pies, breads, desserts, sauces and candies.

Incidentally, no matter what type of orange you buy, you can be fairly certain of getting good quality, thanks to the standards set by the cooperative associations of the growers in both California and Florida. This is one time when the strong competition between sellers in those states works well for the consumer.

Don't worry about the vegetable dye in which the lighter-colored oranges are dipped. It is harmless. If you are rushed for time, canned or frozen juices can be used without fear that you are stinting on vitamin content. The flavor isn't exactly the same, of course, but if you follow the directions on the cans for aerating by pouring from one container to another several times, you will find that the flavor can be improved greatly.

Orange baskets give a lift to dullish winter menus and you can make them without wasting any of the precious juice or fruit. Using a sharp pointed knife, hold it at an angle and plunge it to the center. Then slant the knife in the opposite direction and make the second cut. Repeat, slicing at angles all around the orange, give a final cut across the center to release the center membrane and lift off.

You can either squeeze the juice out carefully or cut the fruit out. Then serve gelatine dessert, mixed fruits or ices in the cups. You can even candy the cup as you do orange peel and use it to serve candy or cakes. And don't forget a dash of orange juice in candied sweet potatoes with a bit of rind mixed with the sugar. It adds a wonderful taste.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

IRONING AROUND BUTTONS

WHAT features for convenience and performance do women want in electric hand irons?

Women consumers give top preference to irons with slots for ironing around buttons. These irons are made with the edge of the soleplate—or the pressing surface of the iron—indented near the front point in a small semi-circle.

Votes of these women consumers have just been tallied for 1947-48 under a project entitled "The Consumer Speaks," initiated three years ago under the sponsorship of the American Home Economics Association. Nearly 10,000 women reported this year, 73 percent of them from farm homes.

Considered most essential in this year's voting on irons were these other features: a lightweight iron — four pounds or less; power rating of at least 1000 watts for fast heating—necessary in ironing large pieces such as tablecloths; thermostatic control; heat-resistant handle; and enough distance between the handle and iron to protect the hand against heat.

Some features, which were rated farther down the list, also were considered essential or desirable. These include: a soleplate with narrow point for ironing ruffles and a beveled or slanted edge; back or side rest for the iron; thumb rest on the handle; and a handle that is durable.

EASIER WAYS

EVERY device, however small, that saves time and labor in getting meals and does the job better is worth the consideration of the busy housewife. Small savings add up in homemaking.

For example:

SIFTING FLOUR into a sheet of waxed paper instead of into a bowl has several advantages in making cakes and other mixtures calling for flour. Use about a foot square of waxed paper for fast, easy and neat sifting. Then, because flour slips off the waxed surface so readily, it is easy to lift the paper and slide the flour back for another sifting or into the mixing bowl. Finally, the paper saves washing an extra bowl.

MIXING SALAD DRESSING in the salad bowl before adding the salad is another small way to save an extra dish—and time.

Ted Tinsley Says....

FOR simplicity and sweet unaffected love no modern romance, including that of the Duke of Windsor and Wally, can match the shy wooing of Ali Khan and Rita Hayworth. The affair is so fresh and wholesome that I am left practically speechless and must fall back on an article in Screen Guide to help me express myself.

Ali, the prince, is a straightforward lad whose father, Aga Khan, weighs 200 pounds. Aga's avoirdupois may be a matter of no importance to you, but his subjects must feel strongly on the matter. Each year, on the Aga's birthday, they must make him a present of his weight in gold. On Aga Khan's diamond jubilee, the faithful subjects matched his weight in diamonds. This sort of thing leads to inflation.

You can imagine how that man must eat a week before his birthday.

Ali, the Aga's son, grew up in this quaint tradition. Ali has always had an intimate knowledge of the common people, gathered through contact with his father's 3,700 servants. (Some of these servants have servants).

All this, however, meant nothing to Rita Hayworth. She loves him for himself alone. I have it on no less an authority than Elsa Maxwell that Rita, in her mad love for Ali Khan, may yet unleash the Third World War. So taken up was she with Ali that she once forgot a luncheon engagement with the Shah of Persia. As the Screen Guide tells it, "Watching the anger on the face of the Persian Shah, a noted diplomat commented, 'This little whim of Rita Hayworth's may some day cost America dear'. Meaning, of course, that some day when America wanted Persian oil, a Shah would remember the humiliation he had suffered because of an American film queen and give as his answer a thundering 'No!'"

I shudder. Will the East arm against us to avenge this insult? Will that broken date be the opening

Abu Ben Ali Khan and Abu Ben Rita Hayworth



gun in the War of the Dry Martini? Only history and Elsa Maxwell can answer this dread question. Let us pray that our State Department will invoke Rita's patriotism and urge her to make with the Shah of Persia!

Ali Khan has turned Rita Hayworth into a taller and broader woman. Prior to her contact with him, she was a flat plane. The article says, "It's hard to believe that the Ali would have been half so fascinated by the one-dimensional Rita of five or six years ago, but the Rita of today is a different person."

I join Ali Khan in his preference for three dimensional people.

Ali Khan's present wife is suing for divorce on the grounds of "insult," and all because he stated that he intends to marry Rita Hayworth! What a thin-skinned woman that Mrs. Khan must be!

The article well describes the simple life that Rita and Ali have been leading. They have been very clever in avoiding publicity. They met on the Riviera, dashed to California, and rushed to Palm Springs. Then "they flew to romantic Mexico City for a few weeks' vacation together." They needed a vacation from their other vacations.

The article was most touching when it urged Rita not to force Ali to make his life revolve around her movie career. That would be criminal! Ali Khan, as the spiritual leader of millions, will some day take over his father's 3,700 servants. "He will have to solve important political issues too, and it is to be hoped that he will, like his father, do everything he can to better the conditions of his people."

The writer closes with an appeal to Rita's better nature, urging her to save Ali for the world. "But if Ali Khan were to give up his inheritance, it is more than a throne he would be forfeiting. He would be losing the opportunity to influence for better the spiritual life of millions of people."

Millions will certainly welcome Ali Khan's accession to the throne. After all he weighs one-third less than his father and that in itself amounts to a tax reduction when his birthday rolls around.

But I'm still worried about the Shah of Persia.

First Voter

(*Continued from Magazine Page* 3)

MORE time drifted by. From a long way over the hill she saw the headlights of a car, rising and falling over the bumps in the road. As the car lights grew stronger, a faint blue gleam of dawn showed in the sky.

Its motor hommering unevenly, the car came to a stop right in front of the bushes and a couple of women climbed out followed by several men. They were complaining in undertones. Carrying bundles and packages, they straggled into the building, lit lamps, untied packages and moved tables and chairs which made a scraping sound.

A cork popped and something gurgled into a cup. Ora smelled coffee.

She reckoned when more people came, a few families, it would be a better time.

One of the men loosened up. He gave some orders. Someone asked a question.

"Now, Mrs. Payne," he said. "Don't you fret yourself. We're ready for them. Theys four carloads of fellows a mile apart down this here road and they aim to set there until six tonight. Get em comin or goin." He smacked his lips. "Got an egg sandwich?"

It got lighter. A man and a woman brought out a flag and tacked it to a pole, fussing over propping it upright. The woman's foot was near Ora's hand.

Ora had her teeth clamped tight shut to keep them from chattering. She was weak from hunger and she was thirsty.

The sun rose. Several cars drove up and people got out of them and went into the building. There were hellos and a few jokes about voting twice at which everyone laughed.

As the first family finished and came out of the building, Ora stood up. She brushed off her coat and settled the Bible under her arm. She entered the door.

A fat white man said, "Well. I'll be damned. What do you want?"

A little old man with eyeglasses said, "What's your name?"

"Ora," she said.

VIRGIL—Cocksure **By Len Kleis**



He folded his arms on the table and stared steadily at her.

"Ain't yuh got a last name?" he said.

"Ora Gray," she said.

"Yuh got to register befo yuh can vote," he said. "Where's yo slip? Got proof of when you were born?" he said. "Where was you born?"

Ora opened the family Bible and laid it down. In the faded scrawl of the circuit rider who baptized her it was written:

"Ora Gladys Gray, born May 10, 1930. At Pinetop, Ga. Father: John Lincoln Gray. Mother: Dora James Gray."

She took the registration slip from the leaves of the Bible. He pointed to the table and she laid it down.

"If yuh had the slip, yuh didn't need the Book," he said. He put a newspaper before Ora and grinned at the others around the table.

"Readin test," he said. "Know how to read?"

In the upper right corner was a box. It said "Weather." Ora cleared her throat.

"Go on," he said.

She looked at the headline.

"Size of Vote in Rural Areas Unknown," she read aloud and her eyes went down to the story. "Late last night Sheriff Doane announced that all leaves had been cancelled—" and her voice trailed off into silence but she read rapidly to herself "—for the entire force and all deputies have been placed on call. While the sheriff stated he expects no trouble, he said, 'I believe in preparedness under the circumstances.'"

"Aw right, aw right." He pulled a bit of dirt off his pen point. "Where d'yuh live?"

"De Castro Lane off Milford, suh," she said.

He looked around at the women and the man sitting at the table with him and nodded his head at a young fellow lounging against the wall. "She's Dora's girl," he said. "Yuh reckon Dora put her up to it?"

The fellow ran out of the place and the gears of a car ground as he swung the wheel rapidly around and drove back down the road.

Ma! What they gonna do to yuh? Sweat jumped out on Ora's forehead. Seemed as if loud bells were ringing in her head.

"Cain't yuh hear?" the man at the table said. "You sure yuh want to vote?"

"Yessuh," she said.

"You people jest don't know what's good for yuh." He began writing in a big book, calling out: 'Ora Gray. May 10, 1930. First voter."

Everyone in the place watched as the woman at the end of the table slowly copied it all down.

Ora stood before the board chairman, slender, tall, her hands at her sides, looking straight in front of her at a fly which was walking up the stained wall. Gotta get Ma out someways, she thought. The fly buzzed away.

The old man turned the book around. He made a mark on a line at the bottom of the page. He pushed a pencil across the table at her with a yellowish finger.

"Sign here," he said.

Ora took up the pencil. Carefully she wrote the letters of her name, big, like when her father used to show her. The sweat was rolling down her cheeks now. She hoped no one saw.

The woman gave her a big, printed ballot.

"If that's what yuh want, yuh get it." The man pointed to a curtained booth. "Go on."

Ora went into the booth, picked up the pencil there and marked with it, the small printing blurred to her eyes, the sweat now running freely down her cheeks and neck and under her arms down her body.

She came out of the booth and handed the ballot to the man. He said, "Get along. We'll take care of this."

She went to the door.

"Five miles back to town," he said. "But you won't git lonesome. Not a nice, big, strong nigger-wench like you."

The woman at the end of the table snapped her book shut. Another woman set the book square with the edge of the table.

Ora picked up the Bible and went to the door. At a little distance outside, several men and two women were standing and staring.

The sun was up now and a haze shook the cotton fields, as she stepped over the threshold. With her head high and her back stiff, Ora Gray began striding down the middle of that long road, back towards the town.

Adventures of Richard

By Michael Singer

TEX TUCKAHOE (SCOOPY) and Wyoming Willie (Shnook) have been shooting it out for months now but no matter how many times their trigger-happy guns blaze, the routine is always the same. It goes like this:

Tex: Where ya think you're goin', cowboy?

Wyoming Willie: I'm a-goin' home, cowboy, whatsit to you?

Tex: You're a-takin' my horse, cowboy, and I ain't a-likin' it.

Wyoming Willie: Git goin', cowboy, afore I spell my name on your carcass with these here bullets.

Then both guns go off.

Tex: I got you in the shoulder. You're wounded.

Wyoming Willie: I got you in the arm. I knocked the gun out of your hand.

Tex: I'm shootin' with my left hand. Bang, bang.

Wyoming Willie: I'm shootin' too. I got you in the heart.

Then miraculously recovering, they get on their horses—always the two arms of the chair I'm sitting in—and blaze away at each other, kicking the stuffings out of the chair at the same time. Rounding a bend in the road, Tex lassoes Wyoming Willie, the cord getting in my eye, and when Wyoming falls off his horse, he plops into my lap his knee generally getting me in the pit of the stomach.

"Why don't you, cowboys, fight it out once and for all?" I screamed, "and then learn another trade."

It was the wrong thing to say. The cowboys patched things up fast and advanced on their common foe. "He's the varmint we've been a-lookin' for," Tex snarled. "Yeh, he's the rustler that rustled my ranch," Wyoming Willie added. "I'm a-pluggin' him first."

What happens after that should happen to every darned western movie that was ever filmed. The wild open spaces, fooie!

The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 32 Pages, Price 10 Cents

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

See story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 8

Negro History Week

Turn to the Magazine Section for Special Articles and Features



CHINESE PARTISANS, two members of the millions of armed workers and peasants who form part of the armed forces supporting the Chinese Liberation Army. Men and women such as these patrol and police liberated areas and attack Kuomintang armies from the rear.

Will Unemployment Hit YOU?

See Page 5

COURT BARS 12's PROOF OF JURY BIAS

— See Page 4 —

WEEKLY HARLEM EDITION TO START NEXT MONTH

The Worker management announced this week that the first issue of a Harlem edition of the paper will hit the streets in mid-March. Edited and written in Harlem, the new addition to The Worker family is expected to fill a long-felt need for a hard hitting people's paper with a working class point of view, it was said.

There are already 16 editions of The Worker, including New England, the South, and the Rocky Mountain regions. The Harlem edition will be number 17.

A special committee has been appointed, according to the annoucement, to boost the present circulation in Harlem by 1,000. An editorial staff is now assembled, its personnel to be announced later.

Harlem had had three weeklies for the past ten years until People's Voice folded last year. The two remaining papers are the Amsterdam News, nominally Republican, and The New York Age, Harlem's oldest paper, streamlined and rejuvenated by a new management last year. The Age is "independent."

Although this will be the first time The Worker will publish a Harlem edition, the paper did maintain a Harlem bureau for years prior to World War II. It is felt by The Worker management that the Harlem edition will not only serve the Harlem community better, but that the Harlem edition will improve both the daily and other week-end editions in Negro news coverage.

The date of the first issue of the Harlem edition will be announced soon.

Ask UN Act Against Franco

LA PAZ (ALN).—The Bolivian Federation of Labor (SCTB) demanded United Nations action against Franco Spain in a letter to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie. "We are informed by reliable forces that acts of terror continue to be committed by Franco against all people who uphold democratic ideals," the letter said, "and the passivity of the UN is the reason why the Franco government is able to conduct its repression."

Chiang's Defeat Puts Crimp in Japanese Right

By Hugh Deane

TOKIO (Telepress). — The quickening collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China has had immediate and far-reaching effects on this string of American occupied islands.

First, it has encouraged and united progressive forces as no other external development could do. It has been one of the main factors behind the significant increase in strength of the Japanese Communist Party, which thousands of left-wing Socialists and scores of prominent intellectuals have joined in recent weeks.

Second, the Chinese Communist victories have led some American occupation officials and a part of the Japanese Right to demand more repressive measures against the Japanese Communists and progressives. An increasing number of minor acts of repression have been reported during the last two months.

MANY OBSERVERS believe that, as the United States is forced out of China and compelled to fall back an the Japan-Okinawa-Formosa-Philippine line, increasing restrictions on left-wing political action will be imposed.

A significant number of Japanese rightists, however, have acted cautiously since recovering from the initial stunning impact of the Kuomintang defeats. Some do not believe that the United States can preserve Japan as an anti-Communist bastion and are reluctant to become involved in a futile anti-Communist effort. Recently an American official was urging a Japanese official to insert a more forthright denunciation of Communism in a textbook. "It's easy for you to ask this," the Japanese replied. "You can get out. I have to live here."

Both American and Japanese businessmen and officials know well, furthermore, that economically Japan needs the Chinese continent as a source of raw materials and as a market. Severance of economic ties between Japan and China would require the United Sttaes to subsidize Japan to an extent that would soon become intolerable.

Guarantee Workers in Liberated China

TSINAN (ALN).—The Communist authorities of many industrial cities captured from Chiang Kai-shek's government during the past two months have promised full job security to technicians and rank-and-file civil service workers previously employed by the Kuomintang regime. In Tsinan, 76 percent of the old postoffice personnel have stayed on, as well as 80 percent of technicians in municipal utilities and the Yellow River Control Bureau. Many engineers and skilled workers unemployed in the final period of Kuomintang occupation, when peacetime activities languished, are now back at work. They include one highly qualified engineer who put in the city's first long-distance telephone system several years ago but was afterward compelled to earn a living peddling cigarets in the street.



'Quit Stalling,' Kuomintang Is Warned

Communists Demand Deeds to Back Up Peace Talk—Want War Criminals Arrested

NORTH SHENSI (NCNA). — A spokesman of the Communist Party of China has issued an important statement demanding that the reactionary Nanking Government rearrest the Japanese war criminal Okamura, and detain major Kuomintang war criminals headed by Chiang Kai-shek.

"Okamura", says the statement, "the former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China is the principal among all the war criminals of the Japanese armies of aggression in China. Yet he has been declared innocent by the reactionary Nanking government's military tribunal for war criminals. The Communist Party of China and the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army solemnly state that this is impermissible."

Addressing the Nanking government, the statement continues: "We consider your present activities to be a plot to use hypocritical peace negotiations as a cover for regrouping your forces and for further war preparations, including a scheme to bring the Japanese reactionaries back to China to join you in butchering the Chinese people. Your release of Okamura isis incalucable. You have committed precisely for this purpose and we will definitely not permit it. We have the right to order you to rearrest Okamura and assume responsibility for bringing him over to the People's Liberation Army at a time and place of which we will inform you."

★

DEALING with the Kuomintang peace manoeuvres, the spokesman said: "We tell you, gentlemen of Nanking, quite plainly and simply: you are war criminals and you are going to be brought up for trial. We do not believe in phrases such as 'peace' and 'the people's will' coming from your lips. During the past two and a half years the number of people you have butchered runs into millions. Villages have been razed to the ground; women have been ravished and the national wealth and property plundered by you. The loss of life and destruction of property by bombs from you Air Force



WANTED

heinous crimes and this account must be settled. . . .

"You too have immediate tasks: in addition to arresting Okamura, you must act immediately to detain the civil war criminals. First of all you should arrest those of the 43 war criminals now in Nanking, Shanghai, Fenghua and Taiwan. The arrest of Chiang Kai-shek is especially important. This war criminal has now fled to Fenghua and may very possibly try to flee abroad to hide beneath the cloak of American or British imperialism. If he escapes you will bear full responsibility, you will be published as accomplices and no mercy whatsoever will be shown you."

The statement ends by demanding that the reactionary Nanking Government reply to the foregoing points. It states that Nanking will be informed later of what preparatory work should be carried out by both sides in regard to the other seven conditions.

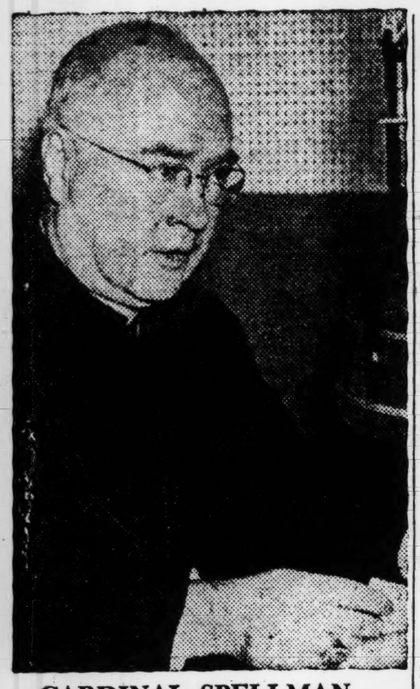
Soviets End Wartime Subsidies

MOSCOW (ALN).—The Soviet government has ended wartime subsidies to industry while continuing to lower the retail prices of commodities. The subsidies were begun during World War II to increase military production and continued for some time afterward to ease the rebuilding of plants destroyed or damaged by the Nazis. Their abandonment, according to Soviet economists, completes the shift back to normal peacetime industrial life after the long period of war and major repairs.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE



CARDINAL MINDSZENTY



CARDINAL SPELLMAN

Documents Reveal Spellman's Role

Cardinal Spellman was directly involved in the plot to destroy People's Democracy in Hungary and restore the decadent and corrupt old Hapsburg monarchy, according to Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty.

This revelation, which serves to explain the hysterical lynch-incitements against the Communists which Cardinal Spellman delivered this week, is contained in the documents establishing Mindszenty's guilt. It is made, in fact, by Mindszenty himself, in his confession of guilt to the charges of which he was accused, tried and sentenced by a Hungarian People's Court. Mindszenty discloses Spellman's part in the conspiracy to put Otto on the Hapsburg throne.

On page 23 of this confession, entitled **Documents on the Mindszenty Case**, published in Budapest by the Hungarian Government, is the following significant passage:

"At the beginning of July we arrived in Chicago where we stayed at Cardinal Archbishop Stritch's. Shortly after this, Zsamboki prepared a meeting between Otto and me which took place in secret at a nunnery.

"I was accompanied on that journey by my secretary and Zsamboki. The two of us had about an hour's talk. Otto inquired about the political situation in Hungary and about the approaching elections. I gave him an accurate account of the political situation.

"Otto gave detailed instructions that the monarchists should not form a separate party but should work carefully and quietly and should take as few risks as possible. . . In connection with foreign political questions he directed my attention to the new Budapest Minister of the United States, Mr. Selden Chapin, whom he knew personally. Finally he sent his greetings to Jusztin Baranyai and we agreed to keep the meeting a secret. . . .

"Shortly afterwards we went to New York where we spent a few days as guests of Cardinal Spellman because of some trouble with the air service. There, in the course of our conversation we spoke among other things also of Otto Hapsburg.

"I told the Cardinal about our meeting and Spellman said that he knew Otto, had met him twice, and thought very highly of him. About Otto he knew that his father had been King of Hungary and that I therefore had to have something to do with him.

"Spellman then said that he thought it necessary that I should give a letter of commission to Otto which would entitle him abroad to represent Hungarian Catholics. I then gave a short letter of commission to say that, in case I was prevented from doing so, Otto would be entitled to represent the Catholics of Hungary. After writing the letter I gave it to Cardinal Spellman. . . ."

Carolinas Top Sub Quota

North and South Carolina this week went over the top in The Worker subscription drive. The two states had obtained 175 subscriptions this week, giving them 116 percent of their quota of 150 subs.

Four other states and counties reached 100 percent or more of their quotas. They were Bronx, Manhattan, Michigan and Queens.

Belgian Union Lists Now 1,150,000

BRUSSELS (ALN). — Belgium, with a total population of 8,500,000, now has 1,150,000 union members. About half of these belong to the General Federation of Labor (FGTB). The Christian Trade Union Federation has 400,000 members and unaffiliated unions another 200,000.

Double Size of Pole Mine Union

WARSAW (ALN).—The Polish Miners Union has grown from 136,000 members to over 280,000 since 1945. Subsidiary enterprises of the union now include 700 cooperative stores, 280 cultural clubs, 108 sports clubs, 85 adult education centers, over 200 nurseries and kindergartens, and 170 summer rest camps for miners and their families.

Role of Cardinal Spellman, State Dep't Bared In Plot to Restore Monarchy, Feudal Lands

By Robert Friedman

The tumult over the case of Cardinal Mindszenty cannot long obscure the fact that his conviction registered a defeat for those who would halt the division of feudal lands, the abolition of the monarchy, and the democratization of Hungary.

Joseph, Cardinal Mindszenty was tried and convicted by a Hungarian people's court for the crimes of espionage and conspiracy to overthrow the government.

But, to understand the background of this case, what Mindszenty did—and said—about the Hungarian land, the Hungarian schools, and the peace of the world, must be made clear.

The Roman Catholic Church was, until the Hungarian People's Democracy, **the biggest landowner** in a predominantly agricultural country where the peasantry worked and starved as serfs on land they never owned.

Mindszenty, as primate of Hungary, bitterly fought land reform **before** it took place, conspired to wreck it **afterward.**

Here are the facts:

Land

IN 1935, under the fascist, Hitler-allied Horthy regime, the Roman church owned more than 1,000,000 acres of land, employing 100,000 serfs. Two-tenths of one percent owned 43 percent of the land in a country in which half of the 9,000,000 population lived on the land.

Under the democratic land reform of 1945, the feudal estates were divided among the Hungarian peasantry, an act centuries overdue. The wealthy bishops and aristocrats were divested of their control over the land, but the rank and file church organizations actually benefitted. For the government saw to it that each parish received 15 to 30 acres, two or three times as much as the national average, while the episcopacies retained 300 acres.

Mindszenty wrote of the old, feudal system: **"In the old Hungary, except for a few glaring cases, the distribution of arable land between small and large estates could not be considered unhealthy."**

Monarchy

BUT WHEN the democratic land reform of 1945 was proposed, Mindszenty circulated memoranda opposing it. Identifying the unspeakable Hapsburg monarchy with the feudal ownership he wished retained, he went so far as, on Dec. 1, 1945, to send an arrogant protest to the government against formation of a democratic republic. He wrote:

"I have come to understand that the National Assembly plans soon to put on the agenda the reforms of the Constitution, among them the introduction of the republic as the form of the government, with the program of putting an end to the 1000-year-old Hungarian kingdom. If this news be true, even though I have received no official information, I protest against these plans by the right that the political authority exercised for more than 900 years by Hungarian primates according to common law gives me."

The monarchist Mindszenty, when he turned to treason, understandably turned to Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

It was Mindszenty's efforts to cancel out land reform which led to the black market speculation in currency of which he was also held guilty by the Hungarian court.

Duke Pal Esterhazy, scion of the fabulously wealthy clan, who was convicted of having bought from Mindszenty large sums of foreign exchange at black market rates, declared in his confession:

"I made the dollar purchases . . . because I wished to support thereby Josef Mindszenty . . . the acknowledged head of the Hungarian royalist movement. . . . It was in my interest to do so, for, from the Hapsburg Dynasty's accession to the throne, I hoped to gain considerable material advantages, first of all the restitution of my estates claimed by the land reform."

Schools

IF MINDSZENTY opposed land reform, he fought with outraged fury against an innovation for Hungary which is traditional for Americans and, indeed, for many countries. The Hungarian government decided to set up a public school system, to supersede the old system of religious schools for all children.

Calvinist (Protestant) and Jewish leaders agreed. But Mindszenty threatened to excommunicate all Catholic teachers daring to teach in the public schools. His motivation, of course, was to keep Hungary's children in the same mental bondage which for hundreds of years trained obedient servants of the Hapsburg monarchy.

Mindszenty deliberately falsified the issue into one of religious freedom, which it was not. Catholic parochial schools were permitted to continue, as were schools for nuns and priests. As a matter of fact, the democratic government not only did not suppress the Catholic Church, to which 60 percent of the people adhere; it supports it financially. **Mindszenty, like all clerics paid by the Hungarian government, received exactly twice the salary of the Prime Minister of Hungary!**

The Hungarian people proved

(Continued on Page 12)

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Budapest, Hungary, December 27, 1948

Your Eminence:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 22, concerning certain actions taken by the Czechoslovak Government affecting the Hungarian minority in Slovakia, as well as your letter of December 12, concerning the program for retrenchment of the Hungarian civil service, and your letter of December 16 containing observations on general matters of political interest in Hungary at the present time.

Copies of your letters have been forwarded to the Department of State.

It is noted that your letters of December 12 and December 16, touching on internal political problems of Hungary, requested the assistance of the United States Government in altering certain conditions which Your Eminence deplores. In this connection you are of course aware of my Government's long standing policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations. This policy has proven over a long period of time and through many trying situations the best guarantee of spontaneous, vigorous and genuine democratic development. It will be clear to Your Eminence that it necessarily precludes action by this Legation which could properly be construed as interference in Hungarian domestic affairs or which lies outside the normal functions of diplomatic missions.

I should like to take this opportunity to assure Your Eminence that I shall continue to welcome the expression of your views on any matters to which you may desire to draw my attention.

In conveying to Your Eminence my best wishes for the holiday season, I take the opportunity to renew the assurances of my highest consideration.

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld
American Minister

One of the exhibits in the Hungarian Government's 'Yellow Book' reproduces a letter from H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, U. S. Minister to Hungary in 1946, replying to Cardinal Mindszenty's demand for U. S. intervention in the internal affairs of that nation. The envoy assured Mindszenty that the prelate's "observations on general matters of political interest in Hungary at the present time" have been forwarded to the State Department.

The Worker

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

It's true Cardinal Mindszenty admitted conspiring to restore Otto to the throne of Hungary. But maybe to convict a man for such an act is a monstrous threat to innocent unemployed kings.

Mindszenty also admitted to blackmarketing. But maybe to convict a man for such an act is a dastardly attack upon the right of high prices.

Mindszenty admitted he worked against giving the big estates to the people. But maybe to convict a man for such an act endangers all fences.

It's true Mindszenty admitted trying to turn the clock back and restore Hitler's program of anti-Semitism. But maybe to convict a man for such an act is a threat to the democratic right to do whatever you want with your clock.

Court Excludes 12's Proof Of Jury Bias

By Joseph North

If somebody told you – an average American – that he had stacks of evidence to prove the federal jury system in New York deliberately excluded the poor, the Negro, the Jew, you would doubtless clamor to see that proof.

After all, as a workingman, you might be hauled up some day on strike charges or whatnot, and you would want to feel a fair trial is coming your way. **YOU** would, but you're not Judge Harold R. Medina, whose salary you pay to sit on the bench. He is the jurist presiding over the trial of the Communist leaders in federal court, New York. The Communists are charged with advocating Marxian socialism, indicted for holding ideas your employer wouldn't like.

This judge Medina–like all jurists – preens himself on his knowledge of the law. To date, and the trial nears its fourth week, he has dug into his legal lore to conjure up every conceivable technicality to bar the defense from presenting its damning evidence.

Defense attorney Harry Sacher asked prosecuting attorney John F. X. McGohey at one point: "What are you afraid of, Mr. McGohey?"

THE PUBLIC may well ask the eminent jurist the same question. Evidently fear haunts the judge for truth is damaging and nobody should forget that this self-same judge, as a lawyer in 1946 defending his clients, racketeers Fay and Bove, said, and the New York **Times** reported it, if you confront court authorities with the charge that juries are rigged, they will "invariably deny" it.

He is a high court official now. So he has barred from the record a whole series of visual charts, maps, tables, exhaustive studies that required months of painstaking research guided by experts like the eminent Negro educator, Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School of Social Research. That's far from all.

Let McGohey breathe the word "Objection," and the Judge murmurs "Sustained." Let McGohey forget to breathe the word, as he has at several rare moments, and the judge is not above jogging his memory. As in this little colloquy:

The defense had put Henry P. Chandler on the witness stand. Mr. Chandler directs the administrative office of the U.S. Courts. Harry Sacher, defense attorney, asks him an important question.

McGohey: "I don't understand the question."

The Judge: "Do you object to it?"

McGohey: "I do."

The Judge: "Sustained."

★

SO IT GOES, day after livelong day. Now you would think that the question of dispensing justice is a $64 question, one you wouldn't bypass. Justice, Judge Medina would say, is a pillar of democracy. You would think the judge wouldn't begrudge time (which the defense is trying to save) to hear evidence that the jury system is unconstitutional.

Not this judge. He is querulously impatient with every scrap of evidence. It taxes him. And it has reached mountainous proportions by now. The judge clamors that time's a'wastin. He appears indecently anxious to get to the obvious business at hand–to convict the working class defendants for holding ideas that Wall Street abhors: ideas that would mean

(Continued on Page 12)



These are the union leaders who visited U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey to ask that indictments of Communist leaders be dropped because workers, and Negroes and Jews are kept off Federal Juries. Seated, left to right, are Thelma Dale of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers Local 19; Samuel Kanter, CIO United Electrical Workers Local 475; Amelia DiZinno, UPOWA Local 16. Standing, Frank Weinheimer, US Local 430; Henry Foner, CIO Fur Joint Board; Irving Sobers-El, AFL Bakers Local 3; Morris Cohen, Fur Joint Board; Henry Antell, CIO Furniture Local 140.

'Quash Indictments of 12,' Union Spokesmen Demand

Wage-earning Americans have long known through hard experience that an injury to one is an injury to all. They are saying so to federal court authorities in the skyscraper courthouse in Foley Square, New York – a five minute walk from Wall Street.

Union spokesmen for the men and women in the factories come in growing numbers to the sumptuous offices of Judge Harold R. Medina and U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey to demand that indictments be dropped against the 12 workingmen who lead the Communist Party.

"If you get the Communists now, you'll get organized labor next," they are saying in effect. "We can't see how workingmen can expect justice from a millionaire-dominated jury setup." Anybody who ever asked the boss for a dime raise knows what they mean.

The Communists were indicted, as abundant proof offered here reveals, by a grand jury of men like Thomas Clyde, millionaire grandson of the capitalist who founded the Clyde-Mallory steamship line.

Spokesmen for well over 350,000 workers carried this contention to the authorities the past few days. They spoke for men and women from Boston to Florida who work at the machines that produce America's wealth.

Take Harold I. Cammer, for example. He is attorney for three international unions, all CIO, with a quarter million members: the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and the Food Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union. He rose in court to argue and file briefs on behalf of the defense challenge to the jury system. Judge Medina refused Cammer's request to argue his motion. But he allowed the lawyer to file briefs.

The same day a delegation of eight unionists saw McGohey. They spoke for AFL and CIO locals whose members totalled 45,000. "The present jury system should be scrapped and the indictments against these working-class leaders dropped," Sam Kanter, of the United Electrical workers told the U. S. Attorney. Kanter is business agent of Local 475.

He said the members of the various unions they represented were "shocked and amazed at the jury system here and at the composition of the Grand Jury that handed down the indictments."

Miss Thelma Dale, a Negro trade union leader, told the prosecuting attorney that New York's federal jury system was comparable to that in the deep South.

Previously a similar delegation saw the judge and made similar demands. The judge stalled with a plea that he had not heard all the evidence and asked the unionists not to "prejudge" him.

It was a dodge. Anybody attending the trial could see that. The judge has shed every semblance of impartiality as he rules adversely on every motion the defense makes. Medina's teamwork with McGohey would put Abbott and Costello to shame.

The defense has produced veritable mountains of proof to establish the unconstitutionality of the jury system here. "Irrelevant" the judge intones. But everybody in the courtroom unblinded by bias knows the evidence is irrefutable.

But a judge is despot only in his own court. Outside the marble walls the public is awakening to the dangerous truth. It was being read in the Negro press, in newspapers abroad, heard even on the Senate floor.

SEN. LANGER SHOCKED

There Sen. William Langer, of North Dakota, said "I was personally shocked by the facts that I learned." He said they were of "great concern to the integrity and reputation of our judicial system, and thus to our democracy itself." Langer felt "it is time they were fully revealed to the Senate and to the American people."

He described the study made by Tolman and revealed many damaging facts. Judge Knox, the senator said revamped the Jury

(Continued on Page 10)

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Will Unemployment Wipe Out Your Job?

By Bernard Burton

There's an ugly mystery buried somewhere in the nation's employment picture. Last week the government's Census Bureau said the number of jobless had reached 2,650,000. Union economists scoffed at the estimate and showed that the figure is more than 5,000,000. A leading employer dope sheet said it was 4,000,000.

The mystery revolves around a number of questions: Why the divergent estimates? What are the causes for the rise in unemployment? How long will it continue? Will joblessness increase, remain at the same level, or go down? What can be done about taking up the slack in jobs?

Most economists dismiss the goverment's low estimate as due to inadequate facilities for a proper check on employment and to the method employed by the Census Bureau. It is true that the Bureau's "sampling" method cannot yield an adequate estimate.

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THIS METHOD calls for "spot checking" in various areas at the homes of what are considered to be "typical" workers. If the worker says he is not looking for a job he is not listed as being out of work. This would eliminate millions of workers who work only a few days a week. In New England, for example, nearly the entire textile industry is on short time.

But these facts are certainly known to the government's economists, as well as those working for the unions.

What becomes apparent on further digging is that the government is caught in a dilemma. On the one hand it feels it important to announce, as it did one week ago, that unemployment is going up sharply. And then it seeks to minimize the extent of this unemployment.

Actually, this is the dilemma of Big Business, which is parroted by the government. For when the first increase in layoffs began to be felt in the latter part of 1948, business organs trumpeted it all over the country. Now, when it is beginning to creep up on every industry, the same groups treat such developments cautiously.

The reason is that the employers banked on the threat of layoffs to fight any demands for a fourth round of wage increases.

★

LAST DECEMBER, for example, C. F. Hughes, business columnist of the New York Times, admitted: "In industry there was considerable news of layoffs for one reason or another until a suspicion was formed that some word had been passed along that it would be a good thing for chamber of commerce secretaries and others to publicize such information. The object required no Sherlock Holmes If industry is firing instead of hiring, then a fourth round of wage increases is scarcely in order."

And sure enough, conservative and right-wing labor leaders took the bait and shifted away from a fight for increases. Walter Reuther placed the pitch on pensions instead of wages; Emil Rieve of Textile threw in the sponge after an adverse arbitration decision; Joseph Curran said he would seek "fringe" demands instead of wage raises.

And the employers went even further, using the threat of layoffs to increase work loads and accelerate speedup, again with the cooperation of "efficiency" minded labor leaders.

But suddenly, what had appeared as a boon to employers took on an element of danger. For unemployment was really growing and workers were beginning to realize that sacrifice of wage increases was not going to save jobs.

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RANK AND FILE pressure was increasing in auto against Reuther's 1949 "program." Curran's crawling looked sick compared to the wage victory won by the militant West Coast Longshoremen under the leadership of Harry Bridges. While Rieve abandoned a wage fight in New England, the General Executive Board of the CIO Fur and Leather Workers, meeting in Mass., announced an all-out wage-raise fight in the New England leather industry, slack time or not. The CIO United Electrical Workers took the position, that if unemployment was growing, then it was an additional argument for wage increases so as to enable the workers to better withstand the ravages of layoffs.

What's more, the operations of the Marshall Plan, despite all the cozy predictions, were not resulting either in saving jobs at home or abroad. The great expansion in industry—50 percent since 1939 and 25 percent since the end of the war—could not be absorbed by the contracting home market and it could not be taken up by a Europe that was becoming ever more impoverished.

The great increase in armaments might keep heavy industry, such as steel, supplied with orders. But even here it was a grisly prospect. For what, when the orders were filled? Then new orders could be obtained only by war to use up the old "inventory."

But, in addition to this, the "improved" work load or speedup, as in steel, was enabling the same amount of work to be turned out with less workers, and adding to the unemployment danger.

★

FURTHERMORE, the boycotting of trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were cutting off the only foreign customers who really had enough cash of their own to buy a large number of our products. The result was that in 1948 the U.S. lost an average of $10,000,000 a month worth of exports to Russia, plus hundreds of thousands of jobs.

And what of job prospects for the future? Big Business and government went suddenly cautious. Conservative estimates were that the economic graph was likely to move "sidewise." In other words, that that there would be ups and downs, with things remaining more or less on the same average level.

Which means, at best, the acceptance of the present number of unemployed as a "normal" figure for American capitalism.

And if this is so, one demand that becomes more urgent than ever, is the shortening of the work week to take up the slack.

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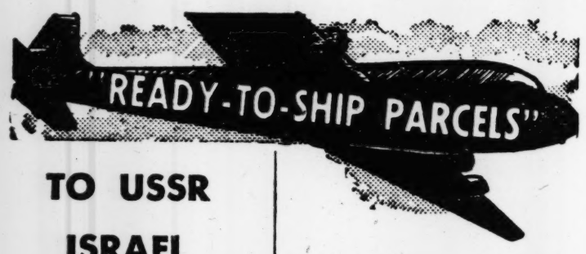
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Facts Show U. S. No 'Human Welfare State'

By Sid Stein

(Third of a Series)

In the previous article we showed how Justice Douglas tried in vain to prove that there has been no class struggle in these United States for the past two generations. We showed that the Judge was a "poor historian," and had very little regard for the evidence of history.

It takes gall to falsify history. It takes incredible effrontery to stand up before a labor convention and tell the delegates that—

"American labor can show how a human welfare state creates health and stability throughout the whole economy and works for the security and wellbeing of all classes. . . . It can show how a human welfare state has managed to distribute in an increasingly equitable manner the dividends of modern technology. . . ."

Is Justice Douglas referring to the "security and wellbeing" of the Negro people? That contention is disproved by millions of witnesses, the Negro workers, sharecroppers, and unemployed. It is disproved by the vicious Jimcrow system, North and South. We can bring as witnesses the widows of Nixon and Mallard and the Trenton Six. We could bring as witnesses the thousands upon thousands of Negro longshoremen who have been off the waterfront ever since the end of the war along with hundreds of thousands in other industries who have been "the first to be fired" without any prospect of employment at a decent wage.

Anyone who is but willing to take their eyes off the charged circle of judges and generals, bankers, profiteering monopolists and well-paid labor bureaucrats knows that there is no security for the Negro people in the non-existent "Human Welfare" state.

Is Justice Douglas referring perhaps to the "security" of the textile workers? We could bring many thousands of witnesses from New Bedford and Passaic, from New Hamshire and the South to show the aching, gnawing, insecurity of new machines which in the Judge's Welfare State mean unemployment, of "increased productivity" that means layoffs, of pay envelopes that cannot catch up with the ever-mounting cost of living, and of the ever present and increasing fear amongst millions of workers as the country faces developing economic crisis.

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IT COULD BE that Justice Douglas, although anxious to appear as a "liberal," agrees with Judge Knox that Negroes, unemployed and the millions of low-paid workers are outside the "Human Welfare State," are not fit to sit on juries, etc., and therefore did not enter his calculations on the security of all classes in the Human Welfare State. We reject this idea completely and insist that this capitalist state be judged by its exploitation of the Negro worker, the unemployed, the textile worker and all others who by their labor have created the wealth of this land.

But what about those workers who still have jobs, albeit we submit they don't feel secure? Is it true, as the good justice tells us, that his Human Welfare State has "managed to distribute in an increasingly equitable manner the dividends of modern technology?"

In human terms we could compare with devastating effect the living conditions of the capitalists and the working class. We could take as Exhibit A, Fifth Avenue and compare the conditions of those who live around Fifth Avenue in New York's Harlem and those who live on Fifth Avenue along Central Park. We could do the same for every city in these United States and show the ever growing gap between the living conditions of the workers and the ruling class in the Justice's "classless society."

As Exhibit B, to refute the monstrous falsehood of the "increasingly equitable distribution," we will cite figures on productivity, wages and hours, as well as profits in relation to output.

★

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES are based on Bureau of Labor Statistics material on wages and hours, and on the previously cited "Factory Management and Maintenance" study on productivity in manufacturings:

TABLE 1

Postwar Indexes Involving Wage Earners in Manufacturing (1946=100)

Year	Hourly Money Wage	Cost of Living	Hourly Real Wages	Man-Hour Productivity	Buying Power of Hourly Wages as Compared with Hourly Output
1946	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1947	112.6	114.3	98.5	103.3**	95.4
1948*	120.5	122.6	98.3	107.8**	91.2

* First eight months.
** Averages based on year's ending early in August.

In contrast to the declining relation of the workers' "intake" to their "output," consider the trend of corporation profits after taxes. Figures are from the U. S. Department of Commerce:

TABLE 2

Corporation Profits, After Taxes (in billions of dollars)

1946	12.80
1947	18.10
1948 (est.)	21.50

Now, in turn, let us compare this "intake" of the capitalists who own the corporate wealth with the output of the manufacturing industries in the same years.

TABLE 3

Index of Relation of Corporation Profits to Manufacturing Output 1939=100

Year	Output	Profits	Relation of Profits to Output
1946	368	492	134
1947	402	696	173
1948	411	827	201

Finally let us compare the situation of the buying power of the workers' hourly wages in relation to productivity, and the profits of the corporations in relation to the physical volume of output in the postwar period.

TABLE 4

Year	Buying power of hourly wages in manufacturing in relation to hourly productivity	Profits of corporations in relation to physical volume of output in manufacturing industries
1946	100.0	100.0
1947	95.4	129.1
1948	91.2	150.1

Anyone who will study the above figures will see that far from an ever more equitable distribution of dividends to the people, American capitalism is constantly operating to widen the gap between the actual amount of goods produced by the workers and the amount of buying power the workers receive, and even more than that, over a long period the actual worsening conditions of the vast masses of workers.

From these facts it should be clear that the Judge has tried to convince the CIO Convention and the American workers to undertake the task of being a false witness.

Millions Observe Negro History Week

Negro History Week, Feb. 6-12, has been celebrated across the nation with programs depicting the Negro people's heritage of art, culture, and struggle. This was the 24th annual observance of the week sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, under the direction of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, distinguished historian.

In New York the week was officially proclaimed by Mayor O'Dwyer after the City Council unanimously passed a resolution urging the action, by Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

The New York events were held in public libraries, schools, churches, and other places. Highlighting the observances was an entire schedule of activities at the 136 St. Library, jointly sponsored by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts and the library. These included an art exhibit of Negro artists as well as white artists on Negro themes. There were dancing, plays, a musical, and student recitals.

Continuing the program until Mon. Feb. 14, the last event will be a Be Bop concert, in which several leading exponents of the new music movement will perform.

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ALTHOUGH not a part of official Negro History Week, National Freedom Day, Feb. 1, was observed in Washington, D. C. commemorating the 13th Amendment which abolished slavery. The Library of Congress put on view its recently acquired vellum copy of the 13th Amendment, signed not only by President Abraham Lincoln but by all the Senators and Representatives who voted for its passage.

In Jefferson City, Missouri, Lincoln University held week long festivities, to be culminated Sunday, Feb. 13. In fact, all Negro schools, particularly Fisk University, Atlanta University, LeMoyne College, and many state schools throughout the South held week-long activities.

In Los Angeles, California the festivities were highlighted by nightly activities at the Sojourner Truth Home. Sunday, last was devoted to "Treat American Heroes" like Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, George Washington Carver

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'Vogliamo dividere il pane,' Say These Cigar Strikers



WE WANT TO DIVIDE THE BREAD: Gaetano Santangelo, center, oldest DeNobili cigar worker, explains why the strike at the Italian tobacco plant in Long Island City continues. The workers won their increase but would not accept layoffs. They voted to share whatever work was available. Santangelo is flanked by officers and leaders of CIO Food and Tobacco Local 647.

Solidarity of 340 Workers Is Second Nature; Product of Four Decades of Working Together

By Bernard Burton

The DeNobili Italian cigar strikers had won the wage demands of their four-week strike but they voted to continue the walkout. "Perche?" we asked in hazily recalled GI Italian. "Why?"

"Vogliamo dividere il pane,"

"We want to divide the bread," Gaetano Santangelo replied, with the others nodding assent. Just as in the old country, the others who were officers of CIO Food and Tobacco Workers Local 647, deferred to Stanagelo for he was the oldest among them. Although not now an officer, Signor Santangelo was one of the 13 strikers who had come over from Italy in 1906 to work for the "Marchese" De Nobili when he opened his cigar plant in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City.

★

IT WAS TRUE the company had finally agreed to raise the price per 100 cigars, Santangelo said. But we have struggled together and should we not go back together? he asked.

Patiently, he explained that Serio Moltani, who manages the plant had told them that he would have to lay off some of the workers right after the strike. It was also true that Moltani had promised to rehire the workers when business picked up.

But "we want to divide the bread," the workers had voted. If there is not enough work for all, Santangelo asserted, then we will divide among us all that there is, for do we not all have to live?

And as the elderly cigarmaker spoke of their long years of work and struggle in the plant and community, the others interjected now and then to fill in the picture. The whole picture explained the solidarity of the 340 men and women. It was a solidarity that had become second nature to them, built up over a period of more than 40 years and among three generations. Even back in 1906 they had established an independent union, with Santangelo as secretary.

★

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Monday, February 14, 8 P. M.

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108 West 43rd Street

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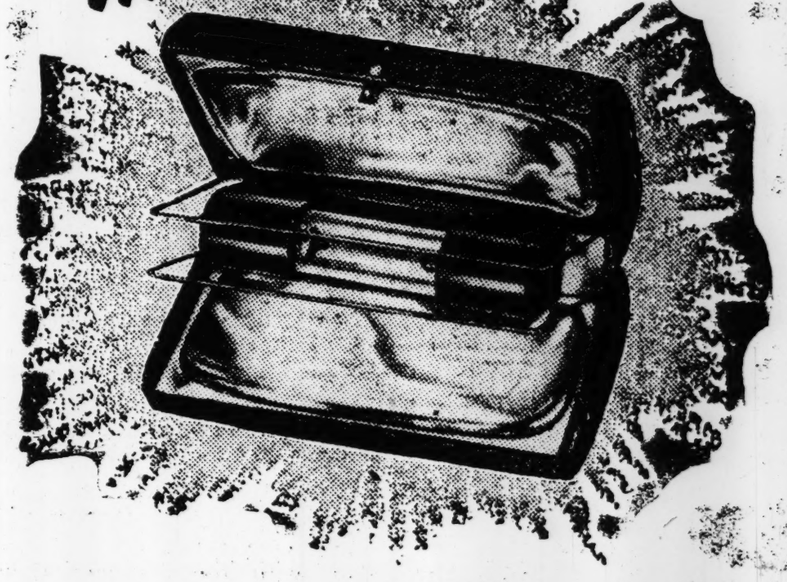
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'Vogliamo dividere il pane,' Say These Cigar Strikers



WE WANT TO DIVIDE THE BREAD: Gaetano Santangelo, center, oldest DeNobili cigar worker, explains why the strike at the Italian tobacco plant in Long Island City continues. The workers won their increase but would not accept layoffs. They voted to share whatever work was available. Santangelo is flanked by officers and leaders of CIO Food and Tobacco Local 647.

Solidarity of 340 Workers Is Second Nature; Product of Four Decades of Working Together

By Bernard Burton

The DeNobili Italian cigar strikers had won the wage demands of their four-week strike but they voted to continue the walkout. "Perche?" we asked in hazily recalled GI Italian. "Why?"

"Vogliamo dividere il pane,"

"We want to divide the bread," Gaetano Santangelo replied, with the others nodding assent. Just as in the old country, the others who were officers of CIO Food and Tobacco Workers Local 647, deferred to Stanagelo for he was the oldest among them. Although not now an officer, Signor Santangelo was one of the 13 strikers who had come over from Italy in 1906 to work for the "Marchese" De Nobili when he opened his cigar plant in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City.

★

IT WAS TRUE the company had finally agreed to raise the price per 100 cigars, Santangelo said. But we have struggled together and should we not go back together? he asked.

Patiently, he explained that Serio Moltani, who manages the plant had told them that he would have to lay off some of the workers right after the strike. It was also true that Moltani had promised to rehire the workers when business picked up.

But "we want to divide the bread," the workers had voted. If there is not enough work for all, Santangelo asserted, then we will divide among us all that there is, for do we not all have to live?

And as the elderly cigarmaker spoke of their long years of work and struggle in the plant and community, the others interjected now and then to fill in the picture. The whole picture explained the solidarity of the 340 men and women. It was a solidarity that had become second nature to them, built up over a period of more than 40 years and among three generations. Even back in 1906 they had established an independent union, with Santangelo as secretary.

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Want to Die for Otto?

STOP. Look. Listen.

Cardinal Spellman of New York calls for war. He wants blood. Do you know why? Read further, and you will see. Cardinal Spellman made a violent **political** speech from the altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Are Americans – including Catholics – supposed to take their **politics** from the Vatican? We have too much respect for the millions of Catholic men and women who have to work for a living to believe that they allow their priests to dictate their **politics.** Religion concerns faith and morals. But Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary and Cardinal Spellman in the U.S.A. used the cloak of religious faith to cover up some very definite political conspiracies about which you ought to know.



CARDINAL SPELLMAN

CARDINAL SPELLMAN'S LOGIC was queer. He first said that Mindszenty was drugged, and admitted things which were not true. Then, Cardinal Spellman (echoed by Monsignor Sheen) boasted that he was proud of what Mindszenty had done. He boasted that he, Cardinal Spellman, would do the same thing if he were in Hungary, or if the American people decided to nationalize the banks as Hungary has done.



ARCHDUKE OTTO

"He didn't do it—but I'm proud he did it!" Such is the twisted logic by which Cardinal Spellman tries to whip up the people of our country to a war hysteria.

Why the noise about the Mindszenty case? **First,** neither Washington nor Cardinal Spellman can answer the facts, the letters and the documents shown in open court in Budapest before the press of the entire world, including the Associated Press.

Second, Cardinal Spellman was himself personally guilty of intriguing with Mindszenty in New York in 1947 to restore the power of the old fascist, feudal landlords in Hungary, **to bring back the hated Hapsburg monarchy by means of war.** Cardinal Spellman has himself bragged that this is what he is doing, only he claims he is doing it in the name of religion. But he forgets that the Hungarian peasants who have been granted new land are also Catholics. Cardinal Spellman is crying "Stop thief!" because he doesn't want you to see that he has been gambling with the peace of the U.S.A. for the sake of old world monarchy and landlords.

THE MINDSZENTY CASE is being deliberately used to whip up hysteria and unreason, to incite American against American, Catholic against non-Catholic, in the trade unions and in the factories. **It is timed to wipe the peace issue off the front pages of the newspapers.** Stalin's dramatic offer to work out a face-to-face peace settlement with President Truman startled and dismayed the war-mongers of the cold war policy. The American people felt happy that there was a possibility of ending the terrible worry over war. The country can't understand what we could lose by sitting down at the table to compromise our differences, especially since the Soviet Union proposed disarmament and the outlawing of the atomic bomb. **Something had to be done fast to make the American people forget the fight for peace. Hence, the Mindszenty hysteria. In New York City in July, 1947, Cardinal Spellman and Cardinal Mindszenty met and plotted to restore Otto of Hapsburg as king of Hungary. Do you want to die for Otto?**

Finally, the government and the press want to create a lynch atmosphere for the trial of the 12 leaders of the American Communist Party in New York. The 12 Communist face 10-20 years in jail not for any overt act, not for any "force and violence," but for **"conspiring to teach and advocate Marxism-Leninism."** They face jail because of their ideas, because they preach American-Soviet peace. If they can frame the Communists they can frame any American, including you, for advocating peace and social advance. **They are using the Mindszenty hysteria to blind America to this police state frame-up against our U. S. Constitution. While you are looking at Mindszenty, they will rob America of its Constitution and democracy.**

So we repeat. Stop. Look. And Listen. Refuse to be stampeded or whipped up. Look at the facts. Keep your eye on peace, on the high cost of living, on the real problems you and your family face.

A FOOT IN THE DOOR



Face to Face

Trotzkyist Poison Under the Guise of Liberalism

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member, New York City Council

HENRY LEE MOON, public relations director of the NAACP national office, is not particularly outstanding except in his hatred of the Soviet Union, the Communists and in his ill-concealed admiration of the Trotzkyists.

Therefore, his column in the Feb. 5, New York Age in which he pretended to speak against the persecution of the Communists, was little more than an eulogy of the Trotzkyists. As the Soviet Union demonstrated—for all mankind during the celebrated treason trials—Trotzkyism is not a political trend or a political party. It is gangsterism, disruption, wrecking, assassination and murder.



Discussing the trials of the Communist leaders. Moon tries to give the Trotzkyists the protective coloration of decency by calling them another brand of "Communists." He then proceeds to upbraid the Negro people for not rallying to the support of these agents of fascism when, during the recent anti-fascist war, they were caught betraying the country to Hitler. But the Negroes, like all other Americans, had too much good sense to follow any such ignominious and treacherous path.

Moon further advises the readers of the Negro weekly that civil liberties necessitates the defense of the so-called civil rights of the Ku Klux Klan. This, of course, is sheer idiocy. And the mere fact that such nonsense is uttered by a muddle-headed, pro-Trotzkyist liberal does not make it anything else.

★

THE NEGRO people, including the Communists, are committed to the fight to outlaw, disband and criminally prosecute the Klan. They are demanding that these hooded murderers should get the death penalty. If the bi-partisan Truman Administration was anything but a lackey of the pro-fascist monopolies and Southern Bourbons, it would heed these demands.

Trotzkyites are political gangsters who garb themselves in super-duper left phrases. They work deviously—as, for instance, through the slimy pen of Moon. The Negro people will no more defend the Trotzkyists than they will the Klan. Nothing is more grotesque than fighting for the "civil right" of Hitler, of fascists, of hooded Kluxers to murder and terrorize Negroes, workers, Jews, Catholics—and all others who are not "pure blood Aryans," whatever that means.

Moon, who has a long and notorious record of defending anti-Communist renegades and red-baiters would have preferred just to have written a column extolling the Trotzkyists without paying even lip-service to the Communist trials. But he could not very well do so, because it is quite clear that the Negro people associate themselves with the Communists in this trial to the extent that the Big Business forces which are trying to outlaw the Communist party are the same ones which are intensifying the jim-crow oppression of the Negro.

Negroes will regard with suspicion any so-called radical, as Moon pretends to be, who does not take a stand against the pro-fascist attempt to illegalize the Communists, and against the corrupt, anti-Negro jury system in New York's federal court.

THE MAIN IMPORTANCE of Moon's scribblings is the extent to which he serves as a weathervane of the thinking in the top circles of the NAACP of which Moon is merely a hireling.

Could it be that Moon has been assigned the task by the NAACP palace guard on 40th Street of theoretically "justifying" the failure of the NAACP to speak out against the monstrous frame-up and discrimination against the Communists, two of whom are Negroes, Henry Winston and myself?

Has the NAACP national office been getting a few letters from its branches and members because it has been silent on the rotten, anti-Negro jury system in New York's federal court?

Moon's pro-Trotzkyist drivel does not answer these fundamental questions—it only raises bigger questions. Why, for example, does the national office of the NAACP maintain Trotzkyist and pro-Trotzkyist gnats on its staff, while firing such heroic giants as Dr. DuBois, an historic leader of the Negro people?

Why is there freedom for defenders of the Trotzkyist wreckers and Ku Kluxers in the national office, but none for anti-imperialists and other militant fighters against the increasing capitalist oppression of the Negro people?

The anti-Communists and red-baiters who have been digging a pit for the Communists are now collaborating with the Truman Administration to throw us in. But the Chinese people have a proverb which says in effect: those who dig pits for others are likely to fall in them, themselves. Judging from what is happening in China, the Chinese people know what they're talking about.

World of Labor

Rieve Explains Why His Policy Is Bankrupt

By George Morris

THERE ARE THREE reasons for the rulings of the arbitrators denying cotton and woolen workers a raise: 1) the employers staged a crying act and refused to admit that the business outlook "is good"; 2) the arbitrators are not the right kind because they listen to the employers and not to the union; 3) the cost of living dropped a couple of points at an unfortunate moment.

I can see you rushing for pen and ink to write me that I am a lunatic. So I hasten to add that this is the sum-total of an explanation in the Feb. 5 **Textile Labor,** organ of Emil Rieve's union, for the miserable bankruptcy of his wage policy. The explanation is headed: **"What we needed; Cheery bosses and runaway prices might have moved arbitrators."** Textile Labor asks:



"Did we deserve to lose? What would we have needed to win?"

Our keen analysts then observe that in both the woolen and cotton cases, the companies "made a pile" of money in 1948 and "in each case, too, existing wages were below the 'necessary minimum' to maintain an American standard of living" in accordance with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"These facts would indicate that we deserve to win," continued the brilliant economists. "But management claimed—and the arbitrators agreed—that 'the poor business outlook' made everything else irrelevant.

"Obviously, what we needed to win on this point was a cheerful admission by management that business was just dandy. But did any employer ever admit, when talking of wages, that his future was rosy?

"Another factor given great weight in both decisions was the downward trend in the most of living."

•

AFTER THUS criticizing the unworthy employers for not supporting the union's argument for a raise, we get the real key to all future progress:

"What we really needed, of course, were arbitrators who would not accept management's forecasts as gospel truth, and who gave adequate weight to the principle of a rising standard of living."

The union does not explain where it will get "better" arbitrators who would still be the sort that could win the approval of the employers. Presumably one of Rieve's next "statesmanlike" projects will be a training school for arbitrators and a campaign to educate the employers to approve the graduates. In the meantime, the textile workers are expected to get along as best they can.

The very fact that **Textile Labor** found it necessary to "explain" the failure is an indication that the $16,000-per-year Rieve is feeling some awful rumblings beneath his swivel chair. The workers of this largest of America's industries see the end of another rosy "prosperity" era with their standards, as admitted, still below the minmum budget set by the government.

For years the textile workers have been fed the tommyrot that the union has to look out for the future of the industry. On occasions Rieve even voluntarily dropped wage demands and agreed to speedup scheme for the "good of the industry." The arbitrator simply threw his own arguments back into his face. It was easy to do so in face of the sweep of unemployment. That is the inevitable result of a policy that ties wages to something or other—like profits, prices or productivity. **What about tying a wage policy to only what it takes to provide a decent living, and let the boss worry about profits, prices and productivity?**

•

THE MOST BRILLIANT argument is meaningless, however, without a fighting policy to back it. The Rieve concept that all a union has to do is collect statistics and dues, and leave everything to an arbitrator, results in just the kind of fruit the union reaped. **As long as the problem was merely one of trying to catch up a bit with the rising cost of living, an arbitrator was able to throw a little to the workers and still leave the employer better off. The shortage of labor and a fair market were also factors in an arbitrator's "impartiality." Under present conditions, however, it is sheer lunacy to expect an arbitrator to step out of the bounds of the cost of living index, unless he feels stronger arguments that those in speeches and statistics of union leaders.**

Rieve and his pals have long ago forgotten that the size of a pay envelope is mainly determined by the relation of fighting strength between the employers and the organized workers—not by statistics and charts. To paraphrase his own paper's words, what we really need is a new militant leadership in the textile union, and more Communist live wires in the plants and locals.



Sorry, Old Timer... The only opening we have is for someone young and inexperienced...

—RED WRIGHT, in UE News



By BARNARD RUBIN

MORE ABE LINCOLN stories (continued from Friday): Lincoln was told of a pompous historian, whose books had bored him. "It may be doubted," he was informed, "whether any man of our generation has plunged more deeply into the sacred fount of learning."

"Yes, or come up drier," said Lincoln.

• • •



The Mexican War was not a popular one with the American people. Abraham Lincoln, then a member of Congress, opposed it, declaring that those who said the war was not one of aggression made him think of the Illinois character who said: "I ain't greedy about land. I only want what jines mine. . . .

• • •

Speaking of a well-known reactionary lawyer Lincoln said, "He can compress the most words into the smallest ideas better than any man I ever met." . . .

• • •

Lincoln's perennial opponent, Stephen Douglas, at a gathering at which Lincoln was also present was repeatedly making remarks about Lincoln's lowly station in life and saying that his first meeting with him had been across the counter of a general store. He finally ended his remarks by saying, "And Mr. L. was a very good bartender too."

There was a roar of laughter at this, but it quieted down considerably when Mr. Lincoln said quietly:

"What Mr. Douglas has said, gentlemen, is true enough; I did keep a grocery, and I did sell cotton, candles and cigars, and sometimes whiskey; but I remember in those days that Mr. Douglas was one of my best customers. Many a time have I stood on one side of the counter and sold whiskey to Mr. Douglas on the other side, but the difference between us now is this: I have left my side of the counter, but Mr. Douglas still sticks to his as tenaciously as ever." . . .

• • •

One day President Lincoln journeyed to the front to inspect the Union defenses; the task of piloting him fell to young **Oliver Wendell Holmes.** Holmes pointed out their enemy; the President stood up to look. Wearing his high plug hat, he made a magnificent target. A snarl of musketry fire came from the enemy trenches. The young officer dragged him under cover. Later Holmes remembered to his horror that he had muttered, "Get down, you fool!" He was relieved, however, when Lincoln came to him before returning to the capital.

"Good-bye, Captain Holmes," he said, "I'm glad to see you know how to talk to a civilian." . . .

• • •

It was a common thing for Lincoln to discourage unnecessary lawsuits, and consequently he was continually sacrificing opportunities to make money. One man who asked him to bring suit for $2.50 against a debtor would not be put off in his passion for revenge.

His counsel therefore gravely demanded 10 dollars as a retainer. Half of this he gave to the poor defendant, who therefore confessed judgment and paid the $2.50. Thus the suit was ended to the entire satisfaction of the angry creditor. . . .

• • •

Lincoln was a poor money-maker. Daniel Webster, who sent him a case, was amazed at the smallness of his bill, and his fellow-lawyers looked upon his charges as very low. This was his only fault in their eyes.

Once, when another lawyer collected $250 for their joint services, he refused to accept his share until the fee had been reduced to what he considered fair proportions and the overcharge had been returned to the client.

When the presiding judge of the circuit heard of this, he indignantly exclaimed, "Lincoln, your picayune charges will impoverish the bar." . . .

As We See It

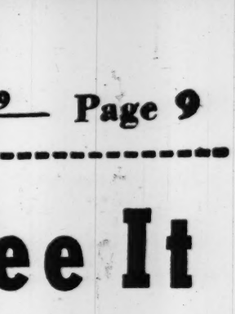
The Inspiration of the 'Improved' Atom Bomb

By Milton Howard

THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM is really very sick. It is, in fact, on its deathbed. We here in the U. S. A. don't see this as clearly as it appears to workingmen and women in other lands.

Of course, capitalism is like an old miser that doesn't want to die. It fights for its life. It still has terrible powers of destruction.

Have you ever seen anything like the ecstatic joy with which a defender of capitalism in our country talks about the atom-bomb? Could any bitter genius of the past ever imagine a state of affairs where the ruling minority of our country boasts in the press that it has just made **"some important improvements in the atombomb"?**



What is an "improved" bomb? Why, one that can kill more people than the old one.

And such is the hideous immorality, the diseased cruelty of our banker-controlled society, that President Truman's atombomb commission joyously reports such an improvement and the newspapers joyously spread the news on their front pages.

★

OR TAKE THE EXAMPLE of George Fielding Eliot, military writer. In the New York **Post** (Feb. 9), he notes that "We have enough atombombs for a powerful air offensive against the heart of the Soviet Union—which might win a decisive knockout. But if we do not achieve a decisive knockout with the bombs in our present stockpile, we could not produce atombombs fast enough to continue our offensive at the same rate as we began with. **These statements may sound startling. . . .**"

You see how Mr. Eliot tries to comfort us Americans? He wants us to know that we can slaughter the populations of Russian cities and villages, even though we may not be able to do it in one blow.

Isn't that comforting? Isn't that a real inspiration for us all as we try to pay the rent, buy enough milk for our children and hope and pray that our youth will not be hurled into the furnaces of new Stalingrads?

★

THAT IS CAPITALISM'S LAST HOPE—the explosions of the atombomb. It is a vain hope, of course, though it could smash many cities, kill many men, women and children, destroy many of mankind's art treasures, and spread such horror as only the damned can envisage.

But capitalism's leaders don't shrink from such nightmares of destruction and savagery. After all, this relentless, heartless, and satanic inhumanity is at the very heart of their property relations. Is there anything more heartless than Capital seeking profit?

The law which drives Capital—and its owners—to march through blood, tears and suffering to seek profit and more profit cannot be denied. The destruction which humanity dreads is profitable, don't you understand?

For 10 percent, a capitalist will lie; for 100 percent he will steal; for 500 percent or more he will murder, destroy, and raze cities.

Their insanity reflects the insanity of their property relations, their private ownership of the nation's collectively produced factories, railroads, etc.

★

TERRIBLE FEAR haunts these men who so clearly block the crying needs of suffering humanity. They have lost the Soviet Union, China, and the eastern democracies of Europe. They will never get the Italian or French workingclasses to fight for them in an anti-Soviet war. Never. Nearly a half-billion human beings are already beyond their reach. Millions more, in Indonesia, the colonial slave empires of Asia and Africa are restless for freedom. These half-billion persons are dedicated to a new and nobler life of peace, of common effort for the common good. They have abolished the exploitation of man by man. A radiant future opens up before these liberated peoples, where the sale of human beings as "hired hands" to a few is replaced by the collective labor of each for all.

The atombombers want to wipe this out.

Why are they so afraid of these peoples who have no bankers, no landlords or exploiters who grow rich on the labor of the many?

Because once more the monster of "over production flings a shadow over their crazy system. Americans are beginning to lose their jobs because there is "too much" consumer goods in the warehouses.

How wonderful our country will be when our people as a whole become the owners, the masters of our industries! Then there will be no fear of "overproduction." Then there will be no atombombers assuring us that we have an "improved" killer.

Unionists Say: End Indictments

(Continued from Page 4)

system on the grounds that the general run of New Yorkers are "unsatisfactory." The very people, "are not good enough for Judge Knox."

Nor are they good enough for Judge Medina and U. S. Attorney McGohey.

But, as the maxim has it, "truth crushed to earth will rise again" Room 110 in the Foley Square skyscraper where the trial is being held is no tomb. Truth emerges. It is being carried by the unionists who are returning to their members and reporting what they have seen.

More will do so: and a nation will realize the Bill of Rights is on trial here. That 12 times 12 million Americans are in the dock.

Judge Medina prides himself on the classics: he had better re-read the story of King Canute. The tide will rise.



Mops aloft, 300 London charwomen employed in government buildings march through the streets to dramatize their demand for a increase in their pay from present 34 cent to 40 cents an hour. Government's best offer was one cent an hour.

Communists Tell Senate Repeal T-H

WASHINGTON. — In a statement submitted to the Senate Labor Committee, the Communist Party demanded that the "Taft-Hartley Law be immediately and unconditionally repealed, and the Wagner Labor Relations Act, as it stood originally, be reenacted in its place." The statement was submitted by George Morris, labor editor of the Daily Worker, on behalf of John Williamson, labor secretary of the party, who is detained in New York by the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

The Communist Party officially requested an opportunity for Morris to testify, but a committee spokesman said this would depend on the working out of the schedule for the remaining 10 days of the hearing on the Administration's Taft-Hartley substitute measure.

The CP statement, recalling that the Taft-Hartley Law was "completely rejected by the people," noted that the law had been pushed through Congress by the Republicans but was passed "only because of the support of large numbers of Democrats."

TOKEN OPPOSITION

"It became law because the President gave it only token opposition," the statement went on. "The Taft-Hartley Law and similar labor-curbing legislation is part of the reactionary offensive of big business to destroy democratic government in our country. The aim of such legislation is to break up and silence the opposition of the people to high prices, burdensome taxes and the tremendous armament load resulting from the cold war, as part of the preparations of a new imperialist world slaughter."

The law, it was declared, has already caused great harm to labor, and presents even a greater danger today in view of growing unemployment and the employer drive to cut wages and increase speedup.

The Democratic Party, the statement declared, in its election promise "led the country to believe it would propose a two-package procedure. The Administration has not lived up to its promise."

Instead, labor faces the danger that the Administration one-package bill will emerge from Congress as "the Taft-Hartley measure under a new name."

The statement charged that "this Congress will not improve on the Wagner Act. But it may produce a travesty on the Wagner Act." The statement warned that "in opening the door to amendments, the Administration bill really opens the way to the emasculation of the Wagner Act.

"This may be cunning politics, but it is not what the President and the Democratic Party platform promised."

If the Administration really intended to live up to its promises, the statement asserted, "it would have supported the Marcantonio Bill, H. R. 259, or introduced a measure of the same kind, which directly and simply" would call for repeal of Taft-Hartley, reenactment of the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia Anti - Injunction Acts, plus return of the Conciliation Service to the Department of Labor.

T-H FEATURES KEPT

It pointed out that the Administration bill already contains some Taft-Hartley features, such as the cooling-off requirements and prohibition of secondary boycotts arising out of jurisdictional disputes.

But it also warned that many T-H features are retained implicitly although not explicitly written into the measure. Among these are Presidential injunction powers.

The statement assailed the "duplicity" contained in the apparent elimination of the requirement for anti-Communist affidavits. It noted that Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin had actually called for separate enactment of an even more repressive law, namely that Communists should be barred from holding any union office.

"Labor should not fall for such artful and designing trickery," the statement declared.

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

AMERICA HAILS A VOICE FOR PEACE!
says Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., in his article **The Dean of Canterbury's Peace Mission**

ENGLISH SOVIET-BAITERS GET A SETBACK
notes Gordon Schaffer in his article **The British People and the Soviet Union**

CHANGING THE CLIMATE IN 15 YEARS
read Anna Louise Strong's report on the Soviet Union's drought fighting plan, **Russia Plants Trees**

DOUBLED OUTPUT IN 10 YEARS
Ralph Parker describes how it is being done in **Raising Labor Productivity**

THAT NEW RUSSIAN NATIONALISM
debunked by the Soviet historian Sophia Yakubovskaya in her article **Land of Equal Nationalities**

JEWS WITHOUT A JEWISH PROBLEM
S. Beryl Lush describes how Soviet Jews live and work in **Jews in the USSR**

ARE THE SOVIETS PRODUCING FOR WAR?
Sergei Kournakoff answers that question in his revealing article **Working for Peace**

And Jessica Smith's **Review and Comment**, Theodore Bayer's **Your Questions Answered**—which answers recent slanders on Soviet education, and book reviews and other features, all in one issue, the February issue of **Soviet Russia Today**, the American magazine about the Soviet Union.

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SAT., FEB. 12 — 8:30 P.M.
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DANNY CARTER
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★ Jack Gilford
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★ Oscar Brand
WED., FEB. 16—8:30 P.M.
ELSMERE HALL
284 E. 170th St., Bronx
Adm. $1.80, $1.20 — Ausp.: Stadium
Comm. Spanish Refugee Committee, 192 Lexington Ave. — LE 2-3134

Sunday, Feb. 13 — 8:15 P.M.
Dr. ALPHEUS HUNTON
Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS
on
AFRICA and the WORLD
Yesterday and Today
The significance of Africa and the struggle of its peoples in the world today.
Jefferson School Forums
6th Ave. and 16th St. — WA 9-1600

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Roll in the aisles and split your sides laughing. Dancing to popular orch.
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Take home a subscription to the Daily Worker . . . today!

Prod Norse to Join War Plot Against USSR

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Nettled by growing misgivings here and abroad concerning the North Atlantic Pact, Secretary of State Dean Acheson has issued a sharp statement denying the accord is aggressive. His denial came Wednesday between talks with Norway's foreign minister, Halvord Lange, who is here reportedly to seek information on what obligations to the United States his country will incur if it enters the alliance.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Gustav Rasmussen, declared in Copenhagen that his government will seek similar information. Denmark has been hesitant about joining the alliance while the third Scandinavian power, Sweden, has asserted its intention of remaining out.

In his press conference, Acheson defended the North Atlantic Alliance as permissible under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which provides for regional defense pacts under certain circumstances.

But Acheson did not deal with the question which is disturbing many Americans who fear the pact may increase Soviet-American tension and lead to the outbreak of war. That question is why U. S. security requires an ally and bases 3,500 miles from our own borders and situated directly on the Soviet frontier.

They are also dubious that such an alliance, covering nations so farflung, can be considered a "regional" arrangement under the terms of the UN.

★

THE SOVIET REACTION to these developments have already been made known in Moscow. The U.S.S.R. formally objected to the alliance as one which "serves the aggressive policy of certain powers."

Shortly after the Scandinavian countries began conferring on the Anglo-American invitation to join, the Soviet Government warned its neighbor, Norway, that for it to participate in such a pact would arouse deep concern in the USSR.

Norway's reply that the pact was purely defensive was apparently not convincing, but the Soviet Government replied that if it were defense which concerned Norway, the USSR was willing to enter a non-aggression treaty with Oslo.

The USSR has had experiences in the past which have given it grounds for uneasiness.

In 1939 imperialist power created a place d'armes within the borders of its neighbor, Finland. And Hitler actually did utilize Finland as a base for his attack on the Soviet Union. The seriousness of the Soviet notes to Norway should not be underestimated.

This is all the more so because of the rebuff which the Truman Administration administered to Soviet Premier Stalin's peace offers. Stalin made it clear that he was prepared to sign a joint declaration with the U. S. asserting that each country pledged not to make war against the other.

But Acheson refused to give such assurances at the very moment negotiations between the U. S. and Norway were going ahead.

If one wishes to understand the feeling of the Russians in the Kola peninsula, he should consider how the Texan might react to a plan for a Soviet military alliance with Mexico.

Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker three times weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Ban Tipping, Raise Pay in Soviet Union

BERLIN (ALN).—Tipping in restaurants and hotels in the Soviet Zone of Germany has been abolished and has been replaced by adequate fixed wage scales for all employes. This measure is supported by hotel and restaurant workers, who have long felt that tips were degrading but were compelled to rely on them to eke out their low pay.



Members of the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers protest double-cross by Libby, McNeill & Libby (near Chicago.) The company signed a contract last summer, paid lip-service to it until canning season was over, then refused to honor its obligations by welching on back pay, check-off and seniority.

Because of the Fire at Webster Hall

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLASS MEMORIAL MEETING

Sponsored by the N. Y. State Youth Board, CP

will take place at

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HENRY WINSTON

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Same price: 50¢ (tax incl.)—Combination offer including "NEGRO LIBERATION," for $2.00

(All tickets marked "Webster Hall" will be honored at Manhattan Center)

DANCE both nites to the music of Allan Tresser's Orchestra. ($1.25 plus tax)

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13 ASTOR PLACE (8th St. and B'way) New York City

Two Outstanding Events!

SAT. FEB. 12, 8:30 P.M.

The author of today's fast-selling, stirring novel of postwar Germany "THE EMBERS STILL BURN"

IRA A.

HIRSCHMANN

speaking on

"Our Policy in Germany: Where Is It Leading Us?"

SUN. FEB. 13, 8:30 P.M.

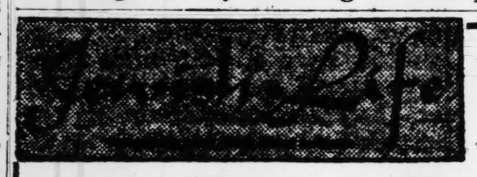
Psychiatrist and educator, author of recently published best-seller "Man-Made Plague—Neurosis"

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NIEDERLAND, M.D.

speaks on

"Emotional Problems of the Modern Adult"



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What is the Marxist approach to psychoanalysis?

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No Peace of Mind

by GEORGE STEWART

A skilled psychologist makes a searching criticism of psychoanalysis, starting with an appraisal of Liebman's Peace of Mind

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DOXEY WILKERSON

On Negro History Week

SUNDAY, FEB. 13 — 8:30 P.M.

2075 — 86th Street, Brooklyn • Subs 35¢

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

LOCAL 1227 Lincoln's Birthday Dance. Good time guaranteed. Two bands, continuous dancing. Tonite, Saturday, 8:30, Grand Ballroom, Manhattan Center.

ELTON FRIEDLANDER joint funfest. Chaplin films, rhumba rhythms. 60c contribution. 62 Pitt Street, near Delancey. IND Subway.

HIGH SCHOOL YPA presents "Brotherhood Dance." Come to 250 W. 26th St. Dance to a live band. Listen to jazz, see movies, exhibits, and a spectacular Whatchamacallit. 8 p. m. Subs. 35c.

OSCAR BRAND: party-dance and variety entertainment. You can't miss at 88 Clinton St. near Delancey. Sat. nite, Feb. 12, 8:30. Jacob Riis Club, C.P.

EVERYONE HAS SWITCHED to the Yorkville Youth parties; celebrate Lincoln's birthday with us. Dancing, refreshments, cold cuts. 8:30. Contr. 75c. 124 E. 84th St., apartment 9-C.

CONCERT, advanced class, N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orch., 106 E. 14th St., corner 4th Ave. Class ensemble, Matthew Kahan, Mandolin; Alex Matos, piano accordian; Kahan Mandoline Quartet. 8:45 P. M.

LAST CHANCE to see Fritz Lang's brilliant film, "Hangmen Also Die," at Cine-Workshop's film social. Shorts, dancing, refreshments at 77 Fifth Ave. 65c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends. Surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere. Folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

FUR YOUTH CLUB, C.P. presents another evening of dancing, entertainment and refreshments. 268 7th Ave., between 25th and 26th Sts. 8:30 P. M. Donation 75c, for the defense of the "12."

VILLAGE VARIETY Club presents Cisco Houston and others. Dancing to Cab Marcos and Orchestra. See box ad.

Bronx

ALP DANCE, County event of the year; Saturday night, Feb. 12th; Westover Ballroom, 170th St. and Jerome Ave.

SYDENHAM BENEFIT. Sat. nite, Feb. 12. Broadway entertainment band, refreshments, surprises galore. Van Cortlandt YPA, 3451 Giles Place auditorium, adm. $1.25. Concourse bus uptown to Giles Pl. (Sholem Aleichem House).

CABARET PARTY for Brotherhood, with Caravans. Subs. 49c. IND subway, 205th St. Mosholu Young Progressives, 3230 Bainbridge Ave.

CELEBRATE NEGRO HISTORY week with Prospect Section's members and friends. Dance and entertainment, refreshments. 1301 Boston Rd. Adm. 50c.

GALA PARTY. Low lights, good food, masks for fun. From 8:30 P. M. to dawn at Rose's, Nat Turner Youth Club, 1025 Boynton Ave.

Brooklyn

CHILDREN'S PARTY for defense fund. Sat., Feb. 12th, 2:30 P. M., 289 Utica Ave. Movies, fun; children 25c, adults, 35c. Cacchione Club.

LONESOME TRAIN. First public showing new film-strip in color, based on famous Earl Robinson cantata. Also, dramatic presentation, "Freedom Marching." Guest speakers: Dick Johnson, Harold Collins. Celebration, Negro History Week. Admission free. Refreshments free. 8 p.m. Allen Memorial Church, 944 Rogers Ave. (IRT to Church Ave.). Auspices: Joe Stember Youth Club, C.P. U. S. A.

WHAT, ANOTHER PARTY?? Definitely not. But something different in fun and entertainment. (Good food, too). All invited. 1748 Sterling Place, near Howard Ave., Apt. 2. Donation 35c for fund drive.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL presents Bob Claiborne and Gladys Bashkin, guitarist, in a program of folk songs and ballads. Sun., Feb. 13th, 5:30 P. M. Carnegie Recital Hall, 154 W. 57th St. Adm. $1.20, inc. tax. TR 3-2761.

SEE "ALEXANDER NEVSKY," directed by Sergei Eisenstein, music by Prokofieff. A magnificent feature film. Sun., Feb. 13, 3 P. M. Dancing and refreshments at the Jefferson School, 16th St. and Sixth Ave. Adm. 75c.

NEGRO AND WORLD Politics, discussed by John Pittman. Unusual films, free refreshments. Contrib. 50c. Unity Forum, 2744 Broadway (105-106 Sts.).

STUDIO PARTY. Come all members, friends. Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

DO YOU REMEMBER Madeline Carroll and Henry Fonda in "Blockade"? Come and see this film, plus a Chaplin comedy, dancing, refreshments and much fun, all for $1.00. Sun., Feb. 13, at Waterfront Section, 269 W. 25th St.

DuBOIS AND HUNTON. W. E. B. DuBois and W. Alpheus Hunton speak on "Africa and the World: Yesterday and Today." 8:15 P. M. 50c. Jefferson School Forums, 6th Ave. and 16th St.

VALENTINE'S DAY PARTY, Hank Forber Section, 201 Second Ave. Free beer, pickled herring. Entertainment. Subs. 75c. Ausp.: Krumbein and Johnstone Clubs, C.P.

Bronx

ISRAEL TODAY, Tomorrow: eye-witness report. A. B. Magil. Sun., Feb. 13, 3092 Hull Ave., Bronx. Ausp.: Mosholu C.P.

CELEBRATE NEGRO History Week. Film strip, 4-6 p.m. Film, "Lonesome Train," exhibit of prints, leading Negro artists. Evening, 8:30: Forum, Negro History. Stretch Johnson, State Education Dir. Prospect Section, CP.

WILLIAM S. GAILMOR, Commentator, analyzes "The Growing Economic and Cold War Crisis." North 7th A.L.P., 1723 Boston Road (over Dover Theatre). 8:30 P. M. No collections, social, refreshments. Subs. 59c.

WHITHER ISRAEL. American Labor Party, 3 A. D., presents Velia Hirsch. Forum, refreshments, dancing. Subs. 49c. 8:30 P. M. Sun., Feb. 13, at 154 W. Tremont Ave., above Park Plaza Theatre.

Brooklyn

FOLK DANCE, caller. Skit, songs. Sun., Feb. 13, 7:30 P. M. sharp. Meyer Levin JYF, 1190 St. John's Place, Bklyn. Bundles for Israel contrib. 50c.

MUSICALE: MAURICE BERLOW, guitarist; Dorothy Paschall, pianist; Wilbur Broms, tenor. John Killens, speaks on Negro History Week. 7 P. M., 147 Herkimer St., Basement (Broms). Bedford-Stuyvesant Clubs, CP. Subs 25c.

MARK TARAIL, noted lecturer, teacher, speaks tonight, 8:30, Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: Anti-Semitism in USA.

CALLING ALL YOUTH to Forum-Social on Negro Culture. Refreshments, dancing. YPA, 5222 Church Ave., 8 P. M. Subs. 25c.

GALA DEFENSE BAZAAR. Sunday, Feb. 13th, 289 Utica Ave. 2:30 till? Good bargains, good food, surprises. Adm. free.

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Youth Club celebrates Negro History Week. 1239 Atlantic Ave., corner Nostrand. 8 P. M. Dancing, singing. Adm. free.

MAN, ONE FAMILY, Haldane and Huxley film, plus Divide and Conquer, and other films. Dancing, ping-pong. Dave Doran Youth Club, 289 Utica Ave., 8 P. M. 50c.

Coming

LET'S GO, BROTHER. Wanna meet'cha "Sister?" Find each other at the Manhattan County Young Progressives Brotherhood Dance. Saturday nite, Feb. 19. Lemac Studios, 554 W. 146th St. Name entertainment, swing and rhumba bands. Subs. 50c. Surprise event.

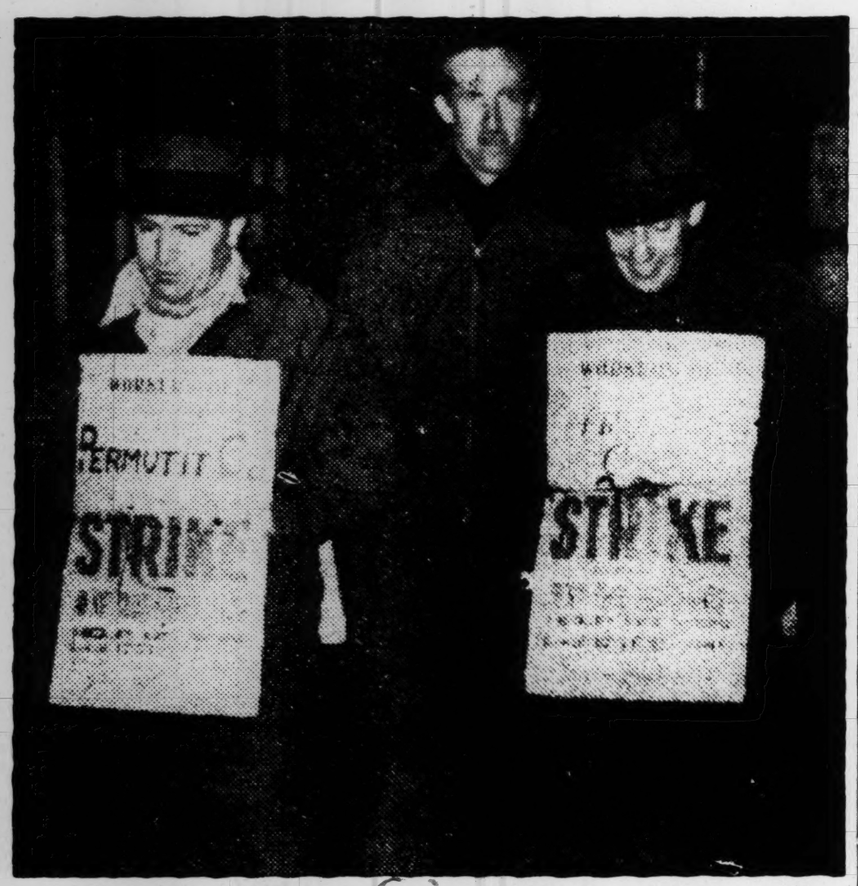
MAKE A DATE, Sat., Feb. 19th. Queens County ALP's 11th Annual Dance. Sunnyside Garden, 45th St., Queens Blvd. Two name bands. $1.20 in advance. $1.50 at door. Watch this column.

FIGHT FOR NEGRO Rights: Smash the indictments: Attend Lincoln-Douglass Memorial Meeting on Wed., Feb. 23. Main speaker, Henry Winston. Original cultural presentation, starring Pete Seeger. Manhattan Center. Sponsored by the N. Y. State Youth Board C. P. Adm. 50c.

ANNUAL SPRING DANCE for Fighting South. Join the ballroom march with 143rd St Group, at Central Ballroom, March 11th.

Schools and Instruction

PIANIST, studied Berlin, special care beginners, good background, leading to good musicians. Write Bernard Siev, 900 W. 138th St.



CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers picket Permutit Water Conditioning Co. in New York, world's largest makers of water purification equipment. Management turned down demands for pay increase and better working conditions.

COURT EXCLUDES PROOF BY 12 OF JURY BIAS

(Continued from Page 4)

peace, good wages, a decent way of life.

So you witness the judge engage in legal abracadabra that is a 20th Century version of the medieval days when eminent jurists seriously argued the number of angels that can dance on the head of a pin. He is in total contradiction to the defense: they want to prove daylight is daylight. He aspires to prove it is nighttime.

★

A STUDY of the voluminous record reveals the following:

The defense presented year-by-year proof that a pattern exists showing discrimination against manual workers in jury seleetion.

"Excluded."

The defense presented evidence on the 22nd Congressional District—the Harlem area, predominantly. This proof covers 30 jury panels in eight years showing that only 56 jurors out of 8,000 or more came from this district. The charts show that less than half of 1 percent chosen to jury service are Negroes.

"Excluded."

The defense presented abundant proof showing that the majority of jurors come from areas that registered and voted Republican; and that the precise opposite is true in localities where the American Labor Party is strong.

"Excluded."

The defense presented an array of charts showing that entire areas comprised of workers, Negroes and poor Jews were almost never tapped for jury service. These charts are based on "health" areas, that consist of studies made by the Health Department of New York and approved by the United States Census Bureau. ("Health" herein does not refer to the physical well-being of the populace.) They establish the racial, economic and housing factors in those areas, in other words, revealing the relationship of the inhabitants to their society.

"Excluded."

The defense presented maps, charts and tables which show that the majority of jurors come from the swanky, high-rent areas. These charts were based on official surveys, newspapers, Consolidated Edison studies and other authoritative sources.

"Excluded."

Nor was this all: the judge is a resourceful man. When the defense subpoenaed high court officials from Washington and their records, the judge barred vital evidence on the grounds that it is "confidential."

★

WHOLE PORTFOLIOS of key documents were barred from public scrutiny on this pretext. These papers doubtless involve revealing correspondence between federal officials and Judge John Knox, who has admitted paternity of the handpicked jury system. Yes, excluded.

This is but a thumbnail sketch of what the judge has excluded as evidence. And he is the man who said, with appropriate unction and ceremony that he would be "shocked" if he discovered discrimination in his judicial district.

Harry Sacher reminded the judge of this remark made in the opening days of the trial.

"We are trying to prove just that —discrimination," Sacher said, "but you won't let us."

Defense counsel Richard Gladstein contended that the court has made a practice of overruling the defense before hearing their arguments. "You have ruled out these exhibits and the Supreme Court says we must prove the discrimination over a period of years."

So justice rolls on. And the press —owned by the men of the Social Register, Directory of Directors, and similar records from which the bulk of grand jurors are chosen— is in collusion with the court. The public does not get these facts in its newspapers.

THIS IS JUSTICE, Preferred—owned, but not listed, by Wall Street. So the travesty continues; for travesty it is. Everybody in the court knows the jury is rigged: the government lawyers know it, the judge knows it, the reporters know it, the court attendants know it, but the law, in all its majesty, pretends not to know it.

This is what America's Common Man may expect if—or rather, when—he is hauled before a court on charges of conspiring to better his lot, to get more milk for the children, to advocate peace, liberty.

As Sen. Langer, of North Dakota, declared last week: "I care not whether the defendants be Republicans, Democrats, Socialists or Communists . . ."

If this kind of justice prevails for Communists, he said in effect on the Senate floor, it will prevail for you.

You're next—if you let them get away with it.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

(Continued from Page 3)

that they were not misled by Mindszenty's obscuring the issue. Their children streamed into the new public schools.

War

TO HALT DIVISION of the land and democratization of education, Mindszenty believed, required overthrow of the Hungarian republic. He was emboldened to embark on the treasonous activities which led to his trial because the U. S. ambassador to Hungary, Seldon Chapin, led him to believe that an anti-Soviet war was imminent and that American leaders believed Otto of Hapsburg could regain his throne.

After Mindszenty visited the U. S. in June, 1947 to confer secretly with Otto in Chicago and Cardinal Francis Spellman in New York, he talked to Chapin in September of that year. Mindszenty's priest-secretary, Zakar, wrote of that meeting:

"My opinion and impression of the whole conversation was that Chapin was actually showing the way for Mindszenty's further activities and indicating support for him."

Espionage and Treason

TOWARD SUCH a third World War, Mindszenty developed, he later confessed, a network of espionage: **"I kept up regular connections with the Budapest legations of the western powers, in the first place of the USA. I furnished data on Hungarian politics, economic questions and on the troops of the third member of the Allied Control Commission, that is, on the Soviet army, to the heads of the English and American missions."**

It should be known that the Hungarian government's Yellow Book on the Mindszenty case not only reproduces, in his handwriting, the prelate's confession, but secret records, letters and documents written by him and others in the treason network.

Integrally a part of this network was the Vatican. Zsigmond Mihalovics, director of Actio Catholica, wrote to Mindszenty after a "concert for the Swiss and Danish missions" on July 14, 1946:

"I think we were able to give them very valuable and confidential information. . . ." When Mihlavoics fled Hungary after his activities were exposed, he wrote Mindszenty in a secret letter later discovered by the government, that he arrived in Salzburg, and **"I immediately visited the office of the CIC (American Counter Intelligence Corps). Since I was then living under an alias, the CIC told me not to make any statements and not to show myself."**

From Rome, Mindszenty's aide wrote that "I agreed to be taken to the U.S. by the NCWC (National Catholic Welfare Conference)," and asked, "would it not be too much to beg you to write a letter to Cardinal Spellman, calling his high attention to me?"

He added two significant details to the picture of international reactionary intrigue against the Hungarian people's government.

He wrote: **"Be pleased your Grace, to effect measures for starting the collection of data and for getting fresh material to me as soon as possible."**

And he wrote that he was able **"to send this letter through official English channels."**

Cardinal Spellman

THUS WE'RE linked diplomatic representatives of Britain and the U. S., Hungarian clerical and landowner reaction and the Vatican, including the American Cardinal Spellman.

It was of his visit to Spellman that Mindszenty wrote:

"I told the Cardinal about our meeting (with Hapsburg) and Spellman said that he knew Otto, had met him twice, and though very highly of him. . . . Spellman then said that he thought it necessary I should give him a letter of commission to Otto which would entitle him abroad to represent Hungarian Catholics."

Mindszenty then supplied such a letter!

The Yellow Book revealed that Mindszenty and the monarchists whom he convened in secret, and whose election campaigns he admittedly financed with funds largely collected for **relief,** visualized an American triumphant in an anti-Soviet war, American occupation of Hungary, and Mindszenty named as regent. Instances were cited of Greece and Slovakia where prelates had been designated as civil rulers of their country.

Even as preliminary to the hoped-for war, Mindszenty wrote U. S. Ambassador Chapin on Sept. 20, 1947, urging the U. S. to buy up all Soviet assets in Hungary, and to demand withdrawal of Russian troops as a condition of purchase.

This then is the Mindszenty who was tried and convicted of crimes, ranging from blackmarketing to treason, crimes in which he was caught red-handed and which he could not deny, crimes which he dared not challenge on the false grounds of religious persevution.

Anti-Semitism

IT NEED ONLY be added that this man, who so feverishly promoted the cause of the reactionary Hapsburg dynasty and with equal zealousness sought to prevent a democratic Hungary from arising, dishonored his calling by gloating over the misery of fascism's major victim.

American reactionaries now seek to adorn with the thorns of myrtyrdom, the man whose files revealed this view of the slaughter of the Jews:

"It is our good fortune that the great 'reservoir' of Galician and Bukovinian Jews, the millions of Jewish masses in the ghetto, have as a result of the German war of destruction been reduced to some 500,000."

Back in April, 1938, Mindszenty had convoked a conference of priests in Budapest with Viktor Toth, dean of Devavanya, whom he described as "a great sympathizer of the Fascists." The conference, in Mindszenty's words, "committed itself to follow a national social line." Part of this line was: **"We thought the Jewish problem ought to be solved by way of racial laws in the same way as the Fascists wanted it."**

No better symbol exists of the sordid truth as opposed to the mystic fraudulence being woven around the "martyr" Mindszenty than the facts about his "heroism" in the face of arrest by the Nazis.

To whitewash Mindszenty's profascist, anti-Semitic acts and deeds, much is being made of this arrest. But Mindszenty was admittedly not jailed for resistance to the Nazi occupation. He was arrested for hoarding huge supplies of men's underwear, which were to be sold on the black market to augment his political slush fund.

Public schools, division of huge landed estates; republican form of government as opposed to monarchy. These are things most Americans cannot conceive America without. Yet these are the things Joseph Mindszenty fought against—the majority will of his countrymen—fought to the extent that he committed acts of treason against his country.

A people to whom a Benedict Arnold has been the symbol of all that is contemptible for 150 years cannot be blind to the truth about Joseph Mindszenty.



THE WHOLE FAMILY IS FIGHTING: The first workers at De Nobili came over in 1906. Three generations work there now, and husbands, wives, children are striking together.

'Vogliamo dividere il pane'

(Continued from Page 7)

the community which they had built. They stayed and fought it through the Wagner National Labor Relations Board. They fought for five years and finally the company was forced to reopen in Ravenswood and rehire the workers with back pay. The workers took only $20,000 although they were entitled to more.

"We feared it would bankrupt the company," one of them explained.

They shrugged their shoulders and one replied, "Until we win. One day, one week, six months, a year. Until we win."

How about help and strike relief?

We have received many messages of solidarity from shops and locals, Alessi said, as well as offers of aid from many organizations such as the American Labor Party.

Santangelo added:

"We should like to tell them we do not need help now. We appreciate the offer, and if tomorrow we should need help, we shall not be embarrassed to accept."

As the interview ended, drinks were passed around.

The toast was "alla vittoria." "To victory."

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—839 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1130 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WQXR—1500 Kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—Junior Miss
12:00-WNBC—News. Charles F. McCarthy
WOR—Recorded Music
WJZ—Sidney Walton
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today

AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
WOR—Let's Go
WJZ—Patt Barnes
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—U. S. Navy Band
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Metropolitan Opera
WOR—John B. Kennedy
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—Handy Man
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
3:00-WNBC—Baltimore Symph. Orchestra
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Cisco Kid
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Art Mooney Orchestra
WOR-Hobby Lobby
WCBS—Texas Rangers
WNYC-Shakespeare Drama Cycle
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's A Crowd
WCBS—Talk
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Russ Hodges
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Variety Musicale
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forrest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WCBS—Red Barber's Club House
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—Hawthorne's Adventures
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
WNYC—American Music Center
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—People's Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Charles Collingswood
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—Music America Loves
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WMGM—News; Music
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—My Son and I
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—Songs by Great Singers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Festival of Music
WNBC—It's All in the Family
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WOR—Cisco Kid
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Favorite Story
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Future of America
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Family Closeup
WCBS—Festival of Song
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—RCA Victor Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Ozzie and Harriet
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Spike Jones Shoow
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—Go For the House
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—Alan Ladd Show
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Stories to Remember
WQXR—Pop Concert

Music

Bob Claibrone and Gladys Bashkin, guitarists and folk singers, are presenting a program of folk songs and ballads at Carnegie Recital Hall, 154 W. 57 St. this Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13 at 5:30 pm.

The program includes songs from many parts of the United States as well as England, Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Claiborne and Miss Bashkin both of whom have concertized and given radio performances over WNYC, are faculty members of the Folk Music Department of the Metropolitan Music School.

Tickets are available at 18 W. 74 St., and at the door of the concert hall.

WNYC's shoeless troubador, Oscar Brand, Claude Merchant, Aro-Cuban dancer and Leadbelly, **King of the Twelve String Guitar,** will star in a concert of American Folk Music to be presented Monday night, Feb. 21 8:30 pm at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Included on the program will be Pete Seeger, one of America's foremost folksingers. The artists will present a program of songs, stories and dances reflecting the lives and struggles of people the world over.

These concerts, sponsored by the Folksong Concert series are being presented not only for entertainment's sake, but to keep alive the simple culture of peoples throughout the world.

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CARL REINER of *"Inside U.S.A."*
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Movies:

Millen Brand Film Ready for Shooting

By The Tatler

HOLLYWOOD. — Characterization of our town: "Don't they slowly, inch by inch, murder every one they use? . . . Don't they murder the highest dreams and hopes of a whole people with the movies they make? . . . The whole movie thing is a murder of the people. Only we hit them on the hands, under the hair—nobody sees the marks."—From Clifford Odets' new play, **The Big Knife.**

• • •

WATCH FOR film news on Millen Brand novel, **Albert Sears,** story of a family that objects to the purchase of a house in its neighborhood by a Negro and the Ku Klux Klan atmosphere that the white chauvinism generates. Ben Barzman's treatment is ready for shooting with Jules Dassin directing, if release can be obtained. Also watch for the new Albert Maltz novel, **The Strange Journey of Simon McKeever,** formerly titled **The Man Who Wouldn't Pass Over.** Novel is to be published by Little Brown this spring. Adrian Scott, producer who is one of Hollywood Ten, is now trying to set up a deal for either or both with Film Classics.

• • •

INGRID BERGMAN has signed to make a picture in Italy with Rosselini of Open City and Paisan fame. But this reporter looks for less important work from Rosselini from this time forth. His recent trip to America revealed a slimy attitude toward Italian workers and a yen for Hollywood fame. All he could talk of was the growing high cost of production in Italy due to slow-down by workers and their desire to cash in on a good thing.

Rosselini's pictures were great when they were made on the cuff, with Italian actors. Now that he wants Hollywood stars and Hollywood production, the whipped cream dressing may improve, but his content and realism will fall off. He'll get more American play dates but fewer accolades from the people who know.

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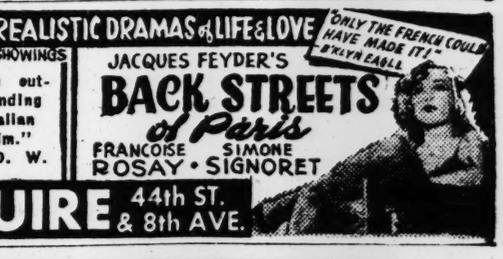


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"Interlude"

Rank and File Initiative Can Win Wage Demands

Rightwing Leaders, Tied to Truman War Program, Sacrifice Interests of Membership—Arbitration Sets 'No-Wage-Increase' Pattern

By John Williamson

One month ago the National Committee of the Communist Party issued a fighting wage policy statement. We emphasized then that the winning of wage increases in 1949 "depends on the initiative of the rank and file, especially the most progressive workers and leaders." We further pointed out that to "win the most immediate wage and security demands of the workers" require a "fighting policy of labor and . . . united trade union and other popular mass actions against the trusts."

In this one month, not only has unemployment kept rising, but a number of significant developments on the wage front have taken place that must concern every worker. As the time approaches for many of the key unions to submit their wage and contract demands, we see a decided tendency by the rightwing trade union leaders of both CIO and AFL to sacrifice the wage demands of their members.

★

TWO ARBITRATION DECISIONS have set a "no-wage pattern for a million textile workers, who are the lowest paid in all manufacturing industries. These decisions admit that past profits were high but deny increases on the ground that there is no guarantee that future profits will continue to rise.

Rieve and Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers Union have accepted this arbitration decision as final. This is typical of their no-struggle policy and a further attempt to tie the textile workers to their class collaboration schemes.

Two hundred fifty thousand GM workers face a wage cut because of the escalator type of contract, negotiated by Walter Reuther last year. Now this same Reuther comes forward with a program for the UAW workers that relegates wage demands to the background and recommends main emphasis on a health, welfare and pension plan.

The net effect of this "new strategy" is to sacrifice the central demand of all the workers. It makes only secondary although necessary demands affecting a minority of the workers. And this on conditions that will compel the worker to pay a substantial part of the cost of these benefits.

The New York Herald-Tribune of Jan. 29, reports that the ACW executive board has "put the brakes on fourth-round wage increases" and has "shelved action on new wage rises by referring the matter to a special committee," concentrating "more on 'fringe' demands such as pensions. . . ." This is also in line with the Reuther-Rieve "new strategy."

The United Steel Workers Union, led by Murray, has not yet announced publicly its demands, although negotiations will soon open with Big Steel. However, in line with Murray's general policies and the recommendations for contract negotiations outside of basic steel, the U. S. W. orientation is also on fringe demands.

THIS SO-CALLED "new strategy" of these Rightwing trade union leaders is part and parcel of a class collaboration trend that is becoming dominant. Unless the rank and file speak out and organize against it, this trend can only result in worsening the conditions of all labor, and taking the guts out of unions that were built as a fighting force against the monopolies.

This capitulation on wages by the reformist trade union leaders is a direct consequence of their support to the Truman-Vandenberg "cold war" policies. The same Wall Street forces that rebuild the Ruhr, place Nazis at the head of German factories, finance their Marshall Plan and huge rearmaments program out of the workers' pay envelope. They are also the forces responsible for the growing unemployment, speed-up and wage cuts at home.

Life has now proved how correct the Communists were when he declared that labor leaders who support the bipartisan foreign policy, with its cold war and Marshall Plan, must sacrifice the urgent wage and economic demands of the trade union members and cut the fighting heart out of the trade unions.

★

IN CONTRAST to this "new strategy" of the Reuther-Murray-Rieve aggregation, there are signs that class struggle trade unionism on which the CIO was originally built is reviving and reestablishing its influence.

The CIO Longshore and Warehouse Workers Union, led by Harry Bridges, waged a long militant strike that ended in victory, winning new wage increases and maintaining its right to elect its own leadership. The Fur and Leather Workers Executive Board, led by Ben Gold, has outlined a program for 1949 which among other things says:

"Demand fourth round of wage increases and employer-paid retirement funds in all agreements; oppose any form of wage freeze as recommended by President Truman; oppose tieing any future raises to increase in productivity or speed-up."

The UE led by Albert Fitzgerald and Julius Emspak, is soon to convene its wage policy conferences. A recent spech of its Organization Director indicates that this union is thinking in the interest of its membership:

"With profits soaring, the employers keep telling us, 'Don't rock the boat by asking for an (wage) increase now.' Don't rock their boat is what they mean. If we don't do something, our boat will sink . . . If we are to stop unemployment we need more money to buy the consumer goods we produce."

The rank and file workers in right-led unons are also on the job. In the Ford Local 600, the progressive workers have issued the slogan, "First—wage enough to live on. Second—company-paid pensions to retire on."

★

IN THE JANUARY issue of the newspaper of the Goodrich Local 5 of the Rubbers Workers International Union, one finds a fighting program that could well serve as a model for others. It says in part concerning the coming Policy Committee meetings of its International Union:

"A danger which presents itself is the trap of concentrating so completely on demands for increased pensions, which are critically necessary, that the basic question of wages is lost in the shuffle.

"The rubber corporations would like nothing better than to have us forget wages in exchange for somewhat improved pensions for aged workers who reach retirement age.

". . . . The fundamental outlook and purpose of organized labor is to fight constantly for an improvement in the living standards of the workers. . . ."

"It is disturbing to see so many of the publications of labor, including CIO newspapers, stressing pension plans to such an extent that the wage question is underemphasized and played down."

★

THESE POINTS of the last last month reemphasize the urgent need for labor to adopt a fighting policy and defeat all the "new strategy" schemes that can only help the employer and the cold war policies of the bipartisans in Congress. Rank and file initiative and activity in every union and shop is the need of the hour. The workers and all progressive leaders must unite their ranks for:

- **United and militant labor action to win substantial wage increases now.**
- **The thirty-hour week without any reduction in pay.**
- **The one-dollar hourly minimum wage.**
- **Employer-financed health, welfare and pension plans.**
- **Congressional enactment of a health insurance plan and**
- **Increases in unemployment insurance and social security allowances.**

Ohio Pastor Set Civil Rights Goal

COLUMBUS, O.—More than 2,000 ministers, representing 20 denominations, met under the sponsorship of the Ohio Council of Churches and approved a civil rights program.

The resolution set forth five points: Elimination of segregation, denial of federal grants-in-aid where discrimination is practiced, legislation against discrimination in the District of Columbia, state and national FEPC legislation, and a church educational program.

Labor Has Voice

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Chairmen of the labor committees in the Senate and the House are from the organized labor movement. The House labor committee head is Ed Witmer, D., a member of the Typographical Union, and the Senate committee is led by Orval E. Whitacre, (D) a member of the barbers' union. Both are from Stark county.

Close Jet Plant

TOLEDO, O.—The twenty million dollar turbojet engine plant of the Packard Motor Co. has closed down here with 475 engineers and technicians losing their jobs.

Steel Profits Swell

LORAIN, O.—The tremendous profits of the U. S. Steel Corp., during the past year has led to a decision by the board of directors to give each stockholder three shares for each single share.

Has Pension Plan

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Old age pensions would range between $50 and $75 a month under a measure introduced by Representative William D. Donovan of Toledo.

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Rubinstein, Ingersoll Put Issues to Voters

Two by-elections set for Tuesday will find the American Labor Party challenging the two-party control of the State Legislature and Congress and the blackout on people's legislation resulting from this setup.

In Manhattan's Fifth Assembly District the ALP is running Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, principal of the Robert Louis Stevenson School, for the seat made vacant by the appointment of Assemblyman Irwin Davidson to a judgeship. Dr. Rubinstein's campaign has focused on the do-nothing policy of the Dewey Administration on education and housing and the supine agreement of the Democrats to the Dewey program.

One result of the Rubinstein campaign has been reflected in the defensive campaigns of her opponents, who have attempted to meet her charges by assuring their audiences that, of course, they were for more schools and more housing. But challenged to fight their parties' inactivity, they relapse into silence.

★

OPPOSING Dr. Rubinstein are Monroe Flegenheimer, an insurance broker unknown except in clubhouse politics, who is the Democratic candidate, and Edgar Nathan III, a 29-year-old law school graduate who is the son of the former Republican Borough President of Manhattan. Neither has any record.

Dr. Rubinstein's campaign has cut across party lines on the West Side and, according to George Ash, her campaign manager, has won considerable support by her forthright fights for community improvements. Typical is a list of 42 professionals from the community, who formed a committee in support of Dr. Rubinstein. On this list of doctors, dentists and lawyers, are several who in past years have supported Democrats or Republicans.

Trade unionists have also come to Dr. Rubinstein's support and the threat of her candidacy has caused a split in local Social Democratic ranks. Thus the Liberal Party endorsed Flegenheimer, while the Americans for Democratic Action endorsed Nathan.

Flegenheimer, running in a normally Democratic district, caused considerable amusement by his frantic efforts to avoid debate with Dr. Rubinstein. Challenged on the issues, Flegenheimer ducked several meetings he was scheduled to appear before together with his ALP opponent. To one, the League of Women Voters, he sent his wife and to another he sent his campaign manager.

★

IN BROOKLYN'S by-election, at stake is the congressional seat from the Seventh District. The ALP candidate is Mrs. Minneola Ingersoll, who has waged a strong campaign on the issues of a Truman-Stalin peace conference and the housing situation in her district.

As a result of the ALP campaigns, the old parties have found themselves in a fight on the big issues of the day, instead of the machine - controlled by-elections they prefer, when no one knows of the election except favored members of the two major parties.



DR. ANNETTE RUBENSTEIN

Trial Set for Negro Youth Who Picketed Jimcrow Store

PHILADELPHIA. — The trial of Harold Allen, 19-year-old Negro youth arrested last summer while picketing a Jimcrow Woolworth's store, is scheduled to come up in Quarter Sessions Court here next Thursday.

Charged with "inciting to riot," Allen, a member of the Young Progressives of America, has been out on $1,300 bail.

He was arrested while peacefully urging passersby not to patronize the Woolworth's establishment at Point Breeze Ave. and Dickinson St. The firm had been and still is under fire from the South Philadelphia YPA, of which Allen is a leader, for its Jimcrow hiring policies.

A victory against Jimcrow at Woolworth's was won in North Philadelphia last weekend when a unit in the chain hired for the first time in its history two Negro salesgirls. The store is located in an area highly populated with Negroes. A vigorous fight against Jimcrow at the store was conducted for eight previous weeks by the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Job Rights, the Progressive Party, the Communist Party and the CIO Fur Workers.

The Adventures of Richard, by Michael Singer, appears Monday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

Philippine Labor Makes Gains

MANILA (ALN).—The Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO) has won wage increases in many industries during the last 10 months. Some of these were achieved by strike action, which involved 33,648 workers in different parts of the country during this period. The majority of the strikes, particularly in Manila, were called to demand wage hikes to catch up with the cost of living, which is now over four times prewar.

Metal Workers Get Bonus in Soviet Union

MOSCOW (ALN).—Metal industries in the Soviet Union have just completed paying their year-end personnel bonuses to all workers and employes who have worked in the same plant 12 months or more. The bonuses range from 10 percent to 30 percent of annual pay, depending on length of service. Iron and steel workers in the Magnitogorsk industrial area of Siberia alone collected over 20,000,000 rubles.

Science Notebook, a column on latest developments in science, by Peter Stone, appears frequently in the Daily Worker.

In Memoriam

TO THE EVERLASTING memory of our comrade and friend, ISIDORE BAKER, died Feb. 6, 1948.—The Murstein Family.

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PITCHING POINTERS FROM ONE WHO KNOWS



SOME FUTURE GIANTS lend an eager ear to farm director Carl Hubbell (fourth from left as if you didn't know!) as he hands out valuable pitching advice at the club's baseball school in Sanford, Florida. Of the 335 kids who flocked for tryouts, 125 have pitching ambitions. Well, they're getting it from one of the greatest lefthanders baseball ever produced, old longpants himself.

Slykhuis May Wind Up Top Visiting Trackster

Not one of the visiting Swedes, but a dashing Dutchman named Willy Slykhuis today bids fair to become the foreign sensation of the track season. He's already done quite well for himself in a mere month on these shores. He has run the mile four times, finishing second thrice and first once. And now comes the Baxter mile, which Saturday features the New York A. C. games, and Whirling Willy finds himself in the favorite's role. The Baxter, incidentally, has never been won by a visitor.

In the pre-season plaudits, Willy hardly came in for a mention. All of the talk centered around the invading Swedes, such as Ingvar Bengtsson.

But in the Wanamaker Mile at New York, when the real showdown came, it was Slykhuis who was at the tape with Wisconsin's brilliant Don Gehrmann. True, Gehrmann won the race, but the Dutchman was so close behind that both were timed exactly the same—4:09.5, the fastest of the current indoor season.

Last week, without the need to contend with Gehrmann, Slykhuis easily won the Hunter Mile at Boston in 4:12.4.

Bengtsson will be Slykhuis' chief opposition Saturday, but the unfortunate Swede holds little hopes for victory. The same toothache which mad him a trotting last in the Wanamaker Mile plagues him this week. Actually, the teeth are no longer there. But the penicillin used by the dentist still slows Bengtsson down, and most track authorities insist he'll be far from peak shape for at least three more weeks.

Ehrik Ahlden, Bengtsson's teammate from Sweden, is favored to win the two-mile, however, especially since Belgium's Gaston Rieff pulled out of the race because of foot blisters he suffered at Boston.

Rieff lost a shoe during the two-mile at Boston and ran the last 350 yards without it. He decided to pull out of the meet this week in order to be in shape for his main goal, the National AAU three-mile championship.

As for our own tracksters, the most consistent American winner is once again the great Harrison Dillard. The former Baldwin Wallace ace is skimming the hurdles in his old unbeatable combination of beautiful symmetry going over and deadly sprint kick. He has chosen to return to his specialty despite his sprint victory in the Olympics.

Tribe's Ruel Rates As Player's Ace

Harold (Muddy) Ruel, who has held various jobs in baseball during the past 34 years, has a new one that promises to be easier than all the rest. Muddy, one of the diamond's most popular figures, is assistant farm director for the champion Cleveland Indians.

"It's a longer title than my last job," said the 53-year-old Ruel, "but that's about all."

Ruel was bullpen coach for the Indians last season and prior to that managed the St. Louis Browns. His previous job included an executive post in Commissioner A. B. Chandler's office, coach of the Chicago White Sox and 17 seasons as catcher for the Yankees, Red Sox, Senators, Tigers, Browns and White Sox.

His new job will take him to Marianna, Fla., next month, where he and farm director Hank Greenberg will supervise several hundred players in the Indians' minor league organization.

"My new job promises to be interesting. I like the idea of working with young players and helping them climb the ladder."

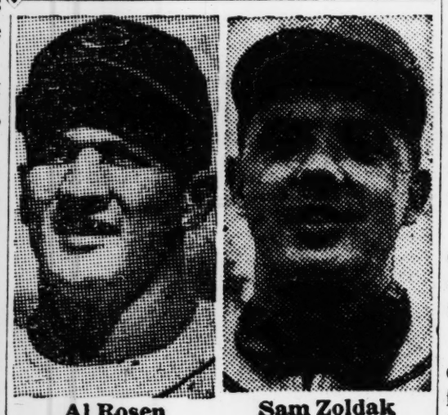
Ruel, as modest as he is efficient, passes over his 1948 job lightly but Cleveland manager Lou Boudreau doesn't.

"I won't say where we'll finish in 1949," said Boudreau, "but I will say that without Ruel and McKechnie we would not have won the pennant and the world championship in 1948."

WITH A MAXIMUM of hard work and a minimum of publicity, the soft-spoken Ruel lent considerable help to such pitching prominents as Gene Bearden, Steve Gromex, Bob Lemon, Satchel Paige and Sam Zoldak. He even helped remedy a fielding flaw which threatened to keep third baseman Al Rosen in the minors indefinitely.

When Ruel is confronted with this evidence, he brushes it off.

"All are fine ballplayers who benefited from instruction," he said. "They deserve the credit."



Al Rosen Sam Zoldak

During his 34 years in baseball, Ruel has been cited for only one "fault"—gentility.

"Muddy was too nice for his own good," said a Brownie player after Ruel was released.

"I don't see any point in being gruff," Muddy maintains. "I think you can get more out of a ballplayer if you treat him like a human being than if you treat him like a work horse."

Rickey Calls Pro Grid War Foolish

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 9 (UP).—Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, today described as "silly" the cold war between the National Football League and the All-America Conference.

"It is so foolish and so strange," Rickey said during a press interview on the gloomy professional football picture. "There should be two leagues," he added.

In This Corner...

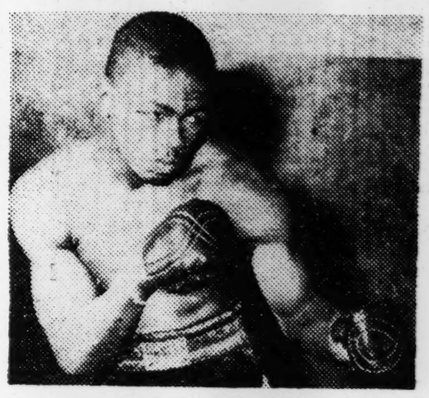


By Bill Mardo

MORGAN'S FIVE TOP LIGHTWEIGHTS

OUR BULL SESSIONS with 'Dumb' Dan Morgan are evidently well worth the space. Mailbag sentiment says so. Truth is, a scribe gets as many kicks sitting down and collecting Daniel's dope as the reader does scanning the Morgan lines of type. About time, then, to spread the joy with 'Worker' devotees. To date, all our Morgan columns have run in the Daily Worker only. (So, if you discover the old boy is worth listening to, well, just added reason to make your Sunday reading habits a Daily one, hm?)

Recently acquired readers may need some briefing. Morgan is boxing's most famous octegenarian, 73 years young, former fight manager of three world's champions, owner of a delightful wit, and more worthy of the label "expert" than most men who've seen half of what Morgan's seen in the ring and who pretend to know exactly twice as much.



IKE WILLIAMS

Of late, Dan's pre-fite quotes have become the rage of metropolitan sports pages. The explanation is simple. Dan's on a real tear. He touted Jersey Joe Walcott before the first Louis fight, picked Zale over Graziano in that third brawl, and selected Sandy Saddler to take Willie Pep's title last October. All of them were heavy underdogs. Most recently Morgan came by way of a new gold wristwatch when the New York Boxing Writers honored him for "long and meritorious service in the cause of boxing."

On that dais with Dan the night he was honored also sat Ike Williams, lightweight champion and the scribes' choice for "Fighter Of the Year." In future, 'Worker' columns we'll let the impish side of Morgan take over. For the nonce, his pearls of wisdom deal with the aforementioned Williams, whom Dan'l esteems so highly. Sitting up at 20th Century Sporting Club, Morgan paid Trenton Ike the supreme compliment by ranking him among the five greatest lightweights he ever saw. And remember, Dan's been seeing things fistic since before the turn of the century.

IKE'S IN GOOD COMPANY

"IKE WILLIAMS is as great as any lightweight that ever lived," Morgan began. **"I won't call him THE single greatest—but he's as good as the four best I ever watched."**

Morgan's five supreme lightweights include **Williams, Joe Gans, Benny Leonard, Kid Lavigne** and **Frank Erne.** Champions all. Lavigne flattened Dick Burge at London in 1896 to cop the 135-pound title. Erne took it from him in a 20-round decision at Buffalo in 1899. Gans belted out Erne in one round at Fort Erie, Canada, in 1902. The breathtaking Leonard came along much later, in 1917, to assume the throne from Freddie Welsh, etherizing him in nine at New York's Manhattan Casino. Not caring to predict what the future holds for the modern mister Williams, let us note that thus far Leonard is the only lightweight champion to retire in possession of his title.

NOW BACK to Morgan's peep-hole analysis of each in his All-Star lightweight parade:

"Joe Gans fought flatfooted, could hit inside a lead or over it. He countered and feinted beautifully. And Gans was always set to punch.

"Williams is as tall as Gans was, rips short punches to the body, blocks well, and crosses rights with plenty of effect. Ike is very strong and game. There's no lightweight living who can lick him. He has everything."

How does Morgan compare them as punchers?

"Gans was a shorter hitter than Ike, and he picked his spots better. Joe would often wait round after round for one punch. He didn't throw as many as Ike does, but he was more accurate. Williams will punch more often, throwing a lot to the body and then switching his attack upstairs. For comparative power, however, I'd say Gans and Williams hit equally hard.

"Kid Lavigne was a short-armed rusher. He'd come tearing in, smother a guy, and then belt him with those quick clubbing short punches.

"Frank Erne, who beat the Kid, was a beautiful boxer, could make all the moves and knew his way around the ring like a charm. Erne was what I'd call a punishing puncher.

"Benny Leonard would move in and out. Step in, hit you, and step back again before you could counter. The Leonard of 1917 was magnificent. That year he kayoed the great featherweight Johnny Kilbane, flattened Freddie Welsh for the lightweight title, and knocked out seven of the other best lightweights around."

ANY NAYS IN THE HOUSE?

MORGAN LEANED BACK in his well-worn chair at 20th's publicity office. **"You know, people are always asking me about Gans and Leonard."** The ring's boldest prognosticator chuckled. **"That one I'd never pick. Gans against Leonard? Even up."**

Any oldtimers care to argue about that? Or about Morgan's list of the all time lightweight greats? Send it along and this space is yours. If it's real provocative, we'll get Morgan back in here to debate it out. A very rare privilege, we'll have you know.

The Worker

On Sale Saturday and Sunday

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 | 32 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Negro History Week

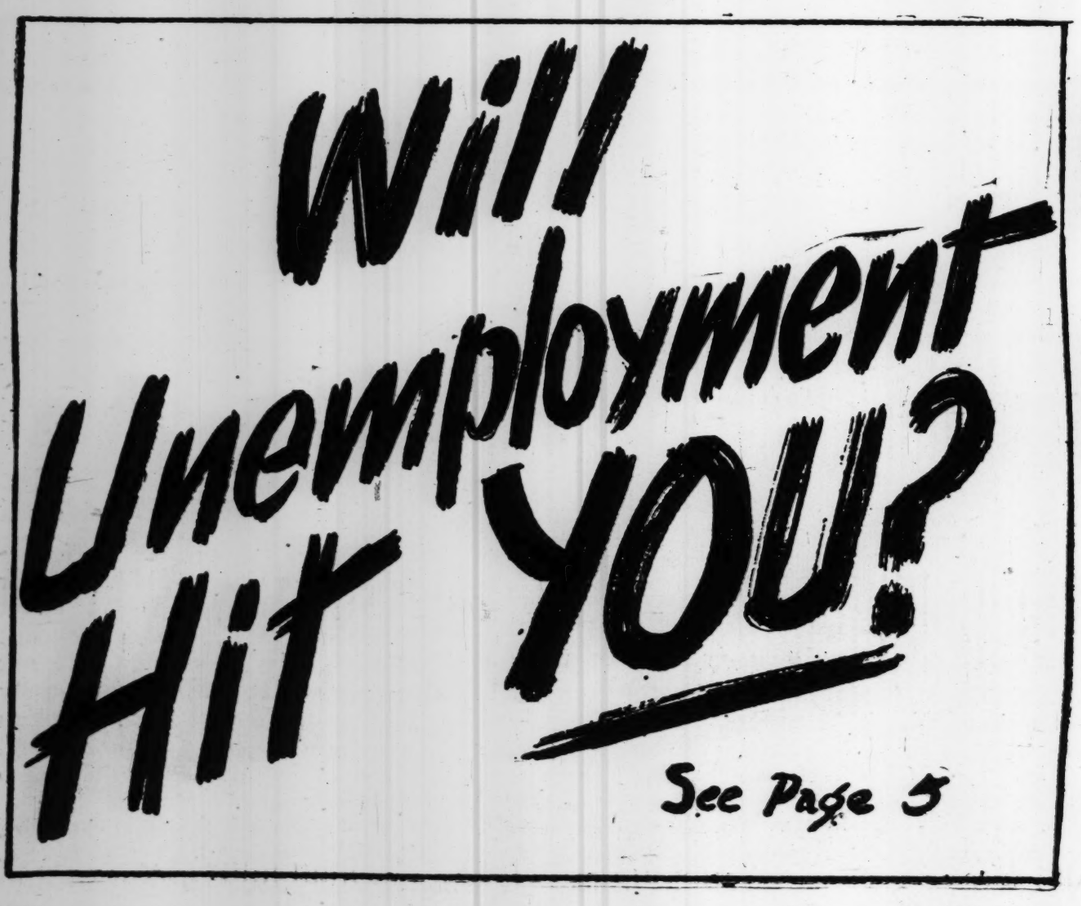
Turn to the Magazine Section for Special Articles and Features

WALLACE HITS 'COLD WAR' ON NEGROES

—See Page 3—



CHINESE PARTISANS, two members of the millions of armed workers and peasants who form part of the armed forces supporting the Chinese Liberation Army. Men and women such as these patrol and police liberated areas and attack Kuomintang armies from the rear.



See Page 5

MEDINA HINTS HE'LL BAR NEW JURY DATA

—See Page 2—

Medina Hints He'll Bar New Jury Data

By Harry Raymond

Judge Harold R. Medina on Friday threatened action to prevent introduction of additional defense proof in the trial of the Communist leaders showing the federal jury system deliberately discriminates against manual workers, Negroes and Jews.

He said he would take "steps I deem advisable" on Monday. He adjourned abruptly proceedings in the middle of the day, after U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey climaxed unsuccessful cross-examination of defense witness Prof. Doxey Wilkerson with a violent anti-Communist inquisition.

Judge Medina announced, at the opening of the session, he would permit the prosecutor to quiz Wilkerson as to whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party. All five defense lawyers objected.

The Judge told the clerk to read the question.

"Are you a member of the Communist Party of the United States?"

JUDGE INTERRUPTS

Prof. Wilkerson paused a moment and began to reply: "My experience as a Negro American. . ." He was interrupted by the Judge. The Judge ruled the witness had the choice of three answers: Yes, No or refusal to answer on constitutional grounds that the question is incriminating.

Attorney Harry Sacher told the court the witness had a right to precede his answer with a statement on why he choses one course or another.

"He is now going to say either he is or is not a member of the Communist Party or plead his constitutional right not to answer," the Judge ordered. The Judge then put the question.

"In view of various circumstancess. . . ." The Judge shut him off.

Wilkerson said he was answering in line with advice from his attorney on his constitutional rights.

"I have advised you of your rights," the Judge snapped.

Sacher pleaded with the Judge to extend the same rights to Prof Wilkerson as were extended to Henry P. Chandler, U. S. Court administrator, who testified earlier with lengthy explanatory remarks. Wilkerson asked to be excused to consult with counsel.

Wilkerson telephoned his attorney and returned to the stand.

"Well, Mr. Wilkerson, what is your answer?" the Judge asked.

"The answer is yes," Wilkerson replied. "But I would like to make a statement why I made that answer."

Judge Medina ruled out any extension of the witness' reply.

The prosecutor then asked: "When did you join the Communist Party?"

PERSECUTION

Sacher objected: "This question has no present interest. I submit any further inquiry into this matter is an indecent prosecutor's inquiry. I submit his constitional rights were invaded when he was asked this question."

Judge Medina ruled to strike out the word "indecent." Attorney A. J. Isserman pointed out that the date the witness joined the Communist Party was of no interest to the evidence offered showing the juries were stacked in favor of the wealthy and propertied.

McGohey said he wanted to show the length of time the witness had been associated with the defendants.

"Now if the witness testified falsely . . ." McGohey got this far and Sacher was on his feet demanding: "Strike that out. The purpose of cross-examination of a witness is to elicit the truth and not to lay the basis for future prosecution of the witness."

The judge advised McGohey to rephrase his question.

Q. You became the educational director of the Maryland and District of Columbia Communist Party some time in 1943?

A. That is right.

Q. Had you been a member of the party at that time?

Isserman: I object to that. It is a way around the ruling.

Medina: I will allow the question.

Sacher: The witness did testify he has known all the defendants for various periods of time.

Medina: There seems to be some mystery about it. I would expect him to say, "Certainly, I'm a member of the Communist Party."

Isserman: Your Honor does not seem to be aware of what is going on in the country. Communists are being persecuted all over this country. The witness' connection with the Communist Party in 1943 has nothing to do with the facts and figures in his testimony. Mr. McGohey is attempting to show guilt by association."

Medina: I adhere to my former ruling.

The court permitted McGohey to ask Wilkerson if he was a member of the Communist Party when he was Maryland educational director. Wilkerson declined to answer, stating constitutional grounds.

McGohey asked: "Were you ever a member of the national

(Continued on Page 12)

Wilkerson to Speak At Parley on Juries

Prof. Doxey Wilkerson will be one of the main speakers at the conference for a democratic jury system, to be held at the Hotel Diplomat, Monday, Feb. 14 at 8 p.m. Prof. Wilkerson was on the stand at the Foley Square trial for two weeks offering testimony based on official government statistics which revealed the shocking discrimination in the picking of juries in this district.

Other speakers will be O. John Rogge, former assistant U. S. Attorney; Paul Ross, chairman, New York City Tenants and Consumers Council; Irving Potash, one of the defendants and manager of the Furriers Joint Council, and Halois Moorehead of the AFL Hotel Front Service Union.

The Statement Wilkerson Could Not Give in Court

Following is the statement Prof. Doxey Wilkerson was barred from making when, during his 14th day on the witness stand in the trial of the Communist leaders, he testified he was a member of the Communist Party:

"My experiences as a Negro American and my studies of social science have led me to the convictions which are a matter of public record. I am proud of my political associations, and under other circumstances I would not hesitate to state what they are.

"However, I am well aware of the fact that answers to the question inquiring into political affiliations—any answers—are being utilized in the political climate of this period for the purposes which jeopardize the constitutional rights of very large groups of Americans. Hence, understanding full well the implications of Mr. McGohey's closing remarks yesterday, I sought advice on the matter at issue.

"I am advised by counsel that no public official, appointed or elected, has the right to pry into what are my political or other beliefs and associations, that any such probing would be in violation of my rights of free speech and assembly as guaranteed by the First Amendment.

"I am also advised by counsel that my rights against self-incrimination, as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment, provide full legal justification for refusal to answer the prosecutor's questions about my membership in the Communist Party.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

"In view of the fact that the issue here raised involves not only my own constitutional rights but also those of many thousands of American citizens, I am strongly impelled toward the position that I should refuse to answer the question that has been directed to me.

"Were I compelled to come before this court or before a Grand Jury or Congressional committee engaged in a line of inquiry which I consider subversive of the Constitutional rights of the American people, I would, indeed, refuse to answer. "However, since I came here voluntarily at the request of the defendants in a matter which I consider of grave importance to the proper administration of justice I do not, in the case of this particular question, invoke my constitutional rights. I willingly and proudly state that I am a member of the Communist Party of the United States of America."

Strike Shuts Down All Transport in Philadelphia

By Norman Anderson

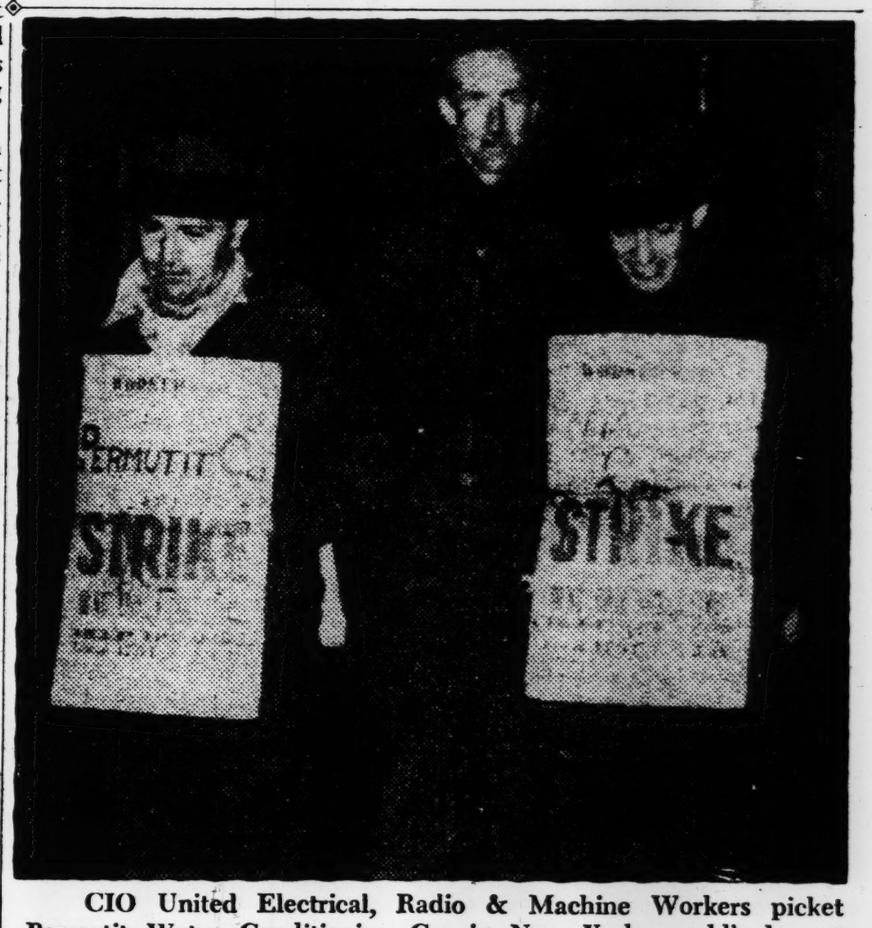
PHILADELPHIA.—All surface, underground and elevated public transportation in the nation's third largest city was completely shut down Friday in 1949's first major strike for a fourth round of wage increases. Andrew Kaelin, president of Local 234, CIO Transport Workers told reporters that negotiations with the company had recessed, and that the union was preparing the machinery for a long strike.

The transit tieup came when 12,000 CIO transport workers quit their jobs Friday morning and immediately setup picket lines at major terminals and depots throughout the city.

Members of Local 234 struck after the company had refused to meet their wage demands in an 11th hour meeting. During six weeks of negotiations the company had raised its wage offer from two to three cents an hour while the union lowered its demands from 25 to 20 cents.

The Communist Party urged messages to the Mayor and City Council asking them to go on

(Continued on Page 12)



CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers picket Permutit Water Conditioning Co. in New York, world's largest makers of water purification equipment. Management turned down demands for pay increase and better working conditions.

Agnes Smedley Asks Truman To Intervene

Agnes Smedley, author and former correspondent, Friday appealed directly to President Truman to intervene as Commander-in-Chief and clear her name from false charges of espionage made in an Army report from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Japan.

Miss Smedley charged MacArthur and his aides with having engaged in "priviledged smearing." She told the President that the attack on her was as much a "red herring" as those he denounced during the last presidential campaign. She called on the President to make "Gen. MacArthur either apologize or else waive his immunity so that she could sue him for libel."

[Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, chief Intelligence officer for Gen. MacArthur, told a Tokyo press conference Friday that he assumed the "entire responsibility" for the Army report, according to the United Press.

[Willoughby, accepting the buck passed him by his chief, said he would have to consult with his superiors before he could announce a decision whether to waive immunity to permit Miss Smedley to take court action against him.]

WEEKLY HARLEM EDITION TO START NEXT MONTH

The Worker management announced this week that the first issue of a Harlem edition of the paper will hit the streets in mid-March. Edited and written in Harlem, the new addition to The Worker family is expected to fill a long-felt need for a hard hitting people's paper with a working class point of view, it was said.

There are already 16 editions of The Worker, including New England, the South, and the Rocky Mountain regions. The Harlem edition will be number 17.

A special committee has been appointed, according to the annoucement, to boost the present circulation in Harlem by 1,000. An editorial staff is now assembled, its personnel to be announced later.

Harlem had had three weeklies for the past ten years until People's Voice folded last year. The two remaining papers are the Amsterdam News, nominally Republican, and The New York Age, Harlem's oldest paper, streamlined and rejuvenated by a new management last year. The Age is "independent."

Although this will be the first time The Worker will publish a Harlem edition, the paper did maintain a Harlem bureau for years prior to World War II. It is felt by The Worker management that the Harlem edition will not only serve the Harlem community better, but that the Harlem edition will improve both the daily and other week-end editions in Negro news coverage.

The date of the first issue of the Harlem edition will be announced soon.

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(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
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DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

Charge US Plans Kuomintang Aid

NANKING.—The People's Liberation radio Friday accused the United States of planning active assistance to the Kuomintang.

The broadcast said recent military and naval conferences at Tokyo and Tsingtao proved the United States was planning active assistance to the Kuomintang government and said such aid would be futile.

It said a Tokyo meeting attended by U. S. Secretary of War Kenneth Royall, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Maj. Gen. David G. Barr, former head of the Army advisory group in China, was called to "continue intervention in Chiang's domestic affairs and to foster Japanese aggressive forces."

Chase National Loan To Franco Protested

President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson were asked to intervene and "prevent the final application" of a loan of $25,000,000 to Franco Spain announced by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. Telegrams from Dr. Edward K. Barsky, national chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, charged that the loan "constitutes either a direct defiance of the stated foreign policy of the United States, or marks a reversal of official policy towards fascism not contemplated by the American people at large."

Wallace Assails Cold War Against Negroes' Rights

◇The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The "threat of war" is being used by those who profit from Jimcrow to block action to end segregation and discrimination against the Negro people, Henry Wallace declared in a speech prepared for delivery here tonight. "Before we attempt to bring democracy to the entire world, shouldn't we permit it to flourish in the U.S.?" Wallace asked. "We would be happy to see democracy take root and grow everywhere. But we fear it is not democracy that our administration and its Republican supporters bring to the world."

Wallace placed responsibility for the continuing denial of Negro rights on the President, Congress, state governments and the judiciary.

"The evolution of our country towards full equality is arrested by the very agencies in which we expect democratic processes, enlightenment and leadership," he said.

The Wallace speech was one of the featured highlights of a mass meeting concluding the first day of a National Legislative Assembly and Rally to End Discrimination, held here over the Lincoln Birthday weekend.

1,200 DELEGATES

Initiated by J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks of the World, the movement attracted 1,200 delegates from 28 states, representing a political cross-section of the country. Negro and white delegates from eight southern states came to the meeting.

Objectives, as outlined early today by Judge Hobson P. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, head of the civil rights section of the Elks and a prominent Negro Republican, include enactment of anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and FEPC legislation as well as elimination of segregation in the District of Columbia, in the armed forces and in interstate carriers.

Other speakers slated to address the meeting are Sen. William Langer (R-ND), Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) and Perry Howard, GOP national committeeman for Mississippi.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn) had accepted an invitation to speak, but backed out today.

Paul Robeson was scheduled to appear a few hours before his boat sailed for Europe.

REPORT ON VISITS

On Friday afternoon delegates returned to conference headquarters to report on their visits with executive and congressional leaders.

Judge Reynolds told the delegates of a discussion with Washington representatives of the Panama Canal Administration. That experience convinced him that these officials must be removed from office, he said. They took the position that "improvements" in the zone could take place only "within the framework of segregation." There can be no improvement within the framework of Jimcrow, Reynolds declared.

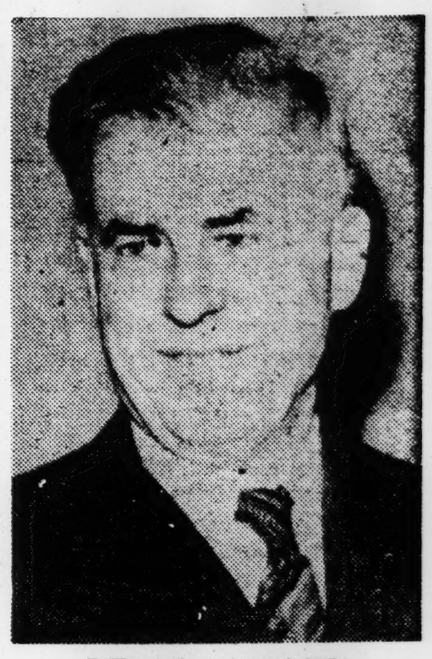
Another delegates reported on a visit of six former GIs to see Major Carl Gray, head of the Veterans Administration. Gray told the delegation that as far as he knew no segregation existed in any of the 126 hospitals operated by the VA. But when delegates cited discrimination in the Lawson General Hospital in Atlanta, Gray replied that he "could do nothing about local customs."

DOUBLE-TALK

A delegation of more than 30 to the civil rights division of the Department of Justice met with double-talk evasion and outright admissions from officials that in lynchings "we can do nothing about it." The delegation met with U.S. attorneys Leo Meltzer and Maceo Hubbard.

Meltzer suggested that attorneys

(Continued on Page 7)



HENRY WALLACE

URGES T-H REPEAL



WOODRUFF RANDOLPH, president of the International Typographical Union, tells the Senate Labor Committee the Taft-Hartley Law has cost his union more than $11,000,000. He urged quick repeal of T-H.

HAIL DAVIS' FIGHT ON MINDSZENTY ISSUE

The six community regions of the Communist Party in Manhattan sent their "warmest commendations" to Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for his "magnificent fight" in the City Council on the Mindszenty issue.

Meeting Thursday, the branch organizers of all clubs from the six regions—Harlem, 18th congressional district, Washington Heights, Upper West Side, Lower West Side and Lower East Side—pledged to rally behind Davis to defeat and possible "reactionary moves" to remove him from the City Council.

See New Fare Hike In O'D's Albany Bill

By Michael Singer

A bill, sponsored by Mayor O'Dwyer, to take from the Public Service Commission its fare-raising powers and transfer sole authority to the city, will be introduced in the Legislature this week. O'Dwyer made the announcement after an executive session of the Board of Estimate Friday which unanimously rejected a request by six private bus companies for a "more equitable distribution" or the 12-cent combination ride.

The O'Dwyer bill, if granted, will inevitably mean a higher fare all along the line—surface and subway. The second act to the 10-cent production staged last year has all the props of the same Democratic - Republican conspiracy. At that time too, there was a lot of shadow boxing and verbal scrimmaging by both higher fare parties, each seeking to impose the responsibility on the other, while secretly agreed on the 10 cent fare.

When the PSC on Jan. 19 directed the private bus line to seek a higher fare, O'Dwyer vehemently charged it was a scheme to boost the fare. He inferred that the PSC—a Dewey - controlled body—was pressuring for such a boost to embarrass the Democrats in a mayoralty election year. Now, under the pretense of seeking sole fare-making powers to block a higher toll, the mayor is asking for amended transit legislation in Albany.

The basis for the new conspiracy is that O'Dwyer will not get such powers unless he does raise the fare. The PSC has jurisdiction only over private transit lines, which carry 25 percent of the passenger traffic. These companies are asking for a higher combination deal because, they contend, current revenues are inadequate to meet retroactive wage demands of the Transport Workers Union.

When O'Dwyer raised the fare last year he bought off Quill's support on the promise that the nearly $500,000 retroactive wages would be paid. The union is not only seeking this demand but is pressing for another wage boost. A higher combination deal with the bus lines to great TWU demands would mean a minimum 1-cent fare raise and a concurrent increase in the subway fare, making an estimated combination ride of 17 cents instead of the present 12 cents.

Partitionists Winning In North Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (UP).—Prime Minister Sir Basil Brooke and his Unionists party, which favors keeping the six counties of Northern Ireland within the United Kingdom, appeared Friday to have won a victory over anti-partitionists

Unionist candidates appeared to have kept the 35 seats they held in the last parliament, and to have picked up three seats formerly held by Laborites. There were 52 seats at stake.

15 Bulgar Pastors Admit Guilt

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—The government announced Friday that 15 Protestant church leaders accused of being spies had "all made complete self-confessions." The accused are ministers of the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Pentecost churches, and members of the Supreme Council of the United Evangelican Churches of Bulgaria.

All were charged with supplying information about Bulgarian activities to American and British representatives here. The six-count indictment also accused them of black market currency dealings.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Topencharow said the 5,000-word indictment does not charge the churchmen "for their religious activities, but for specific crimes."

The Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, whose membership includes the vast majority of Bulgaria's 7,000,000 people, appealed to all members for "active cooperation" with the government.

SPIES, TRAITORS

The 15 churchmen "are all spies and traitors—they have committed the worst crimes known to Bulgarian law," Topencharov said. He added that "all made complete self-confessions."

He stressed the passage in the indictment which charged that Pastor Vassil Zyapkov was "at the bottom of the whole criminal and hostile activity."

Zyapkov, who represented the United Evangelical Churches in the Bulgarian peace treaty delegation in early 1947, is accused of having told Anglo-American representatives about decisions reached by the delegation.

The indictment lists connections between the accused ministers and 10 Americans and Britishers who have been in Sofia in recent years. All but one of the westerners were members of official missions.

Among the Americans named were former acting Minister John Horner, legation secretary Cyril Black, and Louise Beck, an employe of the legation. The only unofficial person mentioned is Miss Mellony Turner.

B'klyn Pastor Hits Mindszenty Furor

Dr. John Paul Jones, president of the Brooklyn Division of the Protestant Council of New York, urged Americans to "think twice before they join in the 'holy crusade on behalf of Cardinal Mindszenty." Dr. Jones, who is pastor of the Union Church of Bay Ridge, issued his warning in an editorial prepared for the parish newsletter.

The Brooklyn church leader recalled the Cardinal's "medieval" views, declaring that Mindszenty "sounds more like the medieval dogmatists when he declares, as he recently did before newspaper correspondents, that the French Revolution was 'a mob movement' and that 'Darwin was a dangerous heretic who should have been burned at the stake."

Call Brooklyn Parley on T-H

Brooklyn labor unions have been invited to a conference Friday, Feb. 18, to map out a joint campaign for unequivocal repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and reenactment of the Wagner Act and the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act without amendments. The invitation was issued by William Greenstein, secretary of the Joint Local Executive Board of the CIO Brewery Workers to all unions with headquarters at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave.

Thirty-eight unions, including the Brewery Workers, meet at the Lyceum.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

It's true Cardinal Mindszenty admitted conspiring to restore Otto to the throne of Hungary. But maybe to convict a man for such an act is a monstrous threat to innocent unemployed kings.

Mindszenty also admitted to blackmarketing. But maybe to convict a man for such an act is a dastardly attack upon the right of high prices.

Mindszenty admitted he worked against giving the big estates to the people. But maybe to convict a man for such an act endangers all fences.

It's true Mindszenty admitted trying to turn the clock back and restore Hitler's program of anti-Semitism. But maybe to convict a man for such an act is a threat to the democratic right to do whatever you want with your clock.

Court Excludes 12's Proof Of Jury Bias

By Joseph North

If somebody told you — an average American — that he had stacks of evidence to prove the federal jury system in New York deliberately excluded the poor, the Negro, the Jew, you would doubtless clamor to see that proof.

After all, as a workingman, you might be hauled up some day on strike charges or whatnot, and you would want to feel a fair trial is coming your way. **YOU** would, but you're not Judge Harold R. Medina, whose salary you pay to sit on the bench. He is the jurist presiding over the trial of the Communist leaders in federal court, New York. The Communists are charged with advocating Marxian socialism, indicted for holding ideas your employer wouldn't like.

This judge Medina—like all jurists—preens himself on his knowledge of the law. To date, and the trial nears its fourth week, he has dug into his legal lore to conjure up every conceivable technicality to bar the defense from presenting its damning evidence.

Defense attorney Harry Sacher asked prosecuting attorney John F. X. McGohey at one point: "What are you afraid of, Mr. McGohey?"

THE PUBLIC may well ask the eminent jurist the same question. Evidently fear haunts the judge for truth is damaging and nobody should forget that this self-same judge, as a lawyer in 1946 defending his clients, racketeers Fay and Bove, said, and the New York Times reported it, if you confront court authorities with the charge that juries are rigged, they will "invariably deny" it.

He is a high court official now. So he has barred from the record a whole series of visual charts, maps, tables, exhaustive studies that required months of painstaking research guided by experts like the eminent Negro educator, Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School of Social Research. That's far from all.

Let McGohey breathe the word "Objection," and the Judge murmurs "Sustained." Let McGohey forget to breathe the word, as he has at several rare moments, and the judge is not above jogging his memory. As in this little colloquy:

The defense had put Henry P. Chandler on the witness stand. Mr. Chandler directs the administrative office of the U.S. Courts. Harry Sacher, defense attorney, asks him an important question.

McGohey: "I don't understand the question."

The Judge: "Do you object to it?"

McGohey: "I do."

The Judge: "Sustained."

★

SO IT GOES, day after livelong day. Now you would think that the question of dispensing justice is a $64 question, one you wouldn't bypass. Justice, Judge Medina would say, is a pillar of democracy. You would think the judge wouldn't begrudge time (which the defense is trying to save) to hear evidence that the jury system is unconstitutional.

Not this judge. He is querulously impatient with every scrap of evidence. It taxes him. And it has reached mountainous proportions by now. The judge clamors that time's a'wastin. He appears indecently anxious to get to the obvious business at hand—to convict the working class defendants for holding ideas that Wall Street abhors: ideas that would mean peace, good wages, a decent way of life.

So you witness the judge engage in legal abracadabra that is a 20th Century version of the medieval days when eminent jurists seriously argued the number of angels that can dance on the head of a pin. He is in total contradiction to the defense: they want to prove daylight is daylight. He aspires to prove it is nighttime.

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A STUDY of the voluminous record reveals the following:

The defense presented year-by-year proof that a pattern exists showing discrimination against manual workers in jury selection.

"Excluded."

The defense presented evidence on the 22nd Congressional District—the Harlem area, predominantly. This proof covers 30 jury panels in eight years showing that only 56 jurors out of 8,000 or more came from this district. The charts show that less than half of 1 percent chosen to jury service are Negroes.

"Excluded."

The defense presented abundant proof showing that the majority of jurors come from areas that registered and voted Republican; and that the precise opposite is true in localities where the American Labor Party is strong.

"Excluded."

The defense presented an array of charts showing that entire areas comprised of workers, Negroes and poor Jews were almost never tapped for jury service. These charts are based on "health" areas, that consist of studies made by the Health Department of New York and approved by the United States Census Bureau. ("Health" herein does not refer to the physical well-being of the populace.) They establish the racial, economic and housing factors in those areas, in other words, revealing the relationship of the inhabitants to their society.

"Excluded."

The defense presented maps, charts and tables which show that the majority of jurors come from the swanky, high-rent areas. These charts were based on official surveys, newspapers, Consolidated Edison studies and other authoritative sources.

"Excluded."

Nor was this all: the judge is a resourceful man. When the defense subpoenaed high court offi-

(Continued on Page 15)

The Truth About the Case Of Joseph Mindszenty

By Robert Friedman

The tumult over the case of Cardinal Mindszenty cannot long obscure the fact that his conviction registered a defeat for those who would halt the division of feudal lands, the abolition of the monarchy, and the democratization of Hungary.

Joseph, Cardinal Mindszenty was tried and convicted by a Hungarian people's court for the crimes of espionage and conspiracy to overthrow the government.

But, to understand the background of this case, what Mindszenty did—and said—about the Hungarian land, the Hungarian schools, and the peace of the world, must be made clear.

The Roman Catholic Church was, until the Hungarian People's Democracy, **the biggest landowner in a predominantly agricultural country where the peasantry worked and starved as serfs on land they never owned.**

Mindszenty, as primate of Hungary, bitterly fought land reform before it took place, conspired to wreck it afterward.

Here are the facts:

Land

IN 1935, under the fascist, Hitler-allied Horthy regime, the Roman church owned more than 1,000,000 acres of land, employing 100,000 serfs. Two-tenths of one percent owned 43 percent of the land in a country in which half of the 9,000,000 population lived on the land.

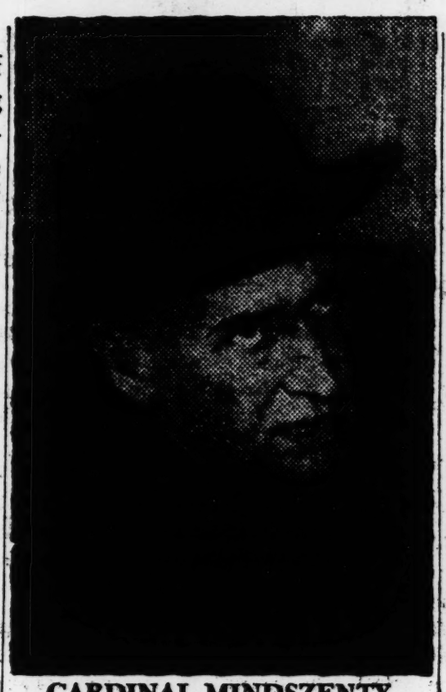
Under the democratic land reform of 1945, the feudal estates were divided among the Hungarian peasantry, an act centuries overdue. The wealthy bishops and aristocrats were divested of their control over the land, but the rank and file church organizations actually benefitted. For the government saw to it that each parish received 15 to 30 acres, two or three times as much as the national average, while the episcopacies retained 300 acres.

Mindszenty wrote of the old, feudal system: **"In the old Hungary, except for a few glaring cases, the distribution of arable land between small and large estates could not be considered unhealthy."**

Monarchy

BUT WHEN the democratic land reform of 1945 was proposed, Mindszenty circulated memoranda opposing it. Identifying the unspeakable Hapsburg monarchy with the feudal ownership he wished retained, he went so far as, on Dec. 1, 1945, to send an arrogant protest to the government against formation of a democratic republic. He wrote:

"I have come to understand that the National Assembly plans soon to put on the agenda the reforms of the Constitution, among them the introduction of the republic as the form of the government, with the program of putting an end to the 1000-year-old Hungarian kingdom. If this news be true, even though I have received no official information, I protest against these plans by the right that the political authority exercised for more than 900 years



CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

by Hungarian primates according to common law gives me."

The monarchist Mindszenty, when he turned to treason, understandably turned to Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

It was Mindszenty's efforts to cancel out land reform which led to the black market speculation in currency of which he was also held guilty by the Hungarian court.

Duke Pal Esterhazy, scion of the fabulously wealthy clan, who was convicted of having bought from Mindszenty large sums of foreign exchange at black market rates, declared in his confession:

"I made the dollar purchases . . . because I wished to support thereby Josef Mindszenty . . . the acknowledged head of the Hungarian royalist movement. . . . It was in my interest to do so, for, from the Hapsburg Dynasty's accession to the throne, I hoped to gain considerable material advantages, first of all the restitution of my estates claimed by the land reform."

Schools

IF MINDSZENTY opposed land reform, he fought with outraged fury against an innovation for Hungary which is traditional for Americans and, indeed, for many countries. The Hungarian government decided to set up a public school system, to supersede the old system of religious schools for all children.

Calvinist (Protestant) and Jewish leaders agreed. But Mindszenty threatened to excommunicate all Catholic teachers daring to teach in the public schools. His motivation, of course, was to keep Hungary's children in the same mental bondage which for hundreds of years trained obedient servants of the Hapsburg monarchy.

Mindszenty deliberately falsified the issue into one of religious freedom, which it was not. Catholic

(Continued on Page 10)

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Will Unemployment Wipe Out Your Job?

By Bernard Burton

There's an ugly mystery buried somewhere in the nation's employment picture. Last week the government's Census Bureau said the number of jobless had reached 2,650,000. Union economists scoffed at the estimate and showed that the figure is more than 5,000,000. A leading employer dope sheet said it was 4,000,000.

The mystery revolves around a number of questions: Why the divergent estimates? What are the causes for the rise in unemployment? How long will it continue? Will joblessness increase, remain at the same level, or go down? What can be done about taking up the slack in jobs?

Most economists dismiss the goverment's low estimate as due to inadequate facilities for a proper check on employment and to the method employed by the Census Bureau. It is true that the Bureau's "sampling" method cannot yield an adequate estimate.

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THIS METHOD calls for "spot checking" in various areas at the homes of what are considered to be "typical" workers. If the worker says he is not looking for a job he is not listed as being out of work. This would eliminate millions of workers who work only a few days a week. In New England, for example, nearly the entire textile industry is on short time.

But these facts are certainly known to the government's economists, as well as those working for the unions.

What becomes apparent on further digging is that the government is caught in a dilemma. On the one hand it feels it important to announce, as it did one week ago, that unemployment is going up sharply. And then it seeks to minimize the extent of this unemployment.

Actually, this is the dilemma of Big Business, which is parroted by the government. For when the first increase in layoffs began to be felt in the latter part of 1948, business organs trumpeted it all over the country. Now, when it is beginning to creep up on every industry, the same groups treat such developments cautiously.

The reason is that the employers banked on the threat of layoffs to fight any demands for a fourth round of wage increases.

★

LAST DECEMBER, for example, C. F. Hughes, business columnist of the New York Times, admitted: "In industry there was considerable news of layoffs for one reason or another until a suspicion was formed that some word had been passed along that it would be a good thing for chamber of commerce secretaries and others to publicize such information. The object required no Sherlock Holmes If industry is firing instead of hiring, then a fourth round of wage increases is scarcely in order."

And sure enough, conservative and right-wing labor leaders took the bait and shifted away from a fight for increases. Walter Reuther placed the pitch on pensions instead of wages; Emil Rieve of Textile threw in the sponge after an adverse arbitration decision; Joseph Curran said he would seek "fringe" demands instead of wage raises.

And the employers went even further, using the threat of layoffs to increase work loads and accelerate speedup, again with the cooperation of "efficiency" minded labor leaders.

But suddenly, what had appeared as a boon to employers took on an element of danger. For unemployment was really growing and workers were beginning to realize that sacrifice of wage increases was not going to save jobs.

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RANK AND FILE pressure was increasing in auto against Reuther's 1949 "program." Curran's crawling looked sick compared to the wage victory won by the militant West Coast Longshoremen under the leadership of Harry Bridges. While Rieve abandoned a wage fight in New England, the General Executive Board of the CIO Fur and Leather Workers, meeting in Mass., announced an all-out wage-raise fight in the New England leather industry, slack time or not. The CIO United Electrical Workers took the position, that if unemployment was growing, then it was an additional argument for wage increases so as to enable the workers to better withstand the ravages of layoffs.

What's more, the operations of the Marshall Plan, despite all the cozy predictions, were not resulting either in saving jobs at home or abroad. The great expansion in industry—50 percent since 1939 and 25 percent since the end of the war—could not be absorbed by the contracting home market and it could not be taken up by a Europe that was becoming ever more impoverished.

The great increase in armaments might keep heavy industry, such as steel, supplied with orders. But even here it was a grisly prospect. For what, when the orders were filled? Then new orders could be obtained only by war to use up the old "inventory."

But, in addition to this, the "improved" work load or speedup, as in steel, was enabling the same amount of work to be turned out with less workers, and adding to the unemployment danger.

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FURTHERMORE, the boycotting of trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were cutting off the only foreign customers who really had enough cash of their own to buy a large number of our products. The result was that in 1948 the U.S. lost an average of $10,000,000 a month worth of exports to Russia, plus hundreds of thousands of jobs.

And what of job prospects for the future? Big Business and government went suddenly cautious. Conservative estimates were that the economic graph was likely to move "sidewise." In other words, that that there would be ups and downs, with things remaining more or less on the same average level.

Which means, at best, the acceptance of the present number of unemployed as a "normal" figure for American capitalism.

And if this is so, one demand that becomes more urgent than ever, is the shortening of the work week to take up the slack.

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Facts Show U. S. No 'Human Welfare State'

By Sid Stein
(Third of a Series)

In the previous article we showed how Justice Douglas tried in vain to prove that there has been no class struggle in these United States for the past two generations. We showed that the Judge was a "poor historian," and had very little regard for the evidence of history.

It takes gall to falsify history. It takes incredible effrontery to stand up before a labor convention and tell the delegates that—

"American labor can show how a human welfare state creates health and stability throughout the whole economy and works for the security and wellbeing of all classes. . . . It can show how a human welfare state has managed to distribute in an increasingly equitable manner the dividends of modern technology. . . ."

Is Justice Douglas referring to the "security and wellbeing" of the Negro people? That contention is disproved by millions of witnesses, the Negro workers, sharecroppers, and unemployed. It is disproved by the vicious Jimcrow system, North and South. We can bring as witnesses the widows of Nixon and Mallard and the Trenton Six. We could bring as witnesses the thousands upon thousands of Negro longshoremen who have been off the waterfront ever since the end of the war along with hundreds of thousands in other industries who have been "the first to be fired" without any prospect of employment at a decent wage.

Anyone who is but willing to take their eyes off the charged circle of judges and generals, bankers, profiteering monopolists and well-paid labor bureaucrats knows that there is no security for the Negro people in the nonexistent "Human Welfare" state.

Is Justice Douglas referring perhaps to the "security" of the textile workers? We could bring many thousands of witnesses from New Bedford and Passaic, from New Hamshire and the South to show the aching, gnawing, insecurity of new machines which in the Judge's Welfare State mean unemployment, of "increased productivity" that means layoffs, of pay envelopes that cannot catch up with the ever-mounting cost of living, and of the ever present and increasing fear amongst millions of workers as the country faces developing economic crisis.

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IT COULD BE that Justice Douglas, although anxious to appear as a "liberal," agrees with Judge Knox that Negroes, unemployed and the millions of low-paid workers are outside the "Human Welfare State," are not fit to sit on juries, etc., and therefore did not enter his calculations on the security of all classes in the Human Welfare State. We reject this idea completely and insist that this capitalist state be judged by its exploitation of the Negro worker, the unemployed, the textile worker and all others who by their labor have created the wealth of this land.

But what about those workers who still have jobs, albeit we submit they don't feel secure? Is it true, as the good justice tells us, that his Human Welfare State has "managed to distribute in an increasingly equitable manner the dividends of modern technology?"

In human terms we could compare with devastating effect the living conditions of the capitalists and the working class. We could take as Exhibit A, Fifth Avenue and compare the conditions of those who live around Fifth Avenue in New York's Harlem and those who live on Fifth Avenue along Central Park. We could do the same for every city in these United States and show the ever growing gap between the living conditions of the workers and the ruling class in the Justice's "classless society."

As Exhibit B, to refute the monstrous falsehood of the "increasingly equitable distribution," we will cite figures on productivity, wages and hours, as well as profits in relation to output.

★

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES are based on Bureau of Labor Statistics material on wages and hours, and on the previously cited "Factory Management and Maintenance" study on productivity in manufacturings:

TABLE 1

Postwar Indexes Involving Wage Earners in Manufacturing (1946=100)

Year	Hourly Money Wage	Cost of Living	Hourly Real Wages	Man-Hour Productivity	Buying Power of Hourly Wages as Compared with Hourly Output
1946	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1947	112.6	114.3	98.5	103.3**	95.4
1948*	120.5	122.6	98.3	107.8**	91.2

* First eight months.
** Averages based on year's ending early in August.

In contrast to the declining relation of the workers' "intake" to their "output," consider the trend of corporation profits after taxes. Figures are from the U. S. Department of Commerce:

TABLE 2

Corporation Profits, After Taxes (in billions of dollars)

1946	12.80
1947	18.10
1948 (est.)	21.50

Now, in turn, let us compare this "intake" of the capitalists who own the corporate wealth with the output of the manufacturing industries in the same years.

TABLE 3

Index of Relation of Corporation Profits to Manufacturing Output 1909=100

Year	Output	Profits	Relation of Profits to Output
1946	368	492	134
1947	402	696	173
1948	411	827	201

Finally let us compare the situation of the buying power of the workers' hourly wages in relation to productivity, and the profits of the corporations in relation to the physical volume of output in the postwar period.

TABLE 4

Year	Buying power of hourly wages in manufacturing in relation to hourly productivity	Profits of corporations in relation to physical volume of output in manufacturing industries
1946	100.0	100.0
1947	95.4	129.1
1948	91.2	150.1

Anyone who will study the above figures will see that far from an ever more equitable distribution of dividends to the people, American capitalism is constantly operating to widen the gap between the actual amount of goods produced by the workers and the amount of buying power the workers receive, and even more than that, over a long period the actual worsening conditions of the vast masses of workers.

From these facts it should be clear that the Judge has tried to convince the CIO Convention and the American workers to undertake the task of being a false witness.

Millions Observe Negro History Week

Negro History Week, Feb. 6-12, has been celebrated across the nation with programs depicting the Negro people's heritage of art, culture, and struggle. This was the 24th annual observance of the week sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, under the direction of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, distinguished historian.

In New York the week was officially proclaimed by Mayor O'Dwyer after the City Council unanimously passed a resolution urging the action, by Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

The New York events were held in public libraries, schools, churches, and other places. Highlighting the observances was an entire schedule of activities at the 136 St. Library, jointly sponsored by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts and the library. These included an art exhibit of Negro artists as well as white artists on Negro themes. There were dancing, plays, a musical, and student recitals.

Continuing the program until Mon. Feb. 14, the last event will be a Be Bop concert, in which several leading exponents of the new music movement will perform.

★

ALTHOUGH not a part of official Negro History Week, National Freedom Day, Feb. 1, was observed in Washington, D. C. commemorating the 13th Amendment which abolished slavery. The Library of Congress put on view its recently acquired vellum copy of the 13th Amendment, signed not only by President Abraham Lincoln but by all the Senators and Representatives who voted for its passage.

In Jefferson City, Missouri, Lincoln University held week long festivities, to be culminated Sunday, Feb. 13. In fact, all Negro schools, particularly Fisk University, Atlanta University, LeMoyne College, and many state schools throughout the South held week-long activities.

In Los Angeles, California the festivities were highlighted by nightly activities at the Sojourner Truth Home. Sunday, last was devoted to "Treat American Heroes" like Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, George Washington Carver

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Jobless Pay Claims Still at Peak in State

Unemployment insurance claims in New York State continued at peak levels for the fourth consecutive week, according to the Weekly Labor News Memorandum of the State Department of Labor, issued this week. It reported 433,743 claims for the week ending Jan. 28.

The unemployment insurance claims in that week, the Department said, represented a decline of more than 6,000 from the week ending Jan. 21, and 22,31 from the postwar peak week of Jan. 7. But during this period an estimated 13,800 workers were dropped from the rolls after exhausting their claims. In addition, filing of new claims was delayed because of changes in administration procedure.

Veterans readjustment allowances in the state, however, have jumped from a low of 37,512 during the week ending Nov. 5 to 67,452 in the week ending Jan. 28.

Wallace

(Continued from Page 3)

for the Trenton Six recently framed on a murder charge should request the Attorney General to file a Friend-of-the-Court brief in the coming appeal action.

In an address prepared for delivery at the mass meeting, J. Finley Wilson assailed the 81st Congress, which, he said, was stumbling into its second month" without enacting civil rights legislation.

"The spirits," said Dr. Wilson, "of Robert Mallard, Robert Nixon, Maceo Snipes, the four victims of Monroe, Ga., and their fellow brother in black across the border in South Carolina, Willie Earle, whose 28 indicted and self-confessed lynchers have gone unpunished, stand on the ramparts of heaven and condemn our government's law enforcement agencies and the 81st Congress stumbling into its second month, for their failure to take steps to avenge these crimes against humanity."

Austin Fickling, Washington attorney, said that discrimination and segregation against Negroes have set the pattern in government agencies here. There are 2,000 persons employed by the State Department here, he said, of which only 238 are Negroes. Of these 188 are employed as janitors and building custodians, and 50 in minor clerical posts.

FIGHT FOR FRANCHISE

Dr. Clark Foreman national treasurer of the Progressive Party and a native of Georgia spoke in the name of white southerners who have joined the fight against discrimination. He urged delegates from all parts of the country to support the drive for enactment of the Marcantonio Bill HR 2505, which would provide the right to vote to residents of the District of Columbia.

William Miller, of Illinois, urged support for the Myers-Morse resolution to curb Senate filibusters.

John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta, president of the Negro Masons of Georgia, and a prominent Republican, spoke feelingly of conditions in his home state. "Men are shot down because they dare to go to the polls and vote," he said.

Louis Wheaton, of the American Labor-Party, pointed out that this movement is carrying on the battle for the civil rights not only of Negroes but all people. He said that freedom of thought is also in danger, and urged that a delegation see Attorney General Tom Clark and demand he cease persecution of 12 Communist leaders.

Ten Negro railroad workers, all leaders of Negro organizations fighting discrimination in the transportation industry, were on the delegation that visit the National Mediation Board.

Picket Greek Consulate Thursday

Arthur Schutzer, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, denounced the retrial of two Greek trade unionists who last November were saved from execution by UN intervention, as "another step in the shameful anti-labor course of the Royalist Greek government." Schutzer said he would attend the demonstration protesting the retrial. The demonstration will be held at the Greek Consulate, 6 Avenue and 49 Street Feb. 17, between 5 and 6 p.m.

Additional endorsements for the demonstration have come from the Joint Board of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union; Local 70, Greek Fur Workers; New York State American Labor Party; Ben Gold, president Fur and Leather Workers Union; and Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer, CIO Furniture Workers Union.

City CIO Backs UOPWA in Poll

Full support to the CIO United Office and Professional Workers in the pending election at Prudential Life Insurance was voted Thursday night by 245 delegates who met to form a new City CIO Council. The delegates established committees which will report back at future meetings on function and structure for the new Council.

Pete Moselle, regional CIO director has sent out a letter to all Prudential agents urging them to vote for the UOPWA. The delegates to the CIO meeting voted to ask all members of their unions to urge the agents to vote for the UOPWA.

An election was originally scheduled for last month but was postponed by the National Labor Relations Board on the ground that all of the union's Prudential locals had not signed anti-Communist affidavits.

Senate Body Bars C.P. Plea To Repeal T-H

WASHINGTON. — Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn), member of the Senate Labor Committee, on Friday attacked the Communist Party for having the "effrontery" to send a statement to the Senate Labor Committee urging immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

The committee, it was reported, had refused to put the party's statement into the record.

The committee will resume hearings on a new labor bill Monday.

WASHINGTON, — The House Labor Committee Friday approved a bill which would bar so-called "overtime on overtime" for longshoremen.

The Legislation would prohibit all claims for back pay once it is enacted, but would not affect pending suits or those filed before final action by the Congress.

It arose primarily from back pay suits against stevedoring companies by East Coast longshoremen. The claims were opposed by the Joseph Ryan, president of the International longshoremen's association (AFL) as well as by the companies.

No New Orders For Passenger Cars

CHICAGO (UP).—The nation's biggest railroad car manufacturer reported it had not received any new orders for passenger cars this year. Pullman-Standard Car Co. said it had received scattered orders for boxcars, but none for passenger equipment.

The company said a backlog of unfilled orders will keep its plants busy for three to six months on passenger cars, however.

Soviets Cite Prior Rights in Antarctic

MOSCOW. — The Soviet All-Union Geographical Society, pointing out that two Russian explorers had discovered the Antartic, declared that the Soviet Government would not recognize any settlement without Soviet participation. A society resolution denounced American efforts to regulate Antartic affairs.

The Society declared that the Russian ships Mirny and Vostok, carrying Admiral Mikhail Lazarev and Capt. Bellingshausen, had explored Antartic lands in 1819, making the two men the "Columbuses of the Antartic."

Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker three times weekly, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Puzzle fans—follow the cross word puzzle daily in the Daily Worker.

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Call to a City-Wide Mass Conference

FOR A DEMOCRATIC JURY SYSTEM

Monday, February 14, 8 P. M.

HOTEL DIPLOMAT BALLROOM
108 West 43rd Street

"It is perfectly clear that the system prevailing in the Southern District of New York, and perhaps in many other places is calculated to avoid juries which are truly representative." —SEN. WM. LANGER.

Evidence already produced in the trial of the indicted Communist leaders has revealed a shocking system of jury selection in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York which threatens the fundamental rights and liberties of all working people in our city.

This system, put into operation by Chief Judge John C. Knox, results in hand-picking jurors to assure that Federal Juries will consist principally of the well-to-do privileged class. It systematically discriminates against workers, Negroes, Jews and other minority groups. In effect, it denies to the working people the right of trial by equals guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

The Provisional Committee for a Democratic Jury System hereby issues a Call to a City-Wide Mass Conference, to be held on Monday, February 14th, at 8 P. M., in the Hotel Diplomat Ballroom, 108 West 43rd Street, New York City.

This Conference will act to develop a people's movement against biased juries, as part of the broad struggle for defense of all democratic rights!

We urge you to take immediate action on this Call, to attend yourself and elect or appoint a broad representation from your shop, trade union local or executive board, your civic and community organization.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC JURY SYSTEM
108 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.

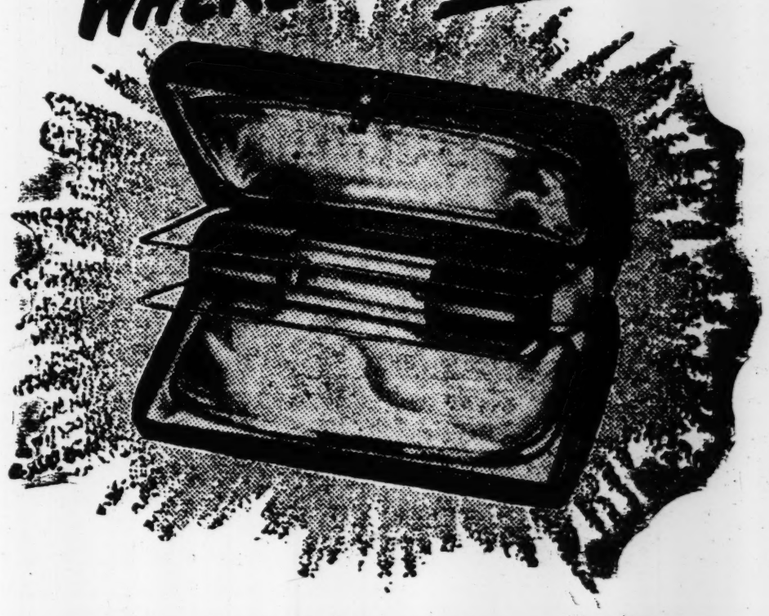
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Want to Die for Otto?

STOP. Look. Listen.

Cardinal Spellman of New York calls for war. He wants blood. Do you know why? Read further, and you will see. Cardinal Spellman made a violent **political** speech from the altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Are Americans — including Catholics — supposed to take their **politics** from the Vatican? We have too much respect for the millions of Catholic men and women who have to work for a living to believe that they allow their priests to dictate their **politics.** Religion concerns faith and morals. But Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary and Cardinal Spellman in the U.S.A. used the cloak of religious faith to cover up some very definite political conspiracies about which you ought to know.



CARDINAL SPELLMAN

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CARDINAL SPELLMAN'S LOGIC was queer. He first said that Mindszenty was drugged, and admitted things which were not true. Then, Cardinal Spellman (echoed by Monsignor Sheen) boasted that he was proud of what Mindszenty had done. He boasted that he, Cardinal Spellman, would do the same thing if he were in Hungary, or if the American people decided to nationalize the banks as Hungary has done.



ARCHDUKE OTTO

"He didn't do it—but I'm proud he did it!" Such is the twisted logic by which Cardinal Spellman tries to whip up the people of our country to a war hysteria.

Why the noise about the Mindszenty case? **First,** neither Washington nor Cardinal Spellman can answer the facts, the letters and the documents shown in open court in Budapest before the press of the entire world, including the Associated Press.

Second, Cardinal Spellman was himself personally guilty of intriguing with Mindszenty in New York in 1947 to restore the power of the old fascist, feudal landlords in Hungary, **to bring back the hated Hapsburg monarchy by means of war.** Cardinal Spellman has himself bragged that this is what he is doing, only he claims he is doing it in the name of religion. But he forgets that the Hungarian peasants who have been granted new land are also Catholics. Cardinal Spellman is crying "Stop thief!" because he doesn't want you to see that he has been gambling with the peace of the U.S.A. for the sake of old world monarchy and landlords.

•

THE MINDSZENTY CASE is being deliberately used to whip up hysteria and unreason, to incite American against American, Catholic against non-Catholic, in the trade unions and in the factories. **It is timed to wipe the peace issue off the front pages of the newspapers.** Stalin's dramatic offer to work out a face-to-face peace settlement with President Truman startled and dismayed the war-mongers of the cold war policy. The American people felt happy that there was a possibility of ending the terrible worry over war. The country can't understand what we could lose by sitting down at the table to compromise our differences, especially since the Soviet Union proposed disarmament and the outlawing of the atomic bomb. **Something had to be done fast to make the American people forget the fight for peace. Hence, the Mindszenty hysteria. In New York City in July, 1947, Cardinal Spellman and Cardinal Mindszenty met and plotted to restore Otto of Hapsburg as king of Hungary. Do you want to die for Otto?**

Finally, the government and the press want to create a lynch atmosphere for the trial of the 12 leaders of the American Communist Party in New York. The 12 Communist face 10-20 years in jail not for any overt act, not for any "force and violence," but for **"conspiring to teach and advocate Marxism-Leninism."** They face jail because of their ideas, because they preach American-Soviet peace. If they can frame the Communists they can frame any American, including you, for advocating peace and social advance. **They are using the Mindszenty hysteria to blind America to this police state frame-up against our U. S. Constitution. While you are looking at Mindszenty, they will rob America of its Constitution and democracy.**

So we repeat. Stop. Look. And Listen. Refuse to be stampeded or whipped up. Look at the facts. Keep your eye on peace, on the high cost of living, on the real problems you and your family face.

'Vogliamo dividere il pane,' Say These Cigar Strikers



WE WANT TO DIVIDE THE BREAD: Gaetano Santangelo, center, oldest DeNobili cigar worker, explains why the strike at the Italian tobacco plant in Long Island City continues. The workers won their increase but would not accept layoffs. They voted to share whatever work was available. Santangelo is flanked by officers and leaders of CIO Food and Tobacco Local 647.

By Bernard Burton

The DeNobili Italian cigar strikers had won the wage demands of their four-week strike but they voted to continue the walkout. "Perche?" we asked in hazily recalled GI Italian. "Why?"

"Vogliamo dividere il pane,"

"We want to divide the bread," Gaetano Santangelo replied, with the others nodding assent. Just as in the old country, the others who were officers of CIO Food and Tobacco Workers Local 647, deferred to Santangelo for he was the oldest among them. Although not now an officer, Signor Santangelo was one of 13 strikers who had come over from Italy in 1906 to work for the "Marchese" De Nobili when he oponed his cigar plant in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City.

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IT WAS TRUE the company had finally agreed to raise the price per 100 cigars, Santangelo said. But we have struggled together and should we not go back together? he asked.

Patiently, he explained that Serio Moltani, who manages the

(Continued on Page 11)

Face to Face

Trotzkyist Poison Under the Guise of Liberalism

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member, New York City Council

HENRY LEE MOON, public relations director of the NAACP national office, is not particularly outstanding except in his hatred of the Soviet Union, the Communists and in his ill-concealed admiration of the Trotzkyists.

Therefore, his column in the Feb. 5, New York Age in which he pretended to speak against the persecution of the Communists, was little more than an eulogy of the Trotzkyists. As the Soviet Union demonstrated—for all mankind during the celebrated treason trials —Trotzkyism is not a political trend or a political party. It is gangsterism, disruption, wrecking, assassination and murder.



Discussing the trials of the Communist leaders. Moon tries to give the Trotzkyists the protective coloration of decency by calling them another brand of "Communists." He then proceeds to upbraid the Negro people for not rallying to the support of these agents of fascism when, during the recent anti-fascist war, they were caught betraying the country to Hitler. But the Negroes, like all other Americans, had too much good sense to follow any such ignominious and treacherous path.

Moon further advises the readers of the Negro weekly that civil liberties necessitates the defense of the so-called civil rights of the Ku Klux Klan. This, of course, is sheer idiocy. And the mere fact that such nonsense is uttered by a muddle-headed, pro-Trotzkyist liberal does not make it anything else.

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THE NEGRO people, including the Communists, are committed to the fight to outlaw, disband and criminally prosecute the Klan. They are demanding that these hooded murderers should get the death penalty. If the bi-partisan Truman Administration was anything but a lackey of the pro-fascist monopolies and Southern Bourbons, it would heed these demands.

Trotzkyites are political gangsters who garb themselves in super-duper left phrases. They work deviously—as, for instance, through the slimy pen of Moon. The Negro people will no more defend the Trotzkyists than they will the Klan. Nothing is more grotesque than fighting for the "civil right" of Hitler, of fascists, of hooded Kluxers to murder and terrorize Negroes, workers, Jews, Catholics—and all others who are not "pure blood Aryans," whatever that means.

Moon, who has a long and notorious record of defending anti-Communist renegades and red-baiters would have preferred just to have written a column extolling the Trotzkyists without paying even lip-service to the Communist trials. But he could not very well do so, because it is quite clear that the Negro people associate themselves with the Communists in this trial to the extent that the Big Business forces which are trying to outlaw the Communist party are the same ones which are intensifying the jim-crow oppression of the Negro.

Negroes will regard with suspicion any so-called radical, as Moon pretends to be, who does not take a stand against the pro-fascist attempt to illegalize the Communists, and against the corrupt, anti-Negro jury system in New York's federal court.

THE MAIN IMPORTANCE of Moon's scribblings is the extent to which he serves as a weathervane of the thinking in the top circles of the NAACP of which Moon is merely a hireling.

Could it be that Moon has been assigned the task by the NAACP palace guard on 40th Street of theoretically "justifying" the failure of the NAACP to speak out against the monstrous frame-up and discrimination against the Communists, two of whom are Negroes, Henry Winston and myself?

Has the NAACP national office been getting a few letters from its branches and members because it has been silent on the rotten, anti-Negro jury system in New York's federal court?

Moon's pro-Trotzkyist drivel does not answer these fundamental questions—it only raises bigger questions. Why, for example, does the national office of the NAACP maintain Trotzkyist and pro-Trotzkyist gnats on its staff, while firing such heroic giants as Dr. DuBois, an historic leader of the Negro people?

Why is there freedom for defenders of the Trotzkyist wreckers and Ku Kluxers in the national office, but none for anti-imperialists and other militant fighters against the increasing capitalist oppression of the Negro people?

The anti-Communists and red-baiters who have been digging a pit for the Communists are now collaborating with the Truman Administration to throw us in. But the Chinese people have a proverb which says in effect: those who dig pits for others are likely to fall in them, themselves. Judging from what is happening in China, the Chinese people know what they're talking about.

World of Labor

Rieve Explains Why His Policy Is Bankrupt

By George Morris

THERE ARE THREE reasons for the rulings of the arbitrators denying cotton and woolen workers a raise: 1) the employers staged a crying act and refused to admit that the business outlook "is good"; 2) the arbitrators are not the right kind because they listen to the employers and not to the union; 3) the cost of living dropped a couple of points at an unfortunate moment.

I can see you rushing for pen and ink to write me that I am a lunatic. So I hasten to add that this is the sum-total of an explanation in the Feb. 5 **Textile Labor,** organ of Emil Rieve's union, for the miserable bankruptcy of his wage policy. The explanation is headed: "**What we needed; Cheery bosses and runaway prices might have moved arbitrators.**" Textile Labor asks: "**Did we deserve to lose? What would we have needed to win?**"



Our keen analysts then observe that in both the woolen and cotton cases, the companies "made a pile" of money in 1948 and "in each case, too, existing wages were below the 'necessary minimum' to maintain an American standard of living" in accordance with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"**These facts would indicate that we deserve to win,**" continued the brilliant economists. "**But management claimed—and the arbitrators agreed—that 'the poor business outlook' made everything else irrelevant.**

"Obviously, what we needed to win on this point was a cheerful admission by management that business was just dandy. But did any employer ever admit, when talking of wages, that his future was rosy?

"Another factor given great weight in both decisions was the downward trend in the most of living."

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AFTER THUS criticizing the unworthy employers for not supporting the union's argument for a raise, we get the real key to all future progress:

"**What we really needed, of course, were arbitrators who would not accept management's forecasts as gospel truth, and who gave adequate weight to the principle of a rising standard of living.**"

The union does not explain where it will get "better" arbitrators who would still be the sort that could win the approval of the employers. Presumably one of Rieve's next "statesmanlike" projects will be a training school for arbitrators and a campaign to educate the employers to approve the graduates. In the meantime, the textile workers are expected to get along as best they can.

The very fact that **Textile Labor** found it necessary to "explain" the failure is an indication that the $16,000-per-year Rieve is feeling some awful rumblings beneath his swivel chair. The workers of this largest of America's industries see the end of another rosy "prosperity" era with their standards, as admitted, still below the minmum budget set by the government.

For years the textile workers have been fed the tommyrot that the union has to look out for the future of the industry. On occasions Rieve even voluntarily dropped wage demands and agreed to speedup scheme for the "good of the industry." The arbitrator simply threw his own arguments back into his face. It was easy to do so in face of the sweep of unemployment. That is the inevitable result of a policy that ties wages to something or other—like profits, prices or productivity. **What about tying a wage policy to only what it takes to provide a decent living, and let the boss worry about profits, prices and productivity?**

•

THE MOST BRILLIANT argument is meaningless, however, without a fighting policy to back it. The Rieve concept that all a union has to do is collect statistics and dues, and leave everything to an arbitrator, results in just the kind of fruit the union reaped. **As long as the problem was merely one of trying to catch up a bit with the rising cost of living, an arbitrator was able to throw a little to the workers and still leave the employer better off. The shortage of labor and a fair market were also factors in an arbitrator's "impartiality." Under present conditions, however, it is sheer lunacy to expect an arbitrator to step out of the bounds of the cost of living index, unless he feels stronger arguments that those in speeches and statistics of union leaders.**

Rieve and his pals have long ago forgotten that the size of a pay envelope is mainly determined by the relation of fighting strength between the employers and the organized workers—not by statistics and charts. To paraphrase his own paper's words, what we really need is a new militant leadership in the textile union, and more Communist live wires in the plants and locals.



-RED WRIGHT, in UE News



By BARNARD RUBIN

MORE ABE LINCOLN stories (continued from Friday): Lincoln was told of a pompous historian, whose books had bored him. "It may be doubted," he was informed, "whether any man of our generation has plunged more deeply into the sacred fount of learning."

"Yes, or come up drier," said Lincoln.

• • •



The Mexican War was not a popular one with the American people. Abraham Lincoln, then a member of Congress, opposed it, declaring that those who said the war was not one of aggression made him think of the Illinois character who said: "I ain't greedy about land. I only want what jines mine. . . .

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Speaking of a well-known reactionary lawyer Lincoln said, "He can compress the most words into the smallest ideas better than any man I ever met." . . .

• • •

Lincoln's perennial opponent, Stephen Douglas, at a gathering at which Lincoln was also present was repeatedly making remarks about Lincoln's lowly station in life and saying that his first meeting with him had been across the counter of a general store. He finally ended his remarks by saying, "And Mr. L. was a very good bartender too."

There was a roar of laughter at this, but it quieted down considerably when Mr. Lincoln said quietly:

"What Mr. Douglas has said, gentlemen, is true enough; I did keep a grocery, and I did sell cotton, candles and cigars, and sometimes whiskey; but I remember in those days that Mr. Douglas was one of my best customers. Many a time have I stood on one side of the counter and sold whiskey to Mr. Douglas on the other side, but the difference between us now is this: I have left my side of the counter, but Mr. Douglas still sticks to his as tenaciously as ever." . . .

• • •

One day President Lincoln journeyed to the front to inspect the Union defenses; the task of piloting him fell to young **Oliver Wendell Holmes.** Holmes pointed out their enemy; the President stood up to look. Wearing his high plug hat, he made a magnificent target. A snarl of musketry fire came from the enemy trenches. The young officer dragged him under cover. Later Holmes remembered to his horror that he had muttered, "Get down, you fool!" He was relieved, however, when Lincoln came to him before returning to the capital.

"Good-bye, Captain Holmes," he said, "I'm glad to see you know how to talk to a civilian." . . .

• • •

It was a common thing for Lincoln to discourage unnecessary lawsuits, and consequently he was continually sacrificing opportunities to make money. One man who asked him to bring suit for $2.50 against a debtor would not be put off in his passion for revenge.

His counsel therefore gravely demanded 10 dollars as a retainer. Half of this he gave to the poor defendant, who therefore confessed judgment and paid the $2.50. Thus the suit was ended to the entire satisfaction of the angry creditor. . . .

• • •

Lincoln was a poor money-maker. Daniel Webster, who sent him a case, was amazed at the smallness of his bill, and his fellow-lawyers looked upon his charges as very low. This was his only fault in their eyes.

Once, when another lawyer collected $250 for their joint services, he refused to accept his share until the fee had been reduced to what he considered fair proportions and the overcharge had been returned to the client.

When the presiding judge of the circuit heard of this, he indignantly exclaimed, "Lincoln, your picayune charges will impoverish the bar."

As We See It

The Inspiration of the 'Improved' Atom Bomb

By Milton Howard

THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM is really very sick. It is, in fact, on its deathbed. We here in the U. S. A. don't see this as clearly as it appears to workingmen and women in other lands.

Of course, capitalism is like an old miser that doesn't want to die. It fights for its life. It still has terrible powers of destruction.

Have you ever seen anything like the ecstatic joy with which a defender of capitalism in our country talks about the atombomb? Could any bitter genius of the past ever imagine a state of affairs where the ruling minority of our country boasts in the press that it has just made "**some important improvements in the atombomb**"?



What is an "**improved**" bomb? Why, one that can kill more people than the old one.

And such is the hideous immorality, the diseased cruelty of our banker-controlled society, that President Truman's atombomb commission joyously reports such an improvement and the newspapers joyously spread the news on their front pages.

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OR TAKE THE EXAMPLE of George Fielding Eliot, military writer. In the New York **Post** (Feb. 9), he notes that "We have enough atombombs for a powerful air offensive against the heart of the Soviet Union—which might win a decisive knockout. But if we do not achieve a decisive knockout with the bombs in our present stockpile, we could not produce atombombs fast enough to continue our offensive at the same rate as we began with. **These statements may sound startling. . . .**"

You see how Mr. Eliot tries to comfort us Americans? He wants us to know that we can slaughter the populations of Russian cities and villages, even though we may not be able to do it in one blow.

Isn't that comforting? Isn't that a real inspiration for us all as we try to pay the rent, buy enough milk for our children and hope and pray that our youth will not be hurled into the furnaces of new Stalingrads?

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THAT IS CAPITALISM'S LAST HOPE—the explosions of the atombomb. It is a vain hope, of course, though it could smash many cities, kill many men, women and children, destroy many of mankind's art treasures, and spread such horror as only the damned can envisage.

But capitalism's leaders don't shrink from such nightmares of destruction and savagery. After all, this relentless, heartless, and satanic inhumanity is at the very heart of their property relations. Is there anything more heartless than Capital seeking profit?

The law which drives Capital—and its owners—to march through blood, tears and suffering to seek profit and more profit cannot be denied. The destruction which humanity dreads is profitable, don't you understand?

For 10 percent, a capitalist will lie; for 100 percent he will steal; for 500 percent or more he will murder, destroy, and raze cities.

Their insanity reflects the insanity of their property relations, their private ownership of the nation's collectively produced factories, railroads, etc.

★

TERRIBLE FEAR haunts these men who so clearly block the crying needs of suffering humanity. They have lost the Soviet Union, China, and the eastern democracies of Europe. They will never get the Italian or French workingclasses to fight for them in an anti-Soviet war. Never. Nearly a half-billion human beings are already beyond their reach. Millions more, in Indonesia, the colonial slave empires of Asia and Africa are restless for freedom. These half-billion persons are dedicated to a new and nobler life of peace, of common effort for the common good. They have abolished the exploitation of man by man. A radiant future opens up before these liberated peoples, where the sale of human beings as "hired hands" to a few is replaced by the collective labor of each for all.

The atombombers want to wipe this out.

Why are they so afraid of these peoples who have no bankers, no landlords or exploiters who grow rich on the labor of the many?

Because once more the monster of "over production flings a shadow over their crazy system. Americans are beginning to lose their jobs because there is "too much" consumer goods in the warehouses.

How wonderful our country will be when our people as a whole become the owners, the masters, of our industries! Then there will be no fear of "overproduction." Then there will be no atombombers assuring us that we have an "improved" killer.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MINDSZENTY CASE

(Continued from Page 4)

parochial schools were permitted to continue, as were schools for nuns and priests. As a matter of fact, the democratic government not only did not suppress the Catholic Church, to which 60 percent of the people adhere; it supports it financially. **Mindszenty, like all clerics paid by the Hungarian government, received exactly twice the salary of the Prime Minister of Hungary!**

The Hungarian people proved that they were not misled by Mindszenty's obscuring the issue. Their children streamed into the new public schools.

War

TO HALT DIVISION of the land and democratization of education, Mindszenty believed, required overthrow of the Hungarian republic. He was emboldened to embark on the treasonous activities which led to his trial because the U. S. ambassador to Hungary, Seldon Chapin, led him to believe that an anti-Soviet war was imminent and that American leaders believed Otto of Hapsburg could regain his throne.

After Mindszenty visited the U. S. in June, 1947 to confer secretly with Otto in Chicago and Cardinal Francis Spellman in New York, he talked to Chapin in September of that year. Mindszenty's priest-secretary, Zakar, wrote of that meeting:

"My opinion and impression of the whole conversation was that Chapin was actually showing the way for Mindszenty's further activities and indicating support for him."

Espionage and Treason

TOWARD SUCH a third World War, Mindszenty developed, he later confessed, a network of espionage: **"I kept up regular connections with the Budapest legations of the western powers, in the first place of the USA. I furnished data on Hungarian politics, economic questions and on the troops of the third member of the Allied Control Commission, that is, on the Soviet army, to the heads of the English and American missions."**

It should be known that the Hungarian government's Yellow Book on the Mindszenty case not only reproduces, in his handwriting, the prelate's confession, but secret records, letters and documents written by him and others in the treason network.

Integrally a part of this network was the Vatican. Zsigmond Mihalovics, director of Actio Catholica, wrote to Mindszenty after a "concert for the Swiss and Danish missions" on July 14, 1946:

"I think we were able to give them very valuable and confidential information. . . ." When Mihlavoics fled Hungary after his activities were exposed, he wrote Mindszenty in a secret letter later discovered by the government, that he arrived in Salzburg, and **"I immediately visited the office of the CIC (American Counter Intelligence Corps). Since I was then living under an alias, the CIC told me not to make any statements and not to show myself."**

From Rome, Mindszenty's aide wrote that "I agreed to be taken to the U.S. by the NCWC (National Catholic Welfare Conference)," and asked, "would it not be too much to beg you to write a letter to Cardinal Spellman, calling his high attention to me?"

He added two significant details to the picture of international reactionary intrigue against the Hungarian people's government.

He wrote: **"Be pleased your Grace, to effect measures for starting the collection of data and for getting fresh material to me as soon as possible."**

And he wrote that he was able **"to send this letter through official English channels."**

Cardinal Spellman

THUS WE'RE linked diplomatic representatives of Britain and the U. S., Hungarian clerical and landowner reaction and the Vatican, including the American Cardinal Spellman.

It was of his visit to Spellman that Mindszenty wrote:

"I told the Cardinal about our meeting (with Hapsburg) and Spellman said that he knew Otto had met him twice, and though very highly of him. . . . Spellman then said that he thought it necessary I should give him a letter of commission to Otto which would entitle him abroad to represent Hungarian Catholics."

Mindszenty then supplied such a letter!

The Yellow Book revealed that Mindszenty and the monarchists whom he convened in secret, and whose election campaigns he admittedly financed with funds largely collected for relief, visualized an American triumphant in an anti-Soviet war, American occupation of Hungary, and Mindszenty named as regent. Instances were cited of Greece and Slovakia where prelates had been designated as civil rulers of their country.

Even as preliminary to the hoped-for war, Mindszenty wrote U. S. Ambassador Chapin on Sept. 20, 1947, urging the U. S. to buy up all Soviet assets in Hungary, and to demand withdrawal of Russian troops as a condition of purchase.

This then is the Mindszenty who was tried and convicted of crimes, ranging from blackmarketing to treason, crimes in which he was caught red-handed and which he could not deny, crimes which he dared not challenge on the false grounds of religious persevution.

Anti-Semitism

IT NEED ONLY be added that this man, who so feverishly promoted the cause of the reactionary Hapsburg dynasty and with equal zealousness sought to prevent a democratic Hungary from arising, dishonored his calling by gloating over the misery of fascism's major victim.

American reactionaries now seek to adorn with the thorns of myrtyrdom, the man whose files revealed this view of the slaughter of the Jews:

"It is our good fortune that the great 'reservoir' of Galician and Bukovinian Jews, the millions of Jewish masses in the ghetto, have as a result of the German war of destruction been reduced to some 500,000."

Back in April, 1938, Mindszenty had convoked a conference of priests in Budapest with Viktor Toth, dean of Devavanya, whom he described as "a great sympathizer of the Fascists." The conference, in Mindszenty's words, "committed itself to follow a national social line." Part of this line was: **"We thought the Jewish problem ought to be solved by way of racial laws in the same way as the Fascists wanted it."**

No better symbol exists of the sordid truth as opposed to the mystic fraudulence being woven around the "martyr" Mindszenty than the facts about his "heroism" in the face of arrest by the Nazis.

To whitewash Mindszenty's profascist, anti-Semitic acts and deeds, much is being made of this arrest. But Mindszenty was admittedly not jailed for resistance to the Nazi occupation. He was arrested for hoarding huge supplies of men's underwear, which were to be sold on the black market to augment his political slush fund.

Public schools, division of huge landed estates; republican form of government as opposed to monarchy. These are things most Americans cannot conceive America without. Yet these are the things Joseph Mindszenty fought against—the majority will of his countrymen—fought to the extent that he committed acts of treason against his country.

A people to whom a Benedict Arnold has been the symbol of all that is contemptible for 150 years cannot be blind to the truth about Joseph Mindszenty.

Steel Profits Swell

LORAIN, O.—The tremendous profits of the U. S. Steel Corp., during the past year has led to a decision by the board of directors to give each stockholder three shares for each single share.

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

AMERICA HAILS A VOICE FOR PEACE!
says Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., in his article **The Dean of Canterbury's Peace Mission**

•

ENGLISH SOVIET-BAITERS GET A SETBACK
notes Gordon Schaffer in his article **The British People and the Soviet Union**

•

CHANGING THE CLIMATE IN 15 YEARS
read Anna Louise Strong's report on the Soviet Union's drought fighting plan, **Russia Plants Trees**

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DOUBLED OUTPUT IN 10 YEARS
Ralph Parker describes how it is being done in **Raising Labor Productivity**

•

THAT NEW RUSSIAN NATIONALISM
debunked by the Soviet historian Sophia Yakubovskaya in her article **Land of Equal Nationalities**

•

JEWS WITHOUT A JEWISH PROBLEM
S. Beryl Lush describes how Soviet Jews live and work in **Jews in the USSR**

•

ARE THE SOVIETS PRODUCING FOR WAR?
Sergei Kournakoff answers that question in his revealing article **Working for Peace**

•

And Jessica Smith's **Review and Comment**, Theodore Bayer's **Your Questions Answered**—which answers recent slanders on Soviet education, and book reviews and other features, all in one issue, the February issue of **Soviet Russia Today**, the American magazine about the Soviet Union.

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Spanish Refugee Comittee
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Sunday, Feb. 13 — 8:15 P.M.
Dr. ALPHEUS HUNTON
Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS
on
AFRICA and the WORLD
Yesterday and Today

The significance of Africa and the struggle of its peoples in the world today.

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Roll in the aisles and split your sides laughing. Dancing to popular orch.
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"Bullets or Butter"
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'69' *is having a*
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'Vogliamo Dividere il Pane'

(Continued from Page 8)

plant had told them that he would have to lay off some of the workers right after the strike. It was also true that Moltani had promised to rehire the workers when business picked up.

But "we want to divide the bread," the workers had voted. If there is not enough work for all, Santangelo asserted, then we will divide among us all that there is, for do we not all have to live?

And as the elderly cigarmaker spoke of their long years of work and struggle in the plant and community, the others interjected now and then to fill in the picture. The whole picture explained the solidarity of the 340 men and women. It was a solidarity that had become second nature to them, built up over a period of more than 40 years and among three generations. Even back in 1906 they had established an independent union, with Santangelo as secretary.

★

ROSARIO ALESSI, president of the local, showed me a seniority list. I counted 13 from 1906, 20 from 1907, 40 from 1909. They had come as young men and women from various parts of Italy, from Sicily, from Calabria, from Naples. But the production line and life together in Ravenswood, which was then a "collection of small wooden shacks," had welded them into a family-like unit.

Alessi said with a smile that they had even lost the traces of the old country's sectional dialects. Whether Sicilian or Neapolitan, all of them spoke Italian in the same way.

In the stretch of 40-odd years, Santangelo recalled, there had been perhaps a dozen strikes, some lasting a few days, some running into months. Once nobody worked for five years.

That was after the 12-day sit-down strike in April of 1937 when they organized into the FTA. And again the issue of dividing the bread came up.

★

THE COMPANY wanted to dismiss a large number of workers and hire women at less pay. About two-thirds of the workers were women, but now the company thought it could find a way to pay less wages and divide the ranks. It did not work. Nor did it help to offer bribes to individuals to leave the CIO.

So in October of 1937 the company closed its plant and opened new non-union ones in Connecticut, New Jersey and Tennessee. But the workers would not leave the community which they had built. They stayed and fought it through the Wagner National Labor Relations Board. They fought for five years and finally the company was forced to reopen in Ravenswood and rehire the workers with back pay. The workers took only $20,000 although they were entitled to more.

"We feared it would bankrupt the company," one of them explained.

They shrugged their shoulders and one replied, "Until we win. One day, one week, six months, a year. Until we win."

How about help and strike relief?

We have received many messages of solidarity from shops and locals, Alessi said, as well as offers of aid from many organizations such as the American Labor Party.

Santangelo added:

"We should like to tell them we do not need help now. We appreciate the offer, and if tomorrow we should need help, we shall not be embarrassed to accept."

As the interview ended, drinks were passed around.

The toast was "alla vittoria." "To victory."

Ask School Officials Be Indicted

Indictments against the Board of Education and two school officials were demanded by a group of Jewish trade unionists. The unionists asked the indictments on the grounds Mrs. Minnie Gutride, a teacher who committed suicide, had been persecuted. She had been quizzed on her political beliefs by Anthony Bucci, legal adviser to the Board of Education, and John F. Conroy, assistant superintendent of schools.

The delegation made its demand in a meeting with Richard G. Denzer, assistant District Attorney in charge of the Indictment Bureau.

IWO Scores Smear on Ingram Aid

A spokesman for the International Workers Order blasted as "shocking" and "fantastic" the charge made Friday afternoon by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that funds collected on the Ingram case had been misused.

Two sons of Mrs. Rosa Ingram, now serving a life sentence in a Georgia jail with two other sons, for a self-defense killing, have been maintained in Philadelphia since last autumn. The two boys, Charles and James, were the guests of the IWO during the summer at various children camps.

An educational and welfare fund was established for the boys to pay for their board, medical, dental and clothing expenses. This fund is administered by a special board which includes Mrs. Paul Robeson, Rockwell Kent, Walter Garland, Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey of Philadelphia and others.

Although Mrs. Geneiva Rushin, married sister of the two boys, said on Friday at the press conference at the NAACP office, that she did not know that the IWO was not affiliated with the NAACP, the IWO spokesman pointed out that it had leters which Mrs. Rushin had sent to the IWO.

On Aug. 11, 1948, her letter stated," Anything that will help my mother and brothers I am gladly willing for you to take the boys anyplace you wish because we need our mother and brothers."

The boys have made about 20 appearances at defense meetings for their mother and brothers under IWO auspices and the funds collected have gone to the educational and welfare fund.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, tried to fish answers out of the boys on Friday to indicate IWO coercion but the boys did not respond along those lines.

Protest Meddling in Mindszenty Case

Special to The Worker

CUERO, Texas — The Protestant Ministers Association here voted to send a letter to Governor Beauford Jester protesting his public statement joining in the hysteria on the Mindszenty trial. Rev. A. T. Blalock, spokesman for the ministers, declared they look upon this statement as a political maneuver and protested the governor's intervening in an international problem.

Because of the Fire at Webster Hall

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLASS MEMORIAL MEETING

Sponsored by the N. Y. State Youth Board, CP

will take place at

MANHATTAN CENTER

Same Main Speaker

HENRY WINSTON

Same outstanding cultural program

Same time: WED., FEB. 23 — 7:30 P.M.

Same price: 50¢ (tax incl.)—Combination offer including "NEGRO LIBERATION," for $2.00

(All tickets marked "Webster Hall" will be honored at Manhattan Center)

DANCE both nites to the music of Allan Tresser's Orchestra. ($1.25 plus tax)

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Two Outstanding Events!

SAT. FEB. 12, 8:30 P.M.
The author of today's fast-selling, stirring novel of postwar Germany "THE EMBERS STILL BURN"
IRA A.
HIRSCHMANN
speaking on
"Our Policy in Germany: Where Is It Leading Us?"

SUN. FEB. 13, 8:30 P.M.
Psychiatrist and educator, author of recently published best-seller "Man-Made Plague—Neurosis"
WILLIAM
NIEDERLAND, M.D.
speaks on
"Emotional Problems of the Modern Adult"



"THE INDISPENSABLE MAGAZINE FOR THE PROGRESSIVE JEW"

What is the Marxist approach to psychoanalysis?

In the March issue

No Peace of Mind

by GEORGE STEWART

A skilled psychologist makes a searching criticism of psychoanalysis, starting with an appraisal of Liebman's Peace of Mind

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Bath Beach Forum

DOXEY WILKERSON On Negro History Week

SUNDAY, FEB. 13 — 8:30 P.M.

2075 — 86th Street, Brooklyn • Subs 35¢

SATURDAY

Manhattan

LOCAL 1227 Lincoln's Birthday Dance. Good time guaranteed. Two bands, continuous dancing. Tonite, Saturday, 8:30, Grand Ballroom, Manhattan Center.

ELTON FRIEDLANDER joint funfest. Chaplin films, rhumba rhythms. 60c contribution. 62 Pitt Street, near Delancey. IND Subway.

HIGH SCHOOL YPA presents "Brotherhood Dance." Come to 250 W. 26th St. Dance to a live band. Listen to jazz, see movies, exhibits, and a spectacular Whatchamacallit. 8 p. m. Subs. 35c.

OSCAR BRAND: party-dance and variety entertainment. You can't miss at 88 Clinton St. near Delancey. Sat. nite, Feb. 12, 8:30. Jacob Riis Club, C.P.

EVERYONE HAS SWITCHED to the Yorkville Youth parties; celebrate Lincoln's birthday with us. Dancing, refreshments, cold cuts. 8:30. Contr. 75c. 124 E. 84th St., apartment 9-C.

CONCERT, advanced class, N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orch., 106 E. 14th St., corner 4th Ave. Class ensemble, Matthew Kahan, Mandolin; Alex Matos, piano accordian; Kahan Mandoline Quartet. 8:45 P. M.

LAST CHANCE to see Fritz Lang's brilliant film, "Hangmen Also Die," at Cine-Workshop's film social. Shorts, dancing, refreshments at 77 Fifth Ave. 65c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends. Surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere. Folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

FUR YOUTH CLUB, C.P. presents another evening of dancing, entertainment and refreshments. 268 7th Ave., between 25th and 26th Sts. 8:30 P. M. Donation 75c, for the defense of the "12."

VILLAGE VARIETY Club presents Cisco Houston and others. Dancing to Cab Marcos and Orchestra. See box ad.

What's On?

FIRST EAST SIDE Showing! "Trenton Six", People's Songs sound film strip, narated by Paul Robeson, dancing, entertainment. Sat., Feb. 12th, 9 P.M. Subs $1.00 Ausp.: Freedom Road Club, Hank Forbes Section, 201 Second Ave.

Bronx

ALP DANCE, County event of the year; Saturday night, Feb. 12th; Westover Ballroom, 170th St. and Jerome Ave.

SYDENHAM BENEFIT. Sat. nite, Feb. 12. Broadway entertainment band, refreshments, surprises galore. Van Cortlandt YPA, 3451 Giles Place auditorium, adm. $1.25. Concourse bus uptown to Giles Pl. (Sholem Aleichem House).

CABARET PARTY for Brotherhood, with Caravans. Subs. 49c. IND subway, 205th St. Mosholu Young Progressives, 3230 Bainbridge Ave.

CELEBRATE NEGRO HISTORY week with Prospect Section's members and friends. Dance and entertainment, refreshments. 1301 Boston Rd. Adm. 50c.

GALA PARTY. Low lights, good food, masks for fun. From 8:30 P. M. to dawn at Rose's, Nat Turner Youth Club, 1025 Boynton Ave.

Brooklyn

CHILDREN'S PARTY for defense fund. Sat., Feb. 12th, 2:30 P. M., 289 Utica Ave. Movies, fun; children 25c, adults, 35c. Cacchione Club.

LONESOME TRAIN. First public showing new film-strip in color, based on famous Earl Robinson cantata. Also, dramatic presentation, "Freedom Marching." Guest speakers: Dick Johnson, Harold Collins. Celebration, Negro History Week. Admission free. Refreshments free. 8 p.m. Allen Memorial Church, 944 Rogers Ave. (IRT to Church Ave.). Auspices: Joe Stember Youth Club, C.P. U. S. A.

WHAT, ANOTHER PARTY?? Definitely not. But something different in fun and entertainment. (Good food, too). All invited. 1748 Sterling Place, near Howard Ave., Apt. 2. Donation 35c for fund drive.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL presents Bob Claiborne and Gladys Bashkin, guitarist, in a program of folk songs and ballads. Sun., Feb. 13th, 5:30 P. M. Carnegie Recital Hall, 154 W. 57th St. Adm. $1.20, inc. tax. TR 3-2761.

SEE "ALEXANDER NEVSKY," directed by Sergei Eisenstein, music by Prokofieff. A magnificent feature film. Sun., Feb. 13, 3 P. M. Dancing and refreshments at the Jefferson School, 16th St. and Sixth Ave. Adm. 75c.

NEGRO AND WORLD Politics, discussed by John Pittman. Unusual films, free refreshments. Contrib. 50c. Unity Forum, 2744 Broadway (105-106 Sts.).

STUDIO PARTY. Come all members, friends. Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

DO YOU REMEMBER Madeline Carroll and Henry Fonda in "Blockade"? Come and see this film, plus a Chaplin comedy, dancing, refreshments and much fun, all for $1.00. Sun., Feb. 13, at Waterfront Section, 269 W. 25th St.

DuBOIS AND HUNTON. W. E. B. DuBois and W. Alpheus Hunton speak on "Africa and the World: Yesterday and Today." 8:15 P. M. 50c. Jefferson School Forums, 6th Ave. and 16th St.

VALENTINE'S DAY PARTY, Hank Forbes Section, 201 Second Ave. Free beer, pickled herring. Entertainment. Subs. 75c. Ausp.: Krumbein and Johnstone Clubs, C.P.

Bronx

ISRAEL TODAY, Tomorrow: eye-witness report. A. B. Magil. Sun., Feb. 13, 3092 Hull Ave., Bronx. Ausp.: Mosholu C.P.

CELEBRATE NEGRO History Week. Film strip, 4-6 p.m. Film, "Lonesome Train," exhibit of prints, leading Negro artists. Evening, 8:30: Forum, Negro History. Stretch Johnson, State Education Dir. Prospect Section, CP., 1301 Boston Rd.

WILLIAM S. GAILMOR, Commentator, analyzes "The Growing Economic and Cold War Crisis." North 7th A.L.P., 1723 Boston Road (over Dover Theatre). 8:30 P. M. No collections, social, refreshments. Subs. 59c.

WHITHER ISRAEL. American Labor Party, 3 A. D., presents Valia Hirsch. Forum, refreshments, dancing. Subs. 49c. 8:30 P. M. Sun., Feb. 13, at 154 W. Tremont Ave., above Park Plaza Theatre.

Brooklyn

FOLK DANCE, caller. Skit, songs. Sun., Feb. 13, 7:30 P. M. sharp, Meyer Levin JYP, 1190 St. John's Place, Bklyn. Bundles for Israel contrib. 50c.

MUSICALE: MAURICE BERLOW, guitarist; Dorothy Paschall, pianist; Wilbur Broms, tenor. John Killems, speaks on Negro History Week. 7 P. M., 147 Herkimer St., Basement (Broms). Bedford-Stuyvesant Clubs, CP. Subs 35c.

MARK TARAIL, noted lecturer, teacher, speaks tonight, 8:30. Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: Anti-Semitism in USA.

CALLING ALL YOUTH to Forum-Social on Negro Culture. Refreshments, dancing. YPA, 5222 Church Ave., 8 P. M. Subs. 25c.

GALA DEFENSE BAZAAR. Sunday, Feb. 13th, 289 Utica Ave. 2:30 till? Good bargains, good food, surprises. Adm. free.

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Youth Club celebrates Negro History Week. 1239 Atlantic Ave., corner Nostrand. 8 P. M. Dancing, singing. Adm. free.

MAN, ONE FAMILY, Haldane and Huxley film, plus Divide and Conquer, and other films. Dancing, ping-pong. Dave Doran Youth Club, 289 Utica Ave., 8 P. M. 50c.

Coming

LET'S GO, BROTHER. Wanna meet'cha "Sister?" Find each other at the Manhattan County Young Progressives Brotherhood Dance. Saturday nite, Feb. 19. Lemac Studios, 554 W. 146th St. Name entertainment, swing and rhumba bands. Subs. 50c. Surprise event.

MAKE A DATE, Sat., Feb. 19th. Queens County ALP's 11th Annual Dance. Sunnyside Garden, 45th St., Queens Blvd. Two name bands. $1.20 in advance. $1.50 at door. Watch this column.

FIGHT FOR NEGRO Rights: Smash the indictments: Attend Lincoln-Douglass Memorial Meeting on Wed., Feb. 23. Main speaker, Henry Winston. Original cultural presentation, starring Pete Seeger. Manhattan Center. Sponsored by the N. Y. State Youth Board C. P. Adm. 50c.

ANNUAL SPRING DANCE for Fighting South. Join the ballroom march with 143rd St Group, at Central Ballroom, March 11th.

Schools and Instruction

PIANIST, studied Berlin, special care beginners, good background, leading to good musicians. Write Bernard Slev, 600 W. 138th St.

MEDINA HINTS HE'LL BAR NEW JURY DATA

(Continued from Page 2)

committee of the Communist Party?"

Medina said he would permit the question.

The judge after an objection by Iseerman, addressed the defense lawyers angrily: "I am persuaded you lawyers are trying to make a mockery of justice here."

All defense lawyers stood up to object.

"Yes, and I will add you are attempting to sabotage the administration of justice," the judge continued, his voice growing hard.

"I think Your Honor has lost his patience," Sacher replied.

Wilkerson was asked again if he was ever a member of the Communist Party national committee. He declined to answer on constitutional grounds.

McGohey continued to fire questions: "Were you a delegate to the Communist Party convention in 1944 which disolved the Communist Party and formed the Communist Political Association?" "Were you elected to the national committee of the Communist Association in 1944?"

The witness claimed constitutional immunity and refused to answer.

By this time it had become clear that McGohey was apparently seeking to get Wilkerson to admit a technical association with the Communist leaders as a basis to indict him, too, on charges of conspiracy.

Unable to disprove Wilkerson's documented testimony, the prosecutor ended the cross-examination.

Attorney Gladstein began to question Wilkerson on re-direct examination, ripping to shreds McGohey's puny attack on Wilkerson's graphs and charts and more than 175 exhibits.

The evidence revealed that while executives comprise 9 percent of the population of the federal court district, they make up 46.1 percent of the jury panels; and while manual workers comprise 55 percent of the district's population they represent only 5 percent of the jury panels.

McGohey's claim that Wilkerson had classified tailors on the jury panels as executives when they were in reality manual workers was blown sky-high when the witness showed there was only one tailor on the panels examined. He was David Copelan, owner of the Modern Dry Cleaners, 544 Second Ave., but Wilkerson's tables listed him as a manual worker.

It was brought out there was only one butcher among nearly 8,000 jurors. He was a manager of a market and listed correctly as an executive.

McGohey likewise claimed bakers and shoe repair men were improperly classified in the Wilkerson testimony. The witness showed, however, there was only one baker and one manager of a shoe repair shop on the lists, both listed as manual workers.

Medina directed defense attorneys to present a statement Monday showing "in considerable detail" what further facts they propose to prove.

He added he would permit continuation of the re-direct examination of Wilkerson and "take steps I deem advisable."

On leaving the court he told reporters he would read the defense statement Monday and rule out all matters he considers "not essential."

Has Pension Plan

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Old age pensions would range between $50 and $75 a month under a measure introduced by Representative William D. Donovan of Toledo.

Urge No Funds to Athens Terror Gov't

The U. S. Government was urged to bar further funds to the terrorist Athens government in Greece, in telegrams sent by Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., to President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Rep. Sol Bloom, Senator Tom Connally, and the Joint Session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"The Athens government," says the wire, "is re-trying two of 10 Greek trade unionists saved from execution last November by worldwide protests and UN intervention; 34 others are also on trial. Number executed the past two years is 2,000. Granting financial aid to Royalist regime means U. S. approval of government by murder and repression."

Labor Has Voice

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Chairmen of the labor committees in the Senate and the House are from the organized labor movement. The House labor committee head is Ed Witmer, D., a member of the Typographical Union, and the Senate committee is led by Orval E. Whitacre, (D) a member of the barbers' union. Both are from Stark county.

Philly Transit

(Continued from Page 2)

record backing the PTC workers' demands.

At an exuberant pre-strike rally that overflowed Turner's Hall, more than 3,000 PTC workers booed down a request from Mayor Bernard Samuel that they postpone the strike. The request, submitted through Kaelin, was unanimoustly turned down by a standing vote.

International president Michael Quill, cheered when he entered the hall, was booed when he warned: "I can give you no guarantee of how long this strike will last—last year I was in a strike in Michigan that lasted 70 days."

But the crowd cheered him again when he added, "I am only telling you this because, had there been any other road open, we would have taken it."

Pledges of support came from officers of District 1, CIO United Electrical Workers, representing 45,000 members. District President James Price said he was urging all locals to join the picket lines.

Leaders of Local 30, CIO Fur and Leather Workers, also pledged support and have asked the Philadelphia CIO Council to call an emergency meeting.

The Worker Screen Guide

• Good
•• Tops

MANHATTAN

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR—My Last Mistress; Woman of Evil
ASTOR—Enchantment
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—•Monsieur Vincent
BIJOU •The Red Shoes
ELYSEE—••Grand Illusion; ••Bakers Wife
FULTON—Joan of Arc
GLOBE—Tarzans Magic Fountain
GOTHAM—Lady of Burlesque
LITTLE CARNEGIE—••The Quiet One
LITTLE CINEMET—••Henry V
MAYFAIR—My Dear Secretary
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART—•Story of Gosta Berling
NEW EUROPE—Humoreska
NEW YORK—Strange Mrs. Crane; Mark of the Lash
PALACE—So Dear to My Heart
PARAMOUNT—My Own True Love
PARIS •Symphonie PASTORALE
PARK AVENUE ••Hamlet
PIX—Sat.: Blithe Spirit; Dark Waters. Sun.: Somewhere in the Night; Candlelight in Algeria
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—•Letter to Three Wives
PIX—(Unavailable)
RKO PALACE—So Dear to My Heart
RIALTO—Jacare; India Speaks
RIVOLI—••The Snake Pit
ROXY—•Yellow Sky
STANLEY—Secret Agent
STRAND—John Loves Mary
VICTORIA Joan of Arc
WORLD ••Paisan
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—What's on Your Mind
55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—•Monsieur Vincent

East Side

TRIBUNE—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
ART—A Place of Ones Own
CHARLES—Sat.: Johnny Angel; Frontier Bad Men. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; Pardon My Sarong
RKO JEFFERSON—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Road House; Ideal Husband
CITY—Interlude; Carnival of Sinners
IRVING PLACE—••Marriage in the Shadows
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA—Sat.: •Don't Take It to Heart; Waterloo Road. Sun.: •Louisiana Story
64TH ST.—Sat.: •June Bride; The Smugglers. Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
TUDOR—Sat.: Without Reservations; Red Stallion. Sun.: Fuller Brush Man; Coroner Creek
BEVERLY—•Beauty and the Beast; •Room Service
52D ST. TRANSLUX—•June Bride
NORMANDIE—The Pearl
SUTTON—It Always Rains on Sunday
RKO PROCTORS 58TH ST.—Road House; Ideal Husband
PLAZA—Saxon Charm
ARCADIA—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey. Sun.: Other Love; Under the Red Robe
TRANSLUX 60TH ST.—Chips Are Down
YORK—Sat.: Crazy House; Behind the Eight Ball. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
68TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Three Musketeers
TRANSLUX 72ND ST.—Take My Life
TRANSLU MONROE—Sat.: In the Navy; Pardon My Sarong. Sun.: Let's Get Tough; Drums Along the Mohawk
TRANSLUX COLONY—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey; Sun.: Morning Glory; Top Hat
85TH ST. TRANSLUX—•June Bride
RKO PROCTORS 86TH ST.—Road House; Ideal Husband
86TH ST. GRANDE—•Philadelphia Story; Killer McCoy
GRACIE SQUARE—Sat.: Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

West Side

WAVERLY—•June Bride; The Smugglers
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—•Johnny Belinda
GREENWICH—•June Bride; The Smugglers
ELGIN—Sat.: Glamour Girl; Trapped by Boston Blackie. Sun.: Without Reservations; Return of Monte Cristo
RKO NEW 23RD ST.—Road House; Ideal Husband
TERRACE—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: Cornered; Pardon My Sarong
SAVOY—Sat.: Saxon Charm; Rogues Regiment. Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
SELWYN—Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night HasThousand Eyes
LYRIC—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict
TIMES SQUARE—Thunderhoof; Gunning for Justice
BELMONT—Alla en El Rancho Grande
APOLLO—Merry Wives; Foiish Husbands
NEW AMSTERDAM—Road House; Ideal Husband
LAFFMOVIE—Kid from Brooklyn
BRYANT—Two Sisters from Boston; Seven Sinners
SQUIRE—•Tragic Hunt; Back Streets of Paris
VIVOLI—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
TOWN—Sat.: Cornered; Trail Street. Sun.: Frontier Badmen; Diamond Frontier
RKO COLONIAL—Road House; Ideal Husband
STUDIO 65—La Sin Ventura; Bartelito

ATTENTION

In view of the fact that RKO has agreed to negotiate new contracts with the Screen Office and Professional Employes Guild and the Screen Publicists Guild, the listing of RKO theatres in the Movie Guide has been resumed. Since Loew's management continues to stall on negotiations, Loew theatres remain unlisted same as before. Readers are urged to keep on protesting both to local theatre managers and to Loew's, 1540 Broadway, N.Y.C., demanding immediate negotiations with the union.

ALDEN—Sat.: Without Reservations; Bernea. Sun.: Adventures of Marco Polo; Argentine Nights
77TH ST.—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
BEACON—Easy Money; My Brothers Keeper
HARBOR—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
PARK—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
RITZ—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
RKO SHORE ROAD—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
STANLEY—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: •Philadelphia Story; Robin Hood of Texas
RKO 81ST ST.—Road House; Ideal Husband
SCHUYLER—Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera
YORKTOWN—Blanche Fury
STODDARD—You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
SYMPHONY—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: •Golden Boy; It's a Wonderful Life
THALIA—•Marius; Portrait of Innocence
RIVERSIDE—Road House; Ideal Husband
RIVIERA—You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
MIDTOWN—•A Canterbury Tale; Woman in the Hall
CARLTON—•Red River; So This Is New York
EDISON—Paradine Case; Prince of Thieves
ARDEN—Phantom of Opera; Ali Baba and Forty Thieves
NEMO—Road House; Ideal Husband
COLUMBIA—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: Walk a Croked Mile; Gallant Blade
DELMAR—Oeturne De Amor; Don Quyace Del Alcilio

Washington Heights

AUDUBON—Sat.: Marshal of Cripple Creek; Show Business. Sun.: Sun Valley Serenade; Blade of Neon
RKO HAMILTON—Road House; Ideal Husband
DORSET—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
UPTOWN—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
RKO COLISEUM—Road House; Ideal Husband
HEIGHTS—••Well Diggers Daughter; Searchlight on the Nation
GEM—Last Days of Pompeii; She
LANE—You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
EMPRESS—•Song Is Born; The Pearl
ALPINE—•June Bride; The Smugglers
DALE—•Don't Take It to Heart; Waterloo Road

BRONX

ASCOT—••Marriage in the Shadows; Springtime
ALLERTON—Three Musketeers; Mickey
BEACH—Sat.: •Red River; So This Is New York; Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
BEDFORD—•Don't Take It to Heart; Waterloo Road
CIRCLE—Sat.: •Song Is Born; The Pearl. Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
CONCOURSE—Pitfall; Intrigue
FENWAY—Sat.: Jungle Book; Palmy Days. Sun.: King of the Gamblers; Trapped by Boston Blackie
FREEMAN—Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. Sun.: •June Bride; Gay Ranchero
DE LUXE—Sat.: Crazy House; Behind the Eight Ball. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
GLOBE—Sat.: Till the End of Time; Johnny Angel. Sun.: International Lady; I'll Tell the World
LIDO—Sat.: La Boheme; Lady Is Fickle. Sun.: •Song Is Born; The Pearl
RKO MARBLE HILL—Behind Locked Doors; Michael O'Halloran
NEW RITZ—Sat.: Sutters Gold; Forty Thousand Horsemen. Sun.: Bachelor and the Bobby Soxer; Don Juan Quilligan
ROSEDALE—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey. Sun.: •June Bride; The Smugglers
SQUARE—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey
UNIVERSITY—Sat.: Salome Where She Danced; Deep Valley. Sun.: Carnival in Costa Rica; Dark Passage
VALENTINE—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
ZENITH—Sat.: •Philadelphia Story; Frontier Badmen. Sun.: Raiders; Night in Paradise

BROOKLYN—*Downtown*

RKO ALBEE—So Dear to My Heart; Station West
PARAMOUNT—Live Today for Tomorrow; Countess of Monte Cristo
FOX—Wake of the Red Witch; Homicide for Three
MAJESTIC—Lost Identity; Sky Patrol
MOMART—The Long Night; Last of the Red Men
RKO ORPHEUM—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
STRAND—Unknown Island; Inner Sanctum
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
TERMINAL—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; Assigned to Danger. Sun.: Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and 40 Thieves
TIVOLI—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: In the Navy; Pardon My Sarong
CARLETON—Sat.: Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. Sun.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blades
RKO PROSPECT—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
SANDERS—Sat.: •Johnny Belinda; Embraceable You. Sun.: Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves
BELL CINEMA—Sat.: Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera. Sun.: •Song Is Born; The Pearl

Bedford

LINCOLN—Sat.: Way Out West. Sun.: Dead Reckoning; Take It or Leave It
NATIONAL—Sat.: Diamond Frontier; Frontier Bad Men; Sun.: Fantasia; Daring Young Man
SAVOY—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake

Crown Heights

CARROLL—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
CROWN—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
CONGRESS—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
ROGERS—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
RKO REPUBLIC—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
STADIUM—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
ASTOR—•Don't Take It to Heart; Waterloo Road
AVALON—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
AVENUE U—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
AVENUE D—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless. Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
BEVERLY—Gallant Blade; Walk a Crooked Mile
CLARIDGE—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
COLLEGE—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey. Sun.: •June Bride; Black Hills
ELM—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
FARRAGUT—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
FLATBUSH—In the Navy; Pardon My Sarong
GRANADA—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
RKO KENMORE—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
JEWEL—Sat.: Slave Girl; Tender Comrade. Sun.: •Kiss of Death; Higher and Higher
KENT—Sat.: •A Song Is Born; The Pearl. Sun.: •Red River; So This Is New York
KINGSWAY—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake
LEADER—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: Pardon My Sarong; In the Navy
LINDEN—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
MARINE—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
MAYFAIR—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: In the Navy; Pardon My Sarong
MIDWOOD—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
NOSTRAND—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey
PARKSIDE—••Marriage in Shadows; Childrens Republic
PATIO—Blood on the Moon
QUENTIN—Sat.: Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves; The Spoilers. Sun.: •June Bride; Black Hills
RIALTO—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
RUGBY—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
TRAYMORE—Sat.: Diamond Frontier; Frontier Bad Men. Sun.: Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and 40 Thieves
TRIANGLE—Sat.: •June Bride; Black Hills. Sun.: •Red River; So This Is New York
VOGUE—••Marriage in the Shadows; Childrens Republic

Brighton—Coney Island

OCEANA—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
SHEEPSHEAD—Three Musketeers; Mickey
SURF—Sat.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
RKO TILYOU—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake
TUXEDO—Three Musketeers

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY—Sat.: Climax; Bells of San Angelo. Sun.: Mr. Reckless; Dress to Kill
MARBORO—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
WALKER—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE—•June Bride; Gay Ranchero
CENTER—Sat.: Captive Wild Woman; Drums of the Congo. Sun.: Riff Raff; Fun and Fancy Free
COLISEUM—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
RKO DYKER—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake
ELECTRA—Sat.: •Fun and Fancy Free; Fighting Father Dunn. Sun.: Berlin Express; Tarzan and the Mermaids
NEW FORTWAY—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

Ridgewood—Bushwick

RKO BUSHWICK—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake
EMPIRE—Sat.: Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera. Sun.: Cobra Strikes; Assigned to Danger
RKO MADISON—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake
RIDGEWOOD—Gallant Blade; Walk a Crooked Mile
RIVOLI—Sat.: Destroyer; Mary Lou. Sun.: High Tide •Louisiana

The Rockaways

RKO COLUMBIA—You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
RKO COLUMBIA—You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
GEM—Sat.: •Magnificent Obsession; I Stole a Million. Sun.: Sea Devils; Big Town Scandal
PARK—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
RKO STRAND—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake

Williamsburg

ALBA—One Touch of Venus; Blood on the Moon
COMMODORE—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
KISMET—Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade

Brownsville

SUPREME—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
BILTMORE—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
HOPKINSON—••Marriage in the Shadows; •The Bear
SUTTER—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves

QUEENS—Astoria

ASTORIA—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
BROADWAY—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
GRAND—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
STEINWAY—Sat.: Dead Man's Gold; Trail Dust. Sun.: Boys of the City; That Gang of Mine
STRAND—Sat.: Her Adventurous Night; House of Horrors. Sun.: Blonde Ice; Money Madness

Bayside

BAYSIDE—Sat.: •Red River; So This Is New York. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
VICTORY—Sat.: Luxury Liner; •Night at the Opera. Sun.: •June Bride; The Smugglers
BELLAIRE—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey
COLLEGE—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey
CORONA—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

Flushing

RKO KEITHS—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake
MAYFAIR—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: •Red River; So This Is New York
ROOSEVELT—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
TOWN—Passionnelle; •Torment
UTOPIA—Sat.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: Song Is Born; The Pearl

Forest Hills

INWOOD—•Red River; So This Is New York
FOREST HILLS—Three Musketeers; Mickey
MIDWAY—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
TRYLON—Saigon; The Flame

Jamaica

RKO ALDEN—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake
CARLTON—•June Bride; Gay Ranchero
JAMAICA—One Touch of Venus; Marshal of Amarillo
MERRICK—•Louisiana Story; Heading for Heaven
SAVOY—Blood on the Moon; Big Town Scandal
INWOOD—Sat.: •Red River; So This Is New York; Sun.: •June Bride; The Smugglers
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
LAURELTON—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
LITTLE NECK—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: San Francisco; •Philadelphia Story
OASIS—Sat.: San Francisco; Philadelphia Story. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
ARION—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: •Red River; So This Is New York
CROSBAY—Three Musketeers; Mickey
COMMUNITY—You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
QUEENS—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
DRAKE—Sat.: Red River; So This Is New York; Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
CASINO—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
RICHMOND HILL GARDEN—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
KEITHS—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
LEFFERTS—Three Musketeers; Mickey
CAMBRIA—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey
LINDEN—Sat.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey
ST. ALBANS—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
GARDEN—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
ROOSEVELT—•June Bride; The Smugglers

Woodside

BLISS—Three Musketeers; Mickey
CENTER—Sat.: ••Sahara; Destroyer; Sun.: Northwest Outpost; High Seas
HOBART—Sat.: Saigon; The Flame. Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
43RD ST.—Les Miserables; Stanley and Livingstone
SUNNYSIDE—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1130 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WQXR—1500 Kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—Junior Miss
12:00-WNBC—News. Charles F. McCarthy
WOR—Recorded Music
WJZ—Sidney Walton
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today

AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
WOR—Let's Go
WJZ—Patt Barnes
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—U. S. Navy Band
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Metropolitan Opera
WOR—John B. Kennedy
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—Handy Man
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
3:00-WNBC—Baltimore Symph. Orchestra
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Cisco Kid
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Art Mooney Orchestra
WOR-Hobby Lobby
WCBS—Texas Rangers
WNYC-Shakespeare Drama Cycle
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's A Crowd
WCBS—Talk
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Russ Hodges
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Variety Musicale
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forrest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WCBS—Red Barber's Club House
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News: Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—Hawthorne's Adventures
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
WNYC—American Music Center
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—People's Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Ocrhestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Charles Collingswood
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—Music America Loves
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WMGM—News; Music
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—My Son and I
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—Songs by Great Singers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Festival of Music
WNBC—It's All in the Family
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WOR—Cisco Kid
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Favorite Story
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Future of America
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Family Closeup
WCBS—Festival of Song
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—RCA Victor Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Ozzie and Harriet
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Spike Jones Shoow
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—Go For the House
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—Alan Ladd Show
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Stories to Remember
WQXR—Pop Concert

Music

Bob Claiborne and Gladys Bashkin, guitarists and folk singers, are presenting a program of folk songs and ballads at Carnegie Recital Hall, 154 W. 57 St. this Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13 at 5:30 pm.

The program includes songs from many parts of the United States as well as England, Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Claiborne and Miss Bashkin both of whom have concertized and given radio performances over WNYC, are faculty members of the Folk Music Department of the Metropolitan Music School.

Tickets are available at 18 W. 74 St., and at the door of the concert hall.

WNYC's shoeless troubador, Oscar Brand, Claude Merchant, Aro-Cuban dancer and Leadbelly, **King of the Twelve String Guitar,** will star in a concert of American Folk Music to be presented Monday night, Feb. 21 8:30 pm at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Included on the program will be Pete Seeger, one of America's foremost folksingers. The artists will present a program of songs, stories and dances reflecting the lives and struggles of people the world over.

These concerts, sponsored by the Folksong Concert series are being presented not only for entertainment's sake, but to keep alive the simple culture of peoples throughout the world.

Movies:

Millen Brand Film Ready for Shooting

By The Tatler

HOLLYWOOD. — Characterization of our town: "Don't they slowly, inch by inch, murder every one they use? . . . Don't they murder the highest dreams and hopes of a whole people with the movies they make? . . . The whole movie thing is a murder of the people. Only we hit them on the hands, under the hair —nobody sees the marks."—From Clifford Odets' new play, The Big Knife.

• • •

WATCH FOR film news on Millen Brand novel, **Albert Sears,** story of a family that objects to the purchase of a house in its neighborhood by a Negro and the Ku Klux Klan atmosphere that the white chauvinism generates. Ben Barzman's treatment is ready for shooting with Jules Dassin directing, if release can be obtained. Also watch for the new Albert Maltz novel, **The Strange Journey of Simon McKeever,** formerly titled **The Man Who Wouldn't Pass Over.** Novel is to be published by Little Brown this spring. Adrian Scott, producer who is one of Hollywood Ten, is now trying to set up a deal for either or both with Film Classics.

• • •

INGRID BERGMAN has signed to make a picture in Italy with Rosselini of Open City and Paisan fame. But this reporter looks for less important work from Rosselini from this time forth. His recent trip to America revealed a slimy attitude toward Italian workers and a yen for Hollywood fame. All he could talk of was the growing high cost of production in Italy due to slow-down by workers and their desire to cash in on a good thing.

Rosselini's pictures were great when they were made on the cuff, with Italian actors. Now that he wants Hollywood stars and Hollywood production, the whipped cream dressing may improve, but his content and realism will fall off. He'll get more American play dates but fewer accolades from the people who know.

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Rank and File Initiative Can Win Wage Demands

By John Williamson

One month ago the National Committee of the Communist Party issued a fighting wage policy statement. We emphasized then that the winning of wage increases in 1949 depends on the initiative of the rank and file, especially the most progressive workers and leaders." We further pointed out that to win the most immediate wage and security demands of the workers" require a "fighting policy of labor and . . . united trade union and other popular mass actions against the trusts."

In this one month, not only has unemployment kept rising, but a number of significant developments on the wage front have taken place that must concern every worker. As the time approaches for many of the key unions to submit their wage and contract demands, we see a decided tendency by the rightwing trade union leaders of both CIO and AFL to sacrifice the wage demands of their members.

★

TWO ARBITRATION DECISIONS have set a "no-wage pattern for a million textile workers, who are the lowest paid in all manufacturing industries. These decisions admit that past profits were high but deny increases on the ground that there is no guarantee that future profits will continue to rise.

Rieve and Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers Union have accepted this arbitration decision as final. This is typical of their no-struggle policy and a further attempt to tie the textile workers to their class collaboration schemes.

Two hundred fifty thousand GM workers face a wage cut because of the escalator type of contract, negotiated by Walter Reuther last year. Now this same Reuther comes forward with a program for the UAW workers that relegates wage demands to the background and recommends main emphasis on a health, welfare and pension plan.

The net effect of this "new strategy" is to sacrifice the central demand of all the workers. It makes only secondary although necessary demands affecting a minority of the workers. And this on conditions that will compel the worker to pay a substantial part of the cost of these benefits.

The New York Herald-Tribune of Jan. 29, reports that the ACW executive board has "put the brakes on fourth-round wage increases" and has "shelved action on new wage rises by referring the matter to a special committee," concentrating "more on 'fringe' demands such as pensions. . . ." This is also in line with the Reuther-Rieve "new strategy."

The United Steel Workers Union, led by Murray, has not yet announced publicly its demands, although negotiations will soon open with Big Steel. However, in line with Murray's general policies and the recommendations for contract negotiations outside of basic steel, the U. S. W. orientation is also on fringe demands.

THIS SO-CALLED "new strategy" of these Rightwing trade union leaders is part and parcel of a class collaboration trend that is becoming dominant. Unless the rank and file speak out and organize against it, this trend can only result in worsening the conditions of all labor, and taking the guts out of unions that were built as a fighting force against the monopolies.

This capitulation on wages by the reformist trade union leaders is a direct consequence of their support to the Truman-Vandenberg "cold war" policies. The same Wall Street forces that rebuild the Ruhr, place Nazis at the head of German factories, finance their Marshall Plan and huge rearmaments program out of the workers' pay envelope. They are also the forces responsible for the growing unemployment, speed-up and wage cuts at home.

Life has now proved how correct the Communists were when he declared that labor leaders who support the bipartisan foreign policy, with its cold war and Marshall Plan, must sacrifice the urgent wage and economic demands of the trade union members and cut the fighting heart out of the trade unions.

★

IN CONTRAST to this "new strategy" of the Reuther-Murray-Rieve aggregation, there are signs that class struggle trade unionism on which the CIO was originally built is reviving and reestablishing its influence.

The CIO Longshore and Warehouse Workers Union, led by Harry Bridges, waged a long militant strike that ended in victory, winning new wage increases and maintaining its right to elect its own leadership. The Fur and Leather Workers Executive Board, led by Ben Gold, has outlined a program for 1949 which among other things says:

"Demand fourth round of wage increases and employer-paid retirement funds in all agreements; oppose any form of wage freeze as recommended by President Truman; oppose tieing any future raises to increase in productivity or speed-up."

The UE led by Albert Fitzgerald and Julius Emspak, is soon to convene its wage policy conferences. A recent spech of its Organization Director indicates that this union is thinking in the interest of its membership:

"With profits soaring, the employers keep telling us, 'Don't rock the boat by asking for an (wage) increase now.' Don't rock their boat is what they mean. If we don't do something, our boat will sink . . . If we are to stop unemployment we need more money to buy the consumer goods we produce."

The rank and file workers in right-led unons are also on the job. In the Ford Local 600, the progressive workers have issued the slogan, "First—wage enough to live on. Second—company-paid pensions to retire on."

★

IN THE JANUARY issue of the newspaper of the Goodrich Local 5 of the Rubbers Workers International Union, one finds a fighting program that could well serve as a model for others. It says in part concerning the coming Policy Committee meetings of its International Union:

"A danger which presents itself is the trap of concentrating so completely on demands for increased pensions, which are critically necessary, that the basic question of wages is lost in the shuffle.

"The rubber corporations would like nothing better than to have us forget wages in exchange for somewhat improved pensions for aged workers who reach retirement age.

". . . . The fundamental outlook and purpose of organized labor is to fight constantly for an improvement in the living standards of the workers. . . ."

"It is disturbing to see so many of the publications of labor, including CIO newspapers, stressing pension plans to such an extent that the wage question is underemphasized and played down."

THESE POINTS of the last month reemphasize the urgent need for labor to adopt a fighting policy and defeat all the "new strategy" schemes that can only help the employer and the cold war policies of the bipartisans in Congress. Rank and file initiative and activity in every union and shop is the need of the hour. The workers and all progressive leaders must unite their ranks for:

- United and militant labor action to win substantial wage increases now.
- The thirty-hour week without any reduction in pay.
- The one-dollar hourly minimum wage.
- Employer-financed health, welfare and pension plans.
- Congressional enactment of a health insurance plan and
- Increases in unemployment insurance and social security allowances.

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All of you have done a magnificent job since this drive started on Nov. 15 and all that's needed now is one last concerted effort to put us over the top!

Visit at least one person between the time you receive this issue and Sunday night. Show that friend, by actual example how only The Worker reports the news honestly and truthfully. Get your friend to subscribe to The Worker.

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For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 4 p. m.
For The (weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Dr. Rubinstein, Mrs. Ingersoll Put Issues to Voters

Two by-elections set for Tuesday will find the American Labor Party challenging the two-party control of the State Legislature and Congress and the blackout on people's legislation resulting from this setup.

In Manhattan's Fifth Assembly District the ALP is running Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, principal of the Robert Louis Stevenson School, for the seat made vacant by the appointment of Assemblyman Irwin Davidson to a judgeship. Dr. Rubinstein's campaign has focused on the do-nothing policy of the Dewey Administration on education and housing and the supine agreement of the Democrats to the Dewey program.

One result of the Rubinstein campaign has been reflected in the defensive campaigns of her opponents, who have attempted to meet her charges by assuring their audiences that, of course, they were for more schools and more housing. But challenged to fight their parties' inactivity, they relapse into silence.

★

OPPOSING Dr. Rubinstein are Monroe Flegenheimer, an insurance broker unknown except in clubhouse politics, who is the Democratic candidate, and Edgar Nathan III, a 29-year-old law school graduate who is the son of the former Republican Borough President of Manhattan. Neither has any record.

Dr. Rubinstein's campaign has cut across party lines on the West Side and, according to George Ash, her campaign manager, has won considerable support by her forthright fights for community improvements. Typical is a list of 42 professionals from the community, who formed a committee in support of Dr. Rubinstein. On this list of doctors, dentists and lawyers, are several who in past years have supported Democrats or Republicans.

Trade unionists have also come to Dr. Rubinstein's support and the threat of her candidacy has caused a split in local Social Democratic ranks. Thus the Liberal Party endorsed Flegenheimer, while the Americans for Democratic Action endorsed Nathan.

Flegenheimer, running in a normally Democratic district, caused considerable amusement by his frantic efforts to avoid debate with Dr. Rubinstein. Challenged on the issues, Flegenheimer ducked several meetings he was scheduled to appear before together with his ALP opponent. To one, the League of Women Voters, he sent his wife and to another he sent his campaign manager.

★

IN BROOKLYN'S by-election, at stake is the congressional seat from the Seventh District. The ALP candidate is Mrs. Minneola Ingersoll, who has waged a strong campaign on the issues of a Truman-Stalin peace conference and the housing situation in her district.

As a result of the ALP campaigns, the old parties have found themselves in a fight on the big issues of the day, instead of the machine - controlled by-elections they prefer, when no one knows of the election except favored members of the two major parties.



DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN

COURT EXCLUDES PROOF

(Continued from Page 4)

cials from Washington and their records, the judge barred vital evidence on the grounds that it is "confidential."

WHOLE PORTFOLIOS of key documents were barred from public scrutiny on this pretext. These papers doubtless involve revealing correspondence between federal officials and Judge John Knox, who has admitted paternity of the handpicked jury system. Yes, excluded.

This is but a thumbnail sketch of what the judge has excluded as evidence. And he is the man who said, with appropriate unction and ceremony that he would be "shocked" if he discovered discrimination in his judicial district.

Harry Sacher reminded the judge of this remark made in the opening days of the trial.

"We are trying to prove just that —discrimination," Sacher said, "but you won't let us."

Defense counsel Richard Gladstein contended that the court has made a practice of overruling the defense before hearing their arguments. "You have ruled out these exhibits and the Supreme Court says we must prove the discrimination over a period of years."

So justice rolls on. And the press —owned by the men of the Social Register, Directory of Directors, and similar records from which the bulk of grand jurors are chosen—is in collusion with the court. The public does not get these facts in its newspapers.

THIS IS JUSTICE, Preferred—owned, but not listed, by Wall Street. So the travesty continues; for travesty it is. Everybody in the court knows the jury is rigged: the government lawyers know it, the judge knows it, the reporters know it, the court attendants know it, but the law, in all its majesty, pretends not to know it.

This is what America's Common Man may expect if—or rather, when—he is hauled before a court on charges of conspiring to better his lot, to get more milk for the children, to advocate peace, liberty.

As Sen. Langer, of North Dakota, declared last week: "I care not whether the defendants be Republicans, Democrats, Socialists or Communists . . ."

If this kind of justice prevails for Communists, he said in effect on the Senate floor, it will prevail for you.

You're next—if you let them get away with it.

Earl Conrad Talks On 'Negro in Literature'

Earl Conrad, noted author of Jimcrow America will talk on The Negro in American Literature; Harld Cruse, a new writer, will offer a short story of the Negro soldier in the war; and Willard Moore, talented Negro opet will present some of his stirring pieces, this Saturday, Feb. 12, 8:30 pm at Contemporary Writers, 350 4th Ave. (25th St.) in an evening dedicated to Negro History Week.

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YANKS FILE PROTEST ON VEEK'S 'STEAL'

The New York Yankees officially protested Cleveland's signing of Negro shortstop Art Wilson to Commissioner A. B. Chandler on Friday and said that "there is no place in baseball for tactics of the sort encountered in this case." George M. Weiss, general manager of the Yankees, issued a lengthy statement in which he stated that the club had settled a deal to asquire Wilson from the Birmingham Black Barons through bonafide channels.

Thursday it was revealed that president Bill Veeck of the Cleveland Indians, had chartered a private plane and flown to San Juan, P. R., where he signed Wilson to a contract for the 1949 season.

Weiss said Yankee scout Tom Greenwade made an offer to president Tom Hayes, Jr., of the Birmingham club for Wilson in January.

"An offer of $10,000 was made by the Yankees to Hayes and was accepted by wire," Weiss said.

The wire, addressed to Lee MacPhail, manager of the Yankee farm system, said "agree to assign Art Wilson contract to Newark for $5,000 on signing and reporting with $5,000 additional to be paid if Wilson retained until June 1, 1945."

Later, Weiss said, he received a wire from both the Birmingham club and from Wilson, who was playing winter baseball in Puerto Rico, that the deal was off. The Yankees reminded both parties, Weiss said, that they were expecting them to live up to terms of the deal.

"As late as Feb. 8 of this week, Hayes indicated he was going through with the deal and that he was making efforts to get Wilson signed to a Newark contract," Weiss stated. "At the same time he admitted another club had contacted him and made an offer."

After Weiss learned Thursday that Wilson had been signed by the Indians, he contacted Hayes again.

"This time Hayes excused the deal with Cleveland on the grounds that he had received no written confirmation of the Yankee deal, although he had not requested such, and that the Yankees had not been able to sign Wilson," Weiss pointed out.

Weiss said the Yankees dealt throughout the case according to "the mandate of the Commissioner in respect to contracts between Negro players and members of Negro Leagues."

"Inasmuch as Cleveland has seen to project itself into the situation in the above described manner, there is no likelihood that Wilson, even if assigned to Newark, would be a satisfied player with that club," Weiss said.

"Therefore the Yankee organization states it has no interest in acquiring Wilson."

Weiss said all evidence in the case would be forwarded to Chandler, minor league commissioner George M. Trautman, and Dr. J. B. Martin, President of the Negro American League.

Baseball observers, however, refuse to blame Wilson for breaking off negotiations with the Yankees and subsequently signing with Cleveland. At the time he was contacted by Weiss, the Yanks still hadn't officially signed any Negro players. The Indians were the only A. L. club with Negroes actually on its roster. It wasn't until last week that the Yanks ended Jimcrow the first time.

Local Cagers Keep Busy Next Week

It's a reasonably busy week, and perhaps decisive in a tourney sense, coming up for our local basketball teams. Right off the reel tonight (Saturday) Manhattan puts its newly won stature on the line against strong La Salle at Philly and CCNY battles Canisius at Buffalo en route home from the West Coast. Both must win to remain in serious contention for a tourney berth. Both have large orders. NYU just about washed up, takes some of it out on Brooklyn at the Armory.

The afternoon finds the in and out pro Knicks taking on Fort Wayne in one of those father-son affairs. Joe Lapchick's ulcers are getting no better as the season progresses.

The next Garden bill is Thursday night when LIU shows for the first time since its surpringly successful Western tour (beat Oregon twice, Santa Clara and forced St. Louis into overtime), meeting Seton Hall, which is good but not as strong as last year. In the nightcap City takes on the young fast Niagara team. Like Manhattan, the Beavers have four losses

Other games for the locals this week include: Monday, John Marshall, a romp, at LIU, Tuesday: St. Johns vs. Manhattan in another rough test for the Kelly Green, this one at the 69th. Columbia, very much in the Ivy race with Norm Skinner suddenly supplying tremendous scoring punch to go with Marshall's all roud play and soph Azary's pivot work, at weak Harvard.

On Wednesday the dissapointing Brooklyn College team plays Kings Point, Fordham's battered legions make their annual trek to West Point where they encounter the none too skilled but hard running and rough Army five, and Columbia staying in New England overnight, tackles Kaftan-less Holy Cross. Friday pits St. Johns against Fordham, and over in Brooklyn, St. Francis, boasting the town's top scorer in Sallaher, plays host to a strong Cincinnati U. team. On Saturday NYU meets Rugers in an afternoon game at the 69th, Manhattan, which has quite a schedule, tries Canisius at Buffalo, and Columbia takes on Cornell.

A local recapitulation confirms St. Johns as the outstanding dissapointment of the year, LIU not what was expected but looking up strongly for next year, NYU a changed team with the sophs losing their poise somewhere during the midyear exams (but liable to come back and give Notre Dame and/or CCNY what for); Manhattan a crack sharpshooting, hustling tourney contender with two potential All City stars in Kelly and Byrnes, but lacking reserves and staying power, and CCNY, a good team still the best bet to make the tourney, but not a great team because of lack of a good really big man.

KNICKS TRADE TANENBAUM

The bad blood between the New York Knickerbocker front office and brilliant cager Sid Tanenbaum finally came to a head Friday afternoon when Ned Irish traded his playmaking star to the Baltimore Bullets for an undesignated player to be announced next season.

Knickerbocker officials have had it in for the former NYU All-American since his successful salary holdout at the season's start. The Knicks played nine games without Tanenbaum before Irish met his terms.

Always on the sickly side despite his deceptive durability on the hoop courts, Tanenbaum took ill recently and last weekend was unable to accompany the club on its two-game road trip. The Knick office insisted that Tanenbaum was "dogging it." Local court fans familiar with Sid's competitive spark will find it difficult going along with the Kickerbocker version. Those fans also recall skinny Sid being sprayed with some sort of medication for his asthma condition before each game played for NYU.

Says Supreme Court Will Back Gardella

A special attorney for the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division Friday predicted that the U. S. Supreme Court would declare baseball subject to interstate commerce and anti-trust laws.

Taking note of the case in which Danny Gardella is suing organized ball for depriving him of a livelihood, the attorney, John W. Neville, said, "without venturing a guess on numerical majorities (in the Supreme Court), the odds would be in favor of new law, a holding that baseball is commerce, and in its inter-state features, subject to the provisions of the anti-trust laws."

Attorney Neville, writing a detailed study of baseball's position for the Fordham Law Review, said flatly, "that organized baseball is a monopoly, there can be little doubt. It was so labelled as early as 1914 when it had yet to attain its present day magnitude. . . ."

AL'S SATURDAY PICKS AT HIALEAH

1—Silver Flight, Wiley Fox, Early Heath.

2—Some Bid, Cinder King, Sweet Sara.

3—Galloping Gus, Reveille, Ichabod.

4—Davie's Sister, Matinee Ride, Almas Pet.

5—High Shine, Imperator, Model King.

6—Frere Jacques, Friar Tuck, Prefect.

7—Weeping Willow, Lea Mary, Zana.

8—Chips Down, Jingle Jangle, First Draft.

Dodgers Sign Jorgensen

Johnny (Spider) Jorgensen, sent to the minor leagues last year when he had arm trouble making the throw from third base, signed his 1949 contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday.

The 29-year-old infielder batted .300 for the Dodgers in 31 games last year.

In This Corner...

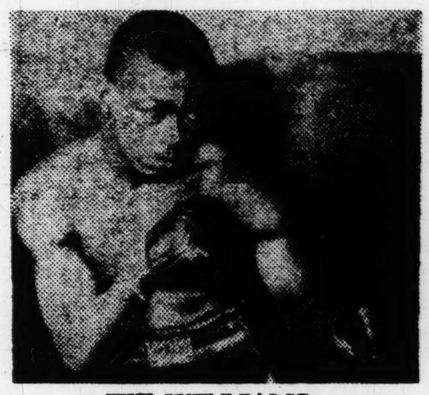


By Bill Mardo

MORGAN'S FIVE TOP LIGHTWEIGHTS

OUR BULL SESSIONS with 'Dumb' Dan Morgan are evidently well worth the space. Mailbag sentiment says so.

Recently acquired readers may need some briefing. Morgan is boxing's most famous octegenarian, 73 years young, former fight manager of three world's champions, owner of a delightful wit, and more worthy of the label "expert" than most men who've seen half of what Morgan's seen in the ring and who pretend to know exactly twice as much.



IKE WILLIAMS

Of late, Dan's pre-fite quotes have become the rage of metropolitan sports pages. The explanation is simple. Dan's on a real tear. He touted Jersey Joe Walcott before the first Louis fight, picked Zale over Graziano in that third brawl, and selected Sandy Saddler to take Willie Pep's title last October. All of them were heavy underdogs. Most recently Morgan came by way of a new gold wristwatch when the New York Boxing Writers honored him for "long and meritorious service in the cause of boxing."

On that dais with Dan the night he was honored also sat Ike Williams, lightweight champion and the scribes' choice for "Fighter Of the Year." In future, 'Worker' columns we'll let the impish side of Morgan take over. For the nonce, his pearls of wisdom deal with the aforementioned Williams, whom Dan'l esteems so highly. Sitting up at 20th Century Sporting Club, Morgan paid Trenton Ike the supreme compliment by ranking him among the five greatest lightweights he ever saw. And remember, Dan's been seeing things fistic since before the turn of the century.

•

IKE'S IN GOOD COMPANY

"IKE WILLIAMS is as great as any lightweight that ever lived," Morgan began. **"I won't call him THE single greatest—but he's as good as the four best I ever watched."**

Morgan's five supreme lightweights include **Williams, Joe Gans, Benny Leonard, Kid Lavigne** and **Frank Erne.** Champions all. Lavigne flattened Dick Burge at London in 1896 to cop the 135-pound title. Erne took it from him in a 20-round decision at Buffalo in 1899. Gans belted out Erne in one round at Fort Erie, Canada, in 1902. The breathtaking Leonard came along much later, in 1917, to assume the throne from Freddie Welsh, etherizing him in nine at New York's Manhattan Casino. Not caring to predict what the future holds for the modern mister Williams, let us note that thus far Leonard is the only lightweight champion to retire in possession of his title.

NOW BACK to Morgan's peep-hole analysis of each in his All-Star lightweight parade:

"Joe Gans fought flatfooted, could hit inside a lead or over it. He countered and feinted beautifully. And Gans was always set to punch.

"Williams is as tall as Gans was, rips short punches to the body, blocks well, and crosses rights with plenty of effect. Ike is very strong and game. There's no lightweight living who can lick him. He has everything."

How does Morgan compare them as punchers?

"Gans was a shorter hitter than Ike, and he picked his spots better. Joe would often wait round after round for one punch. He didn't throw as many as Ike does, but he was more accurate. Williams will punch more often, throwing a lot to the body and then switching his attack upstairs. For comparative power, however, I'd say Gans and Williams hit equally hard.

"Kid Lavigne was a short-armed rusher. He'd come tearing in, smother a guy, and then belt him with those quick clubbing short punches.

"Frank Erne, who beat the Kid, was a beautiful boxer, could make all the moves and knew his way around the ring like a charm. Erne was what I'd call a punishing puncher.

"Benny Leonard would move in and out. Step in, hit you, and step back again before you could counter. The Leonard of 1917 was magnificent. That year he kayoed the great featherweight Johnny Kilbane, flattened Freddie Welsh for the lightweight title, and knocked out seven of the other best lightweights around."

•

ANY NAYS IN THE HOUSE?

MORGAN LEANED BACK in his well-worn chair at 20th's publicity office. **"You know, people are always asking me about Gans and Leonard."** The ring's boldest prognosticator chuckled. **"That one I'd never pick. Gans against Leonard? Even up."**

Any oldtimers care to argue about that? Or about Morgan's list of the all time lightweight greats? Send it along and this space is yours. If it's real provocative, we'll get Morgan back in here to debate it out. A very rare privilege, we'll have you know.

Gehringer Shy 12 for 'Fame'

The Baseball Writers' Association of America failed to elect a single player to baseball's hall of fame, but Charley Gehringer, former Detroit second baseman, came within 12 votes of getting in.

Gehringer,'s name appeared on 102 of the 153 ballots cast by the writers eligible to vote and he thus became almost certain of receiving the necessary 75 percent of the vote when a second ballot is taken later in the year.

To have been elected on the first ballot, a player had to receive 114 votes, or 75 percent of the total number cast.

Running second to Gehringer Mel Ott of the New York Giants, who polled 94 votes with Al Simmons of the Philadelphia Athletics next in line with 89.